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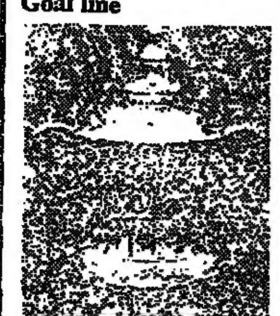
THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Hot line
Suzy Menkes reports from Paris on the latest fashions

Killer line
Part 2 of the prison camp diaries from the Burma railway

Goal line



Simon Barnes goes in search of this season's FA Cup giant-killers, and sees its strangest winning goal

Crossed line
Electricity versus gas; should two State industries be rude to each other in their TV advertising?

New line
Jonathan Davis, financial correspondent, opens his Whitehall notebook

First view of £400m river 'city'

Models of the £400m London Bridge City on the south bank of the Thames will be unveiled for the press today, but no public showing is planned. Built with Kuwaiti money, it will be the capital's largest postwar property development Page 4

Sikh terror

Sikhs have launched a terror campaign, indiscriminately bombing Hindus in India. In separate incidents at the weekend at least eight were killed in grenade blasts Page 5

Schools attack

The London Borough of Sutton, which retains grammar schools, has been accused by school inspectors of not doing enough for the most and least able children Page 3

EEC warned

The Prime Ministers of Spain and Portugal gave warning in Athens that unless their countries are brought into EEC membership by 1986 they would have to seek alternatives

Greece honoured, page 8

Reagan's choice

Mr Robert McFarlane is to become US National Security Adviser in sucession to Mr William Clark, White House officials revealed. The decision is expected to be announced formally today.

Weekend jail

The Home Office is studying the feasibilty of weekend imprisonment to help offenders to keep their jobs and to cut jail overcrowding Page 2

Hongkong hope

The Hongkong Government's decision to peg the Hongkong dollar to the US currency is expected to help restore stability to the colony. China approved of the move Page 19

McEnroe ban

John McEnroe, the Wimbledon champion, has been suspended for 21 days after abusing an official at the Australian indoor tennis championships in Sydney Page 22

Thatcher's key role on Parkinson marriage

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister played a key role in persuading Mr Cecil Parkinson not to marry Miss Sara Keays but to stay with his wife, in the hope of keeping him as a highly-valued member of her Cabinet.

Mrs Thatcher's views on divorce are particularly strong and when Mr Parkinson first told her on June 9 of his secretary's pregnancy and his view that he would have to marry her, it is understood that the Prime Minister advised caution and further consideration.

It is also understood that Mr Ian Gow, then the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary and a friend of Mr Parkinson, became active in reinforcing that strong and influential advice.

Mr Gow, a highly-experienced solicitor who has since been made Minister of Housing, is said by some informed sources to have played the role of link man, working behind the scenes to ensure that Mr Parkinson's marriage and career were protected from the impending scandal. Those efforts failed to keep Mr Parkinson in the Cabinet, but he announced yesterday that he planned to continue as MP for Hertsmere.

Mrs Thatcher's positive stand during June, July and August and Mrs Parkinson's decision to stand by her husband explain the change of mind and the secret September 1 meeting when Miss Keays was told by Mr Parkinson that he was not going to marry her "after all".

It also explains why the Prime Minister so defiantly refused the resignation of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry once the scandal broke.



Mr Ian Gow: link man

Ministers have undoubtedly been dismayed by the intense media pressure on Mr Parkinson during last week's party conference. But they have been even more dismayed by Miss

Keay's refusal to remain silent in the face of their attempts to save his career.

Those attempts explain the reports, which first emerged at Blackpool last week, that the baby had not been conceived "in a long-standing, loving relationship".

It has been stated on Mr Parkinson's part that the relationship began to peter out as far back as 1980, the year after Mr Parkinson first asked Miss Keays to marry him.

Some of the bitterness felt by Mr Parkinson's friends was made public yesterday by Mr Norman Tebbit, who said in an interview on London Weekend Televison's *Weekend World*: "You will recollect that an agreement was made, and it was published, between Mr Parkinson and Miss Keays that they would neither of them comment any further upon the matter".

Mr Brian Walden interjected: "But they did, didn't they?" Mr Tebbit said: "They did indeed. Now had that agreement been adhered to, I think we would have been in a slightly different position.

"Politics is dangerous and sometimes you have to take risks if you want to do what is right, and I think it would have been right for Cecil Parkinson to have been in the Cabinet today. I wish he were.

"Not only for reasons of personal friendship but because of his ability and because I think it is a tragedy when what I regard predominantly as pygmies can bring down a man like Cecil Parkinson."

Mr Tebbit also said: "I think it does damage the Government, temporarily, yes."

Mr Parkinson spoke briefly to reporters yesterday when he and his wife and daughters took their spaniel Oliver for a walk.

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Smiling through: Mr and Mrs Parkinson outside their home yesterday. Photograph: Chris Harris.

Tebbit takes over Trade, King and Ridley move up

By Our Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday appointed Mr Norman Tebbit as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in succession to Mr Cecil Parkinson, who resigned on Friday.

Mr Tebbit has been replaced as the Secretary of State for Employment by Mr Tom King. Mr King's position as Secretary of State for Transport has been assigned to Mr Nicholas Ridley, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Tebbit has achieved a remarkable reputation as the most outspoken and most agile Conservative hawk during his two years at Employment. His new post will be seen as a promotion in terms of political bite as well as departmental responsibility.

He lost little time in setting out his hard-hitting views yesterday.

Within hours of receiving Mrs Thatcher's telephone call from Chequers, and before the 5 pm official announcement from No 10, he appeared on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* for an interview in which he said that in the Cabinet contest between tax and public spending cuts he sided with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in going for lower taxes.

He also criticized Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, for his handling of the manpower cuts in the National Health Service.

In answer to a question about the Government's economic direction, he illustrated his own aggressive attitude when he said: "I am a radical and a consolidator and any good general, when he has made the advances we have made in the last four years, would want to consolidate the territory he has won and not be in danger of losing an inch of it.

"But also, if he is any good as a general, he is looking to use that consolidated base to make new gains and that is all we are discussing."

Mrs Thatcher's other two Cabinet appointments show that she is more than ever determined to pursue that course.

Mr King will be expected to follow a course set by Mr Tebbit in terms of rolling employment legislation and in terms of talks with union leaders over the future of the political levy.

Mr Ridley, who joins the Cabinet for the first time, has a monetarist background which stretches back to his days as a junior minister in the Heath administration and before.

Both Mr Tebbit and Mr Ridley will take a strong line on privatization and Mr Tebbit might well extend his review of his new department to reexamine the state of play on regional aid, the subject of bilateral spending talks with the Treasury and trade protection.

Mr Tebbit said last night: "I am just sad that this particular job should have become vacant in the way it has."

But earlier, in his television interview, he spoke of the 1981 Cabinet changes which had helped to reverse government fortunes. "What changed that was a relatively small Cabinet shuffle that brought a Cabinet together that spoke together, was clear, that was united."

He said that the public did not want "a bunch of people

Continued on page 2, col 4



Mr Tebbit (left) takes over Trade, Mr King (centre) moves to Employment and Mr Ridley heads Transport.

Professor leads kidney death protest

By Bill Johnstone

A London professor of kidney diseases has made a national call for his colleagues not to sign death certificates of patients who could have survived had they been given the proper treatment.

The plea has been made by Professor Stewart Cameron, professor of renal medicine at Guy's Hospital in London. He is aiming the campaign at doctors who are not getting their patients on kidney units because of the financial cutbacks in the National Health Service.

He said: "We are looking for ways to try to make the public more angry.

"If a patient in my care dies because I am unable to offer him treatment due to cuts in the health service. I would refuse to sign the death certificate and would refer the case to the coroner. Furthermore I would encourage all hospital physicians to undertake similar action."

Professor Cameron believes only about 1,500 patients a year are being treated out of about 4,000 suitable for treatment.

The death certificate protest is being urged by the British Kidney Patient Association.

More than 2,000 patients die each year because of insufficient equipment. That figure is expected to increase this year because of the health service cuts.

Gensoher fails with Gromyko on arms

From Michael Binyon
Vienna

After 11 hours of talks here Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, made no progress in bringing any closer the Soviet and Western positions at the Geneva Arms talks.

Herr Genscher said afterwards "the Russians had continued to insist that the West should not go ahead with deployment of new Nato missiles, and that the British and French missiles should be included in the Geneva talks". He said he thought the Soviet leadership was still debating whether to break off the talks altogether if deployment went ahead.

Herr Genscher insisted that his talks here had not been intended as a substitute for direct negotiations between the Americans and the Russians, and he had given a warning that hopes for a last-minute breakthrough were misplaced.

However, it was clear that the talks had been extremely tough, and that the Russians had brusquely rejected all the arguments Herr Genscher put forward for a reconsideration of the latest American proposals.

He flew back to Bonn yesterday to brief Western ambassadors on the talks. Tomorrow Herr Friedrich Ruth, the Government's disarmament expert, will fly to Washington.

Despite the tough talk, which both sides clearly hoped would influence public opinion in the West, and especially in West Germany, both men, who were meeting for the fourth time this year, emphasized that the Bonn-Moscow dialogue should not be broken off. Next week German foreign ministry officials will go to Moscow to discuss long-term plans for cooperation.

● **Washington:** The first 25 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles are packed and ready to be deployed at sites in Britain and West Germany at the end of this year, according to US officials. (Nicholas Ashford writes)

The missiles will be transported to Western Europe during the next few weeks, but they will not be made operational until after a meeting of Nato foreign ministers in mid-December. Sixteen of the missiles are cruises to be deployed at Greenham Common and the other nine are Pershing 2s which will be based at a US army facility at Schwaebisch-Gmuend in West Germany. A further 16 cruises will be deployed at Comiso, Sicily, next March.

The initial cruise deployment at Greenham Common will consist of four mobile missile launchers equipped with four missiles each.

Soviet-UK thaw? page 5
Leading article, page 11

Hopes of spending decision dashed

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Unexpectedly fierce resistance from key departmental ministers to the Treasury's attempt to curb public spending next year has dashed the hopes of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, for final Cabinet decision on Thursday.

The Treasury's principal antagonists are Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, who are battling against Treasury demands for cuts of as much as £400m each in the defence and the social security budget.

But a few smaller departments, including education and agriculture, are alson holding out for more cash.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who has been immersed in a gruelling round of negotiations with ministers, is still just over £1,000m short of the Government's £126,400m spending target for next year, although he has managed to slash by more than half the £2,500m of extra-departmental bill still outstanding at the end of the summer.

The Cabinet is now expected to set up a "star chamber" of senior ministers to arbitrate on spending. This is likely to delay the final decision on the total for 1984-85 until early November.

The Treasury may have a tougher job on its hands than it bargained for. At the Conservative Party conference last week several senior ministers, including Mr John Biffen, a former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, voiced doubts over the economic and political wisdom of cutting public spending to make room for tax reductions, and questioned the Chancellor's claim that without spending curbs taxes would have to rise.

Nor has it escaped ministers' notice that the £3,500m reserves set aside for next year is big enough to accommodate the £1,000m of extra bids remaining without overshooting the planned total – although Mr Lawson is anxious to leave the reserves intact if he can.

The main strategic argument, which will have to be settled in Cabinet, will come over Treasury demands not to extend Britain's Nato commitment to expand defence spending by 3 per cent a year in real (inflation adjusted) terms after it expires in 1985-86 – saving £1,000 m a year from then on. It will also come over proposals to uncouple so-called "unpledged" benefits – unemployment benefits, short-term supplementary benefits – from uprating in line with price rises.

This would save £100m for each 1 per cent by which benefits fall behind inflation but will be bitterly opposed by a significant section of the Cabinet who believe such a move would unfairly penalize the unemployed and prove politically disastrous.

Fighting the NHS cuts page 12

Actors vote to continue TV dispute

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Members of Equity, the actors' union, yesterday decisively rejected proposals from their leadership which could have formed the basis for a settlement in the 18-month-long dispute over commercials on Channel 4 and TV-am.

A meeting of about 200 members voted 6–1 against the Equity council's recommendation to accept an independent working party to work out details of the settlement in their dispute with the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) over repeat fees for television advertisements shown again on TV-am or Channel 4.

Mr Peter Plouviez, general secretary of Equity, said after the meeting: "This protracted dispute has led to increased distrust of the IPA.

The meeting was called to discuss the Council's counter-proposals after the IPA's latest offer last month.

Israelis attacked at Muslim festival

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Israel's attempts to make allies among the Shia Muslim population of southern Lebanon suffered a severe setback yesterday when Israeli troops opened fire amid a huge Muslim religious festival in the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiya.

The Israelis, who said they had come under fire, wounded seven people – three of whom were last night reported to be in serious condition – while local medical authorities said that five Israelis had been injured, one of them stabbed with a Muslim ceremonial dagger.

Thousands of men and women had earlier turned on the Israelis after they tried to drive a convoy through a column of young men celebrating the Feast of Ashura, hurling stones, rocks and pieces of wood at Army lorries then overturning and setting fire to two Israeli jeeps.

Ashura is one of the holiest days in the Shia Muslim calendar, celebrating the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Hussein at the seventh century battle of Kerbala. The festival crowds are usually agitated – indeed, frenzied – and the smallest incident yesterday would probably have been enough to start violence.

According to local reporters, up to ten thousand Shia Muslims had gathered near the Husseiniya mosque in Nabatiya for the traditional and bloody ceremonies, cutting open their heads with razors and chains in memory of the slaughtered Imam.

Hundreds of people ran through the side streets of the town – which lies deep in Israeli-occupied territory – as bursts of automatic gunfire were heard

Israel's was not the only army to feel Shia Muslim wrath at the weekend. On Saturday, American Marines came under sniper fire from the Shia suburb of Haya Selum for the second consecutive day. They were unharmed but later claimed to have shot dead five gunmen.

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Anyone for cricket, golf or snooker in Arabia?

By John Lawless

Ice skates to the United Arab Emirates, ski sticks to South Yemen, and thousands of golf balls to Lebanon are just some of the extraordinary British exports to the Middle East revealed in a government report published today.

The aim of the 13 volumes is to persuade more British firms to attack the growing sports and leisure market in the Arab world. At present, they hold about 10 per cent of sales worth about £200m a year.

Saudi Arabians unlike mad dogs and Englishmen, appear to be a race of armchair sportsmen, eschewing the midday sun. They alone bought 17 tonnes of electric car racing sets, 19 tonnes of café games and £258,000 worth of amusement arcade and funfair machines.

They joined the Egyptians in buying most of the £22,000 worth of rollerskates sold by Britain last year – and topped the list of those going in for cricket and polo, with £30,000 worth of bats and balls.

The Egyptians though, are not the great card-lovers which actor Omar Sharif would have the world believe, for it was the Jordanians who bought 260,000 packs of playing cards and who seem to be developing a passion for table tennis.

They bought hundreds of tables – but, perplexingly, it was the Moroccans who bought all the ping-pong balls.

The Libyans have gone potty about billiards and snooker and are tops for darts.

It was rather puzzling, also, to discover that while Bahrain and the UAE took all the fishing reels Britain sold to the region, it was only the Emirates which bought any rods – perhaps because the Bahrainis suddenly realized that the £72,000 worth of rubber dinghies they had ordered were not, after all, the seagoing variety.

Lebanon bought 7,000 dozens of golf balls worth £108,000 – as much as the rest of the Middle East put together.

What they use them for, though, is a mystery. They bought no golf clubs at all, just £1,000 worth of shafts. Presumably, they play some sort of sawn-off game.

And as for the Omanis, they bought 2,618 golf clubs, five times as many as anyone else – but practically no balls at all.

The Iraqis, who have been having something of a show with the Iranians, bought 425 airguns last year, and £15,000 worth of what is officially classified "hunting and shooting requisites".

The fun-loving Iranians matched them with two tonnes of skateboards.

Developing Sports and Leisure Equipment, Clothing and Footwear Markets in the Middle East, published by the British Overseas Trade Board.

هكذا من الاصل

Weekend prison planned to help offenders keep jobs

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Plans to introduce part-time imprisonment are being considered as part of the Government's strategy to cut jail overcrowding.

The Home Office is to publish a consultative paper on the proposal, which is backed by magistrates and the parliamentary all party penal affairs group. If it is practicable, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, would welcome its introduction.

Two main proposals are being discussed. One is weekend imprisonment from Saturday morning to Sunday night, perhaps with offenders being taken by coach to converted camps or other accommodation. The appeal of weekend imprisonment is that it would enable offenders to stay in their jobs and keep their failies together.

The other proposal is for imprisonment during eekdays from 9 am to 9 pm, particularly for unemployed offenders. The drawback of keeping offenders in overnight is that the cost would go up. Disused schools and hospitals are among accommodation considered for parttime imprisonment during the week.

Speakers at the annual conference of the National Association of Probation Officers in Southport at the weekend made clear that much distaste remains for tasks which smack of punitive control. The prison service is also overstretched and hard pressed to keep jails running.

To man part-time prisons the Home Office is considering the recruitment of special staff, such as retired police officers or school teachers. Police officers have shown themselves adept at running Saturday attendance centres.

The inability of the prison service to take on the running of part-time jails is strengthening an argument for local management. The parliamentary group has recommended that a system of "day detention" should be developed whereby suitable offenders would be required to attend day detention centres for up to eight hours on a set number of days within a six-month period.

The group also recommends that the Home Office should consider the most practicable way in which weekend or partial imprisonment might be developed.

One question to be studied is how punitive the new penalties should be. The parliamentary group says that the purpose of day detention would not be primarily reformative. But it might include work, crafts, help to the community and education.

Concern about increasing tension in prisons as a result of the new tougher policy announced br Mr Brittan at the Conservative Party conference last week was graphically expressed by Mr Ray Wyre, a probation officer working in Albany high-security prison on the Isle of Wight.

He told the conference of the National Association of Probation Officers: "On Wednesday on returning to my wing in prison, out of all the men who the day before could have been considered for parole, over 70 per cent are not now eligible." Yet they and their families had looked forward to the possibility of early release.

"Take away hope from these men, increase their feelings of injustice and the only way you will deal with them is by exacting extra control and possibly by changing the dispersal (top security) system into one of long-term control units."

Professor Nigel Walker, Wolfson professor of criminology at Cambridge University and president of the association, also referred to Mr Brittan's tougher policy.

The way be intended to refuse licence to certain murderers would in practice mean a 20-year minimum, Professor Walker said. Under previous home secretaries there had been life prisoners detained for longer than that. He told the conference: "But what is new, and is not a good idea, for all sorts of reasons, is a blanket, undiscriminating decree of this kind over which Parliament has little, if any control".

Home Office officials are giving consideration to moves at the conference to limit periods spent on remand in England and Wales. Mr Gerry Bermingham, a Sheffield solicitor and Labour MP for St Helens South, is seeking to introduce a Bill undr the 10-minute rule in the next parliamentary session to ensure that crown court trials begin within 110 days, and summary trials within 40 days, of a person's *remand in custody*.



Delivery day: Some of the headlines may not have been to the Prime Minister's liking, but the occasion was good-humoured enough when 189 local and regional newspapers were delivered to 10 Downing Street yesterday. Each was delivered by a different news boy or girl to mark the start of Local Newspaper Week, a sales promotion by the local and regional press and newsagents' organizations. (Photograph: John Voos).

Men in the news

King: wait in the wings rewarded

By Richard Evans

Mr Tom King, who was yesterday appointed Secretary of State for Employment, was the obvious person for the Prime Minister to call upon in her hour of need to fill one of the Government's most sensitive posts.

When he was appointed Secretary for Transport after Mrs Thatcher's overwhelming general election victory in June, some regarded this as a demotion following his short period in charge of the Department of Environment in the last Parliament.

But the Prime Minister made it clear that she was only waiting for the right moment to promote the softly-spoken MP for Bridgwater to greater things.

Last night's announcement is the latest step in an impressive political career which started just 13 years ago.

Within months of arriving at Westminster he was parliamentary private secretary to Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. After the fall of the Heath government he became an Opposition spokesman on industry.

He has tended to avoid the headlines, but his big breakthrough came in 1976, when Mrs Thatcher recast her Shadow Cabinet with Mr King as chief spokesman on energy.

After the Conservative election victory in 1979 he was considered unlucky by some not to receive a Cabinet appointment. Instead he worked as number two to Mr Michael Heseltine before taking over his job towards the end of the last Parliament.

Although outwardly he gives the impression of a rather earnest, perhaps colourless politician, colleagues point to a sharp sense of humour. As he pursues the trade union reforms outlined by his predecessor, humour may prove an invaluable asset.

Tebbit: Union curbs well on the way

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, leaves the Department of Employment with the third critical stage of the Government's programme of trade union reforms about to be laid before the House of Commons and union hostility towards him starting to moderate.

He has largely succeeded in the task set him by Mrs Margaret Thatcher when he became Secretary of State for Employment almost two years ago of drawing the unions' teeth although he has distinctly softpedalled in some areas regarded as prime targets for quick government action.

Mr Tebbit, aged 52, went into the Commons in 1970 as MP for Epping and in the 1974 election won the Chingford seat. He quickly became known to the Opposition benches as the "Chingford skinhead".

His forceful debating style also led Mr Michael Foot to dub him "the most studiously offensive man in the House". Mr Tebbit, a former airline pilot and official of the British Airline Pilots Association, revelled in the Opposition attention.

He became a parliamentary private secretary at the Department of Employment in 1972 and after a spell as Under Secretary of State at the Department of Transport from 1979 to 1981, he was appointed Minister of State at the Department of Industry. He became Secretary of State for Employment in November, 1981.

Mr Tebbit was moved to employment by Mrs Thatcher to replace Mr James Prior in an attempt to speed up the union reforms that the Prime Minister wanted to see on the statute book. Four areas were outlined for action: The closed shop; secret ballots for strikes and elections of union leaders; legally binding contracts; and abolition of the political levy system.

The 1982 Act took steps to control the closed shop and provides for periodic tests of union members' wishes to retain an existing closed shop.

The next trade union reform Bill, which may be published next week, will concentrate on secret ballots before strikes are called and for elections of union executives and periodic ballots on whether unions should maintain political funds.

However, Mr Tebbit was hoping to reach a voluntary agreement with the TUC on the question of the political levy and making it easier for union members to opt out of paying it.

Ridley: a loyal Thatcherite

By Richard Evans

The promotion of Mr Nicholas Ridley to be Secretary of State for Transport will provide the Prime Minister with another loyal supporter in the forthcoming Cabinet battles over public expenditure.

He is firmly on the right wing of the Conservative Party, a hard-liner monetarist, and a long-term opponent of incomes policies.

Mr Ridley, who is 54, left the Heath government in 1972 after disagreements over the reversal of its policy of not helping industrial "lame ducks". He had been Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry.

After becoming chairman of the Conservative finance committee and leading member of the Selsdon group, founded in 1973 to reaffirm Tory faith in free market economics, Mr Ridley was invited back into government by Mrs Thatcher in 1979 as Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Although involved in a controversy over the transfer of Falklands Islands sovereignty to Argentina before last year's conflict, his political career took a further step forward in 1981 when his monetarist views brought him the post of Financial Secretary

Tebbit takes over Trade

Continued from page 1

who dash off in a particular direction without having planned carefully where they are going. That would indeed be not drift but folly and I think therefore one has to prepare public opinion very carefully."

Mr Tebbit also said that he wished that Mr Fowler could have made his conference speech in Blackpool last week on the health service "a couple of weeks back; overwhelmingly so."

He added: "It could have been done better, no doubt. But as always from hindsight now I think that if I had been in Norman's place I would have sought first of all, without raising the temperature of the debate, to persuade health service authorities to behave responsibly. It was the lack of responsibility of some of them which in fact created the problem.

"OK, perhaps we should have foreseen it. Perhaps we should have said 'to hell with the management of the National Health Service, we are going to have to go in there and attack them'."

Farther junior ministerial appointments, including a Treasury successor to Mr Ridley, are expected later this week. It is possible that the new party chairman, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, might be promoted from his job as an Under Secretary at the Department of Employment.

Churches to lobby against cuts in its share of schools

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Government is expected to be lobbied by the Roman Catholic church, and probably the Church of England, over its decision to set aside one of the key principles governing the church-state relations of church schools, the so-called "historic share" principle.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, recently announced that he no longer considered himself bound by it, causing consternation in church education circles.

The "historic share" is the fixed percentage of state primary and secondary education that the two churches are allowed. It also determines the percentage of places in teacher training colleges, in the church sector, which amount to about a quarter of all places.

The churches consider the historic share principle was a guarantee that this proportion would not be eroded, and that church schools would not be squeezed out of the system. It was agreed between the churches and the Government when Mrs Margaret Thatcher was Secretary of State for education.

The abandonment of the principal has already led to the possible closure of one Roman Catholic teacher training college, De La Salle College in Manchester. However, the governors of that college said last week that they will not accept closure without a fight.

Sir Keith, in announcing that his department would withdraw funding for new students at De La Salle College after this year, said: "I cannot accept a claimed right to any immutable percentage of public sector training places."

This declaration of policy will be closely scrutinized by the Church of England board of education, whose "historic share" is 16.67 per cent, and by the Roman Catholic bishops' conference of England and Wales, whose "historic share" is 9.3 per cent.

In the latest share-out by the Government, the Church of England percentage remains the same, while the Roman Catholic share drops to 8.5 per cent.

However, both churches are equally threatened by Sir Keith's stated willingness to alter the percentage in the future "to take account of the changing policies of successive governments." The Labour Party, when in government, observed the historic share principal.

The churches see the protection of the church school system as a means of defending it from the impact of changes in the political complexion of governments especially one that might be hostile to church education.

The proportion of teacher training places allotted to the churches determines whether they can maintain a distinctively Christian ethos in their schools. Roman Catholic secondary schools have on average only about two-thirds of their staff who are members of that church, and the fear is that any further reduction would affect the schools' character.

The argument is advanced that a school in the church sector has a distinctive social and ethical basis largely determined by the religious convictions of the staff.

Unions cold shoulder the SDP

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Social Democratic Party has been given a sharp rebuff by the trade union movement in its attempts to capitalize on the loosing of the ties between the unions and the Labour Party.

Invitations from Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, to the 105 unions affiliated to the TUC to hold talks with the party have led to only three meetings, with the possibility of two more. In total fewer than 20 unions gave considered statements to Dr Owen on the SDP's policy on labour law reform.

The SDP, while clearly disappointed at the failure of this attempt to provide a sounding board for unions not affiliated to the Labour Party or disaffected with the party, hopes that useful groundwork has been done and it will continue to try and forge links with the unions.

A main focus for union opposition to the SDP has been the SDP's submission to the Government on Mr Norman Tebbit's white paper for further trade union reform. The SDP argued that in some areas it was too predjudiced against the unions, while in others it did not go far enough in introducing fresh curbs.

The three unions which accepted invitations to meet Dr Owen were the 800,000-strong National And Local Government Officers Association, National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, with 120,000 members and the United Road Transport Union which has 26,400 members. None is affiliated to the Labour Party.

Union votes Labour link

By Our Labour Correspondent

A political battle inside the largest Civil Service union enters its final stages today as the 200,000 members start voting on whether it should affiliate to the Labour Party.

Left wing activists in the Civil and Public Services Association hope that recent national political developments will help them to secure a "yes" vote. But their optimism is not reflected by seasoned union officials who believe that is little chance of members voting to establish a political fund, which is the legal prerequisite of union affiliation to a political party.

The executive, on which right wingers have a 23-5 majority, has issued a statement calling on members to vote "yes" to the fund, in line with an instruction from the union's annual conference, but the ruling group has also issued warnings about the dangers of affiliation.

Voting by postal ballot will be completed by October 31 and the result should be known about a week later. Speculation inside the union centres on the scale of the majority against a political fund rather than on the possibility of a "yes" vote.

● The CPSA executive is due to meet tomorrow to discuss a dispute over the editorship of *Red Tape*, the union journal. Some of the union's leaders want to suspend publication because the editor, Mr Clive Bush, has refused to agree to consultations on its contents.

Mr Alistair Graham, the general secretary, says some articles published recently would have been offensive to members who vote Conservative.

Peak District search for 13 bodies denied

By Arthur Osman

Derbyshire and Greater Manchester police denied yesterday that they were searching for 13 bodies in the Goyt Valley of the Peak District as had been claimed in the northern edition of the *Sunday Mirror*.

Four men aged between 19 and 35 from the south Manchester area appeared before justices at Buxton, Derbyshire, on Saturday charged with the murder of two youths aged 16 and 19. Their bodies had been found last week in a Peak District beauty spot.

Detective Superintendent Duncan Bailey, of Derbyshire police, said in Buxton yesterday that at present no further searches were being made in his police area other than those which were an essential part of the inquiries into the murder of the two youths.

Any search that was taking place in an area, about 12 miles from Stockport, did not involve a search for other bodies.

Return of vineyard destroyer

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Phylloxera, historically the most dreaded destroyer of vineyards, has remerged in Britain after 23 years.

An aphid-like insect, it originated in North America and was first reported in Europe in 1863. For a time it threatened to wipe out the wine industry, and was brought under control only by the use of resistant root stocks.

Descendants of the pre-phylloxera vines are to be found only in the southern hemisphere. But although contemporary European vines are classed as phylloxera resistant, new plants can still be affected.

The insect was said to have been eradicated in Britain in 1960, but two infestations have been discovered recently in private gardens in East Anglia and Wiltshire. It can spread very rapidly, and growers, particularly those who bought plants this year, are asked to examine their stock and report any suspicious symptoms to the nearest local office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The most noticeable symptom is a prominent gall on the underside of the leaf, about five millimetres in diameter and coloured green, sometimes flushed with pinkish red.

Storms delay Falklands ship

Storms have delayed the return home of the longest serving ship in the Falklands.

The ferry, Rangatira, was due to reach Devonport today, 485 days after sailing for the South Atlantic. But the Royal Navy said yesterday that bad weather in the Bay of Biscay meant the vessel would not arrive until tomorrow.

Truce hope in battle of Exmoor

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Hopes of a truce in the war of words between farmers and conservationists are raised today with a meeting arranged by the National Farmers' Union at which Mr William Wilkinson, Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council, and Mr Derek Barber, Chairman of the Countryside Commission, will be the principal speakers.

The meeting is to be held at Dulverton, Somerset, in the heart of the Exmoor national park, which has witnessed better disputes over whether farmers should be encouraged by grants to convert moorland into pasture. There have been several voluntary agreements whereby farmers have accepted compensation for not ploughing their land.

The meeting also coincides with a growing optimism that the problems of the uplands regions in south west England, Wales, the Pennines and northern England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are at last gaining recognition.

Less favoured area

Proposed extension of less favoured area

20 miles

EXMOOR AVON SOMERSET Dulverton DEVON DORSET DARTMOOR CORNWALL

Additional funds for these so-called "less favoured areas" have been agreed by the EEC, and last week Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, told the Conservative Party conference that government aid would also be increased.

Indications from both Whitehall and Brussels are that the money is to be spent not just on agricultural "improvement" schemes, but on forestry, tourism, rural industries and a more balanced infrastructure.

The Government is also seeking EEC approval to extend the less favoured areas by more than a million hectares.

Guernsey chess festival draws 152 entries

From Harry Golombek, Guernsey

There is a fine entry of 152 players for the Lloyds Bank Ninth Guernsey International Festival of Chess which opened yesterday at Ronnie Ronalde's St Martin's Hotel.

In the main event, the open tournament (a seven round Swiss System), the favourite is last year's winner, the international master Jim Plaskett, who has had a fine series of victories this year.

Results: S R Capsey 0, G Noradounghian (France) 1; C J Ippel (Netherlands) 0, A Martin 1; P Rowe (Guernsey) 1, H F Long 0; H H Tammink (Netherlands) 1, D L Read 0; E Laine (Guernsey) 0, R von Saldern (Germany) 1; D G M Bales ½, D van Kooten (Netherlands) ½; J van der Gaag (Netherlands) 0, P Morrey 1; P G Moore 1, C Coman (Guernsey) 0.

Dead solicitor victim of 'vicious attack'

A solicitor found dead on the estate of Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire had been viciously attacked, police said yesterday.

Mr Gregory Taylor aged 32, was found on Saturday in his overturned and blazing car yards from the £47,000 cottage which he had bought from the estate of the Lord Lieutenant, Mr Simon Towneley, in Cliviger, Burnley.

Superintendent Norman Finnerty, leading the inquiry, refused to say whether Mr Taylor had been murdered, but said that someone had been in the cottage while he was there.

Tackling crime in Ulster costs £500m a year

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The battle for law and order in Northern Ireland now costs more than £500m a year, most of which goes on the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which is in the front line of security operations in the province.

The Northern Ireland Office's expenditure on law and order, which includes running the police and prison service, is estimated at £384m in 1983-84 compared with £356m in 1982-83. These figures do not include the £143m the operations in the province cost the Army an estimated £12m spent on running the courts.

The RUC, which is building a number of modern "fortress-style" stations fitted with the latest equipment, is expected to cost £240m in 1983-84, with £69m going on the prison service and £38m on compensation schemes.

The extra cost to the army of having an estimated 8,000 troops in Northern Ireland has dropped from £149m in 1981-82, reflecting the policy of putting the RUC and Ulster Defence Regiment in the front line, with support from the Army.

The price of crime in Northern Ireland

	1983/84	1982/83 estimate
	£	£
Grants to police	217.75m	240.06m
Other police expenditure: grants to police complaints board etc.	0.73m	0.72m
Prison service	57.07m	69.92m
Crime-related services: civilian search unit, forensic and state pathology	7.49m	7.43m
Compensation schemes	38.85m	38.31m
Training schools and probation	9.42m	11.76m
Central services and miscellaneous	20.42m	20.76m
Legal services: Crown solicitors etc	3.39m	3.75m
Total	355.18m	384.71m

A further £161m was spent on the courts and the Army in the province last year, falling to £155m in 1983-84.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Grammar schools 'fail to do enough for town's bright children'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A council which has retained grammar schools is accused in a report to be published tomorrow of having too narrow a curriculum, spending too little money and not doing enough for the most and least able pupils.

The report, by school inspectors (HMIs) also criticizes the Conservative-controlled borough of Sutton, in south London, for not allowing grammar school pupils to sit for CSE examinations.

But the council's leaders in turn strongly criticize the report and condemn the way it was compiled.

Mr David Trafford, leader of the council, said yesterday that the report was rubbish. "I think the inspectors have produced an abstract, idealistic report that bears no relation to the financial situation and does not place us in the context of all education authorities", he said.

Together with Mrs Mavis Peart, chairman of the education committee, and Mr Charles Melville, director of the education committee, and Mr Charles Melville, director of education, he will be holding a press conference tomorrow to rebut the report.

The council is angry at the way the HMI inquiry has been conducted. Mr Trafford said Sutton was approached in 1978 and asked if it would cooperate so that HMIs could gain experience of inquiries into local authorities. It was told the results would be confidential, Mr Trafford said.

"We are more than a little sore, because we went out of our way to accommodate them," he said. "It has taken an inordinate length of time for them to write it. I understand it has gone through 17 drafts and I hate to think what this cost the taxpayers."

Mr Trafford has already protested to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, about the report, which, it is understood, took 76 inspectors 460 days to compile.

It does show, however, that Sutton children do well in examinations. Only five per cent leave school without passing an examination, compared with 12 per cent in England and 15 per cent in Greater London. Sixty per cent of school leavers go on to further and higher education, compared with a national average of 40 per cent.

Mr Trafford said the inspectors wanted the authority to broaden the curriculum, but that this could be done only at the expense of examination results. Sutton is one of the lowest spending authorities, with a budget of about £32m.

Grading the old school tie

The "old school tie" system really counts only for former pupils from 33 of Britain's 200 public schools, according to a survey published yesterday.

In a new book, *Networks: Who we know and how we used them*, the author Mr Timothy Heald, divides the top 33 schools into two divisions and describes the rest, although members of the Headmasters' Conference, as "minor" as far as prestige and influence are concerned.

Mr Heald says that these 33 arouse particularly high expectations among either pupils or potential employers and competitors.

The top nine are: Ampleforth, Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Westminster, and Winchester.

The second division of 24 "first-rate schools" are: Bedford, Bradfield, Bryanston, Cheltenham, Clifton, Downside, Fettes, Gordonstoun, Haileybury, Highgate, Kings Canterbury, Lancing, Malvern, Millfield, Oundle, Radley, Repton, St Paul's, Sedbergh, Sherborne, Stonyhurst, Tonbridge, Uppingham, and Wellington.

The last listing of public schools was contained in the Clarendon Commission of 1861, which also named a first division of nine. The only change during the past 122 years has been the rise of Ampleforth to replace Merchant Taylors.

Britain campaigns to cut EEC air fares

By Our Transport Editor

Mr David Mitchell, the Aviation Minister, is to visit European capitals shortly to seek support for cheaper air fares between Britain and its EEC partners.

The visits marks the start of the fresh drive by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new team. Avaition was transferred from trade to transport after the June election, towards objectives that largely eluded its predecessors, cheaper fares and more competition on European air routes to bring them more into line with Atlantic fare levels and with the Treaty of Rome.

Eight of the 10 EEC countries (only the Netherlands supports Britain) remain opposed to what they see as US-style deregulation, with the threat of market confusion and possible damage to their cossetted national airlines.

But with court action pending both from the European Parliament and from Britain's independent campaigner, Lord Bethell, Britain believes the time is ripe for progress at the meeting in December of the Council of Ministers. The minister's tour is intended to pave the way for that.

Hopes have been raised by a new directive from the EEC in August which gives airline competition a community dimension by allowing regional airlines to open new services between provincial airports, Newcastle upon Tyne to Lille, for example, as a matter of right under Community law if the fares proposed genuinely cover their own costs.

That means France could no longer veto such a service at the urging of Air France, because its own costs were higher and it feared the competition.

Mr Mitchell said last night: "The new ministers here are anxious to make progress towards liberalization of air services in the EEC. There is a significent discrepancy between fares in Europe and on the Atlantic, and public opinion is expecting us to do something about it".

Church weddings for divorcees opposed

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury

The Church of England's proposals for allowing some divorced people to remarry in church have been rejected as "unworkable and unacceptable" by one of its largest dioceses.

Salisbury, the first diocese to debate the issue in Synod, voted against the proposals by 141 to 13 at the weekend.

If that scale of opposition is reflected around the country, the Church may have to reconsider its attitude.

Under the proposals approved in principle by the general synod, locak clergymen would submit a report on the couple to the bishop, who would then forward it to a regional advisory panel. The panel's decision would then go back to the bishop for a final ruling.

The Bishop of Salisbury, the Rt Rev John Baker, said: "The panels, and the bishop too, are really little more than window-dressing. The responsibility will rest with the priest alone, and the world will very soon realize that fact.

"He will be left alone to bear both the odium and the anguish when, for reasons which obviously cannot be disclosed, one couple at the alter rail on a Sunday are approved, and another couple rejected".

The bishop said the proposals were repugnant to his conscience, and added: "It will seem to say to the world that we have withdrawn our support for theteaching of Jesus on this matter".

After the synod, the Rev Keith Hugo said: "If this sort of majority thinks the scheme will be unworkable in Wiltshire and Dorset, I would think there will be similar reactions from other parts of the country, in which case the church must seriously rethink its proposals".

BBC plans arts channel by satellite

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

The BBC, a European concert management group, and Morgan Grenfell, the City merchant bankers, have joined forces to investigate launching an arts television channel to be beamed across Europe by satellite and cable.

According to the corporation, the idea is for live performances to be relayed from the opera houses, concert halls and theatres of European cities. The service would be financed exclusively by subscribers and would provide several hours of arts programming each day. The venture is to be called the European Music Satellite (EMS).

The corporation states: "The BBC is well aware that attempts to introduce a cultural channel in the United States and Canada have been unsuccessful. However, we believe that not only are there large potential audiences in Europe for this kind of material but also that the essential nature of the service, the ability to watch live performances by the great artists and musicians of Europe will be the real attraction."

The BBC has been surprised by the number of consortia created to provide film sport, news, and light entertainment television channels on low powered satellites for transmission to cable television networks in Europe from the beginning of next year.

The proposed BBC service would use for distribution the same types of satellites as the other cable channels. The servce would also allow the corporation to be in at the start of cable expansion in Britain instead of waiting until its own satellite is launched.

Court action on kerb crawlers

Fifteen men, three of them company directors, are due to appear before Nottingham magistrates today after complaints from respectable women and girls of being accosted by "kerb crawlers" in the city's Hyson Green vice district.

Electronic mail on display

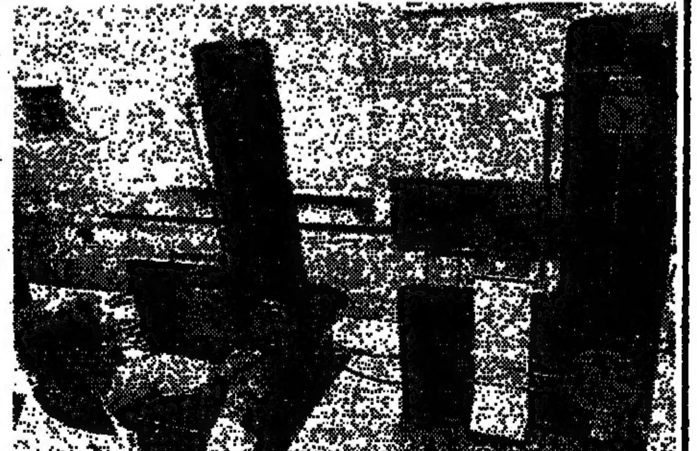
By Pearce Wright,
Science Editor

The method of transmitting facsimiles of photographs across the world by "wire photo" used routinely for newspaper work is being adapted for other purposes for the information technology age. The new application is for the so-called "electronic mail" services, whereby facsimiles of signed letters and tenders, or sketches and technical drawings, can be despatched economically.

Within 35 seconds a reproduction of an A4 size page can be sent via a telephone link from any town or city in Britain to any other in the UK, North America, Europe or Japan.

Equipment for doing that is among the products of display at the International Business Show starting at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, tomorrow.

A fascinating exhibit shows the history of facsimile technology. It is provided from the private museum of the Muirhead company, whose name is synonymous in the newspaper world with facsimile picture developments. The exhibit includes the machines in the picture above, which look like pendulum clocks which have lost their clock faces.



Models of early transmitters (Photograph: Chris Harris).

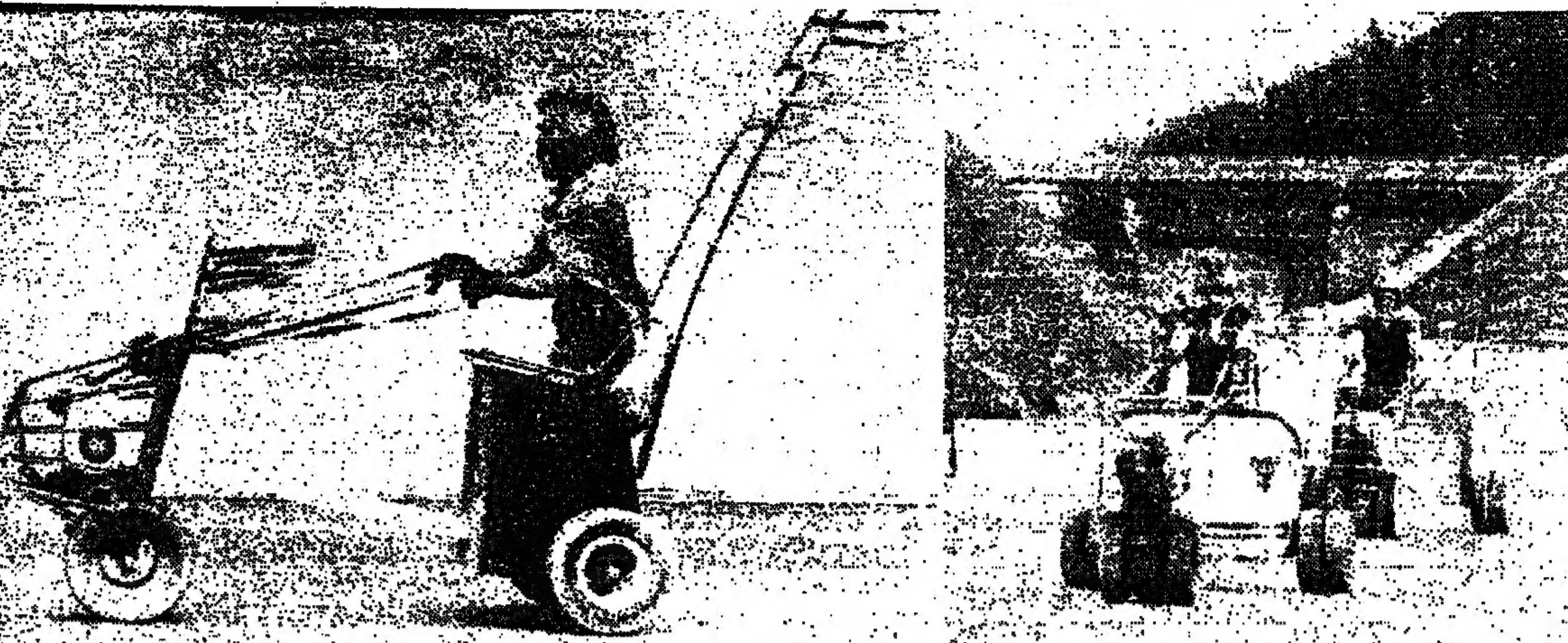
They are reconstructions of the first facsimile machine patented by Alexander Bain in 1842, before the telephone was invented. Alexander Bain's facsimiles were transmitted over the simple Morse code telegraphy line.

But Alexander Bain's system is not merely an historical curiosity, it illustrates scanning, admittedly in its most elementary form, and synchronization between a transmitter and a receiver by what until recent years was the best frequency standard obtainable – a pendulum clock.

Bain's machine transmitted words that were in the form of printers' metal type. A pendulum carrying a resilient contact swung past the face of the type and when the contact touched a raised portion of the typeface, it completed a circuit from the transmitter to the receiving end of the system.

After each beat of the pendulum, the type was dropped down a step at a time so the next line could be read. At the receiving end a similar pendulum was swinging across a paper roll soaked in potassium iodide solution. After each swing of the pendulum at the receiver, the paper was moved up a line at a time.

Chariots bring new diversion to the M25



Ben Hur drove his chariot around an arena watched by a screaming, cheering crowd. Twenty centuries later, the thrill of the charioteers has returned – to the quiet of an unopened motorway.

The chariot has been brought up to date by a pair of inventors from Epsom, Surrey, who have abandoned four-legged horsepower in favour of that provided by a motor engine.

Mr Arnold Cockle and Mr Stephen Lawson have also made the chariot lighter and stronger; but it is still controlled by reins and they maintain that the modern version can be used for the same tasks as its Roman predecessor: as civilian transport, war machine and for racing.

To prove the point, Mr Lawson put his "Charimo" through its paces on the M25 at Ashtead, Surrey, yesterday.

But there was no need to use the "fast" lane. The engine, which can be run on a variety of power sources from petrol to steam, offers a maximum speed of about 40 mph.

And for the driver with his feet on the floor and his hands on the reins, that is probably fast enough.

Photographs: Ian Stewart

Ultra-safe coach may go abroad

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

At a time of public anxiety about coach safety, a British-designed "ultra-safe coach" that could have prevented many recent injuries may go into production in Canada.

The prototype Moulton Coach, developed by Dr Alex Moulton, uses a novel form of body construction that is virtually uncrushable and a unique suspension that makes it almost impossible to turn over.

But while British coach operators are spending millions on glossy new continental coaches, British manufacturers have turned the Moulton down and it now looks like going into production in Canada.

After a recent visit by Dr Moulton, the Canadian Government is prepared to back the project on grounds of coach safety and job generation. It is seeking Canadian manufacturers to build it under its sponsorship.

The coach's main safety features, which seem particularly relevant after recent crashes in Britain and on the continent, are a rigid box body based on the "geodetic construction" of the wartime Wellington bomber that combines great strength with light weight; and an eight-wheel independent suspension on double bogeys that gives leech-like road-holding and enables safe swerving. It also has provision for seat-belts which Dr Moulton considers desirable and inevitable.

He says that when the coach was developed more than a decade ago, it was technically ahead of its time.

"The main preocupation was on the lowest possible first cost rather than safety. Many coaches still had timber and aluminium bodies. But after recent accidents, attitudes have changed in a sense, time has caught up with this design."

British coach operators are now prepared to spend more than £100,000 on the latest continental coach.

Other United Kingdom manufacturers have been approached since, but now, Dr Moulton says, "I have given up in this country".

Creaking TV detector vans to be replaced

From a Correspondent, Birmingham

Television licence evaders have gone largely undetected during the past year as inspectors struggled on with dilapidated vans held together by "string and a prayer", the National TV Licence Records Office said yesterday.

The plight of the service, up to now a well-kept secret, could be revealed because the first of a new fleet of 22 vans, using the latest electronics, is being unveiled in London tomorrow, heralding a new drive to catch an estimated 250,000 licence dodgers who cost the BBC £55m a year.

The old vans, which came into service in 1968, have been breaking down so often recently that only about six of the 27 vehicles have been on the road at any one time, a spokesman for the records office said.

The spokesman said: "The new vans use microchips to speed up the rate of detection. Even when the old vans are working, the crews have to stop to alter the angle of the aerials. Now everything happens automatically."

The new vans, built in the Freight-Rover van factory in Birmingham, are costing £25,000 each.

British Telecom dispute

High Court to rule on fight over private link with phone network

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The industrial conflict over the sale of British Telecom and the introduction of competition into the industry moves into the High Court todday when the Mercury group seeks an injunction to halt union disruption of its business.

The Post Office Enginerring Union, which has about 2,000 British Telcom members either suspended or on strike, has quietly dropped some of its sanctions against Mercury since the company issued writs two weeks ago.

But the union is expected to mount a strong defence of its instruction to members not to cooperate with any inter-connextion between Mercury facilities and Telecom circuits.

The union's leaders have decided to appeal if the injunction is granted and will look to the TUC for assistance in view of the long-stated policy that unions should not cooperate with the implementation of the Government's labour law reforms.

The union had for several months been "blacking" head offices of Cable and Wireless, British Petroleum and Barclays Bank, which are Mercury shareholders, but the action was called off after the writs were served.

Officials were aware that that action was almost certainly in breach of the secondary action provisions of the Employment Act, 1980, but they will argue that the action to prevent interconnexion between Mercury and British Telecom is being taken against their own employer because its contract with another is "detrimetal to their members' terms and conditions".

The writ states that the union is "threatening to bring about a breach of the contractual relationships between Mercury and British Telecom". That contract became possible after the Government broke the telecomunications monopoly and Mercury is paying British Telecom for links with its circuits until the private company can lay its own cables.

The union's campaign against privatization is expected to increase in tempo this week as the management tries to make the dispute so expensive for the union that it has to back down.

The union last week spent about £250,000 out of a £1m dispute fund paying normal wages to workers who were either on strike or suspended. But officials pointed out yesterday that the union paid cash for its £3m west London headquarters and could raise loans using the building as security, it has further cash assets of about £250,000 and could also approach other unions for help.

The union's annual conference, which was curtailed in June because of the general election, reconvenes in Blackpool next month, when delegates may consider national industrial action, such as an overtime ban or work to rule.

Meetings are being held at regional level on the prospect of national action, but there is concern there might not be enough support. At a special conference last month, about a third of the 132,000 members voted in favour of calling off the disruption.

So far, the action has been confined to London because the union has been trying to hit British Telecom revenue and City and business interests rather than the private subscriber, but left wingers are pressing for a widening of the dispute to bring greater pressure on British Telecom and the Government.

Union officials recognize that the Government is unlikely to change its plans to sell 51 per cent of the shares in British Telecom next year, but further action could make the shares unattractive because of the threat of more disruption.

About 1,500 maintenance engineers are on strike in the three London international exchanges with a further 250 out in four key exchanges in central London which service business districts. The remainder of those not at work are engineers suspended for refusing to cross picket lines.





Friends of the mighty oak hunt down insect enemy

Defenders of the mighty oak searching through the leaves during yesterday's Biggest Acorn Hunt in History to find out how many of London's oaks have been attacked by a little insect called *Andricus Quercuscalicis*.

Dr Michael Crawley (left), a lecturer at Imperial college, London, explained to participants that the insect will not only put the long-term future of the oak in jeopardy but also deprive squirrels, wood mice, jays, and pigeons of their autumn sustenance.

The special hunts organized by *Capital Radio*, took place at Battersea Park, Sydenham Hill, Parliament Hill, Victoria Park, and Wimbledon Common and come after the successful hedgehog watch of the summer, also organized by the radio station in conjunction with the London Wildlife Trust and Friends of the Earth.

The insect which has not yet acquired a popular name is responsible for knopper galls which appear on acorns. It has no insect enemies to keep it in check.

(Photographs: John Voos).

London to get first view of £400m 'city'

By Hugh Clayton

Londoners will be given a first sight of their new £400m "city" today when architects' models of one of the capital's largest and most mysterious post-war property developments are put on show. But the exhibition will be for the press only.

London Bridge City is the name of a vast new business centre to be built with Kuwaiti money on a half-mile stretch of the south bank of the Thames between London Bridge and Tower Bridge. It has been dragged into the political battle between ministers and Labour-led councils. Despite the size and cost of the development, no plans have been shown to Londoners.

Unlike many smaller projects it has not been submitted to a public inquiry. Ministers used a law of their own devising to grant permission for the development without full public scrutiny through the London Dockland Corporation, a planning roup set up to bring new industry to some of the capital's derelict areas. London Bridge City is at the farthest western limit of the corporation's territory.

The new city, which will face the City of London across the river, will be built in two stages. The first will stretch from London Bridge station to a position about level with the warship, Belfast, moored permanently on the Thames. Building of the new city will be organized by St Martin's Property Corporation, a subsidiary of the Kuwaiti Government's investment bank.

It will have about two million square feet of office space, of which rather more than half will be built in the second stage. The development will include some homes and restoration of historic buildings.

The site is known as Hay's Wharf after one of the founding families of the London marine insurance market which started a business there 300 years ago.

Left wing councils to bow before rate cuts

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Left-wing Labour council leaders have privately accepted that they will be forced to make substantial spending cuts when the Government gets its controversial new rate capping powers.

During the 10 months before the powers take effect next summer, there will be agitated discussion among Labour activists about mass resignations of councillors, municipal bankruptcy, and "confrontation" requiring Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to dispatch commissioners to the town halls. But leading Labour councillors already expect the Government to have trouble with a couple of London boroughs at most, one of which will be Islington.

The other councils on the "hit list" of high spendng authorities, including Sheffield, Camden and Harringey, see no option but to acquiesce and make the required cuts.

An important pointer to the direction of thinking of even such apparant die-hards a Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth, came last Friday at a conference convened by Liverpool polytechnic on how to live with centrally imposed spending targets.

Mr Martin Coleman, leader of Brent Council, a likely candidate for rate-capping and a council where Labour's new left is strong, said Labour councillors would have no option but to stay in office and try to persuade people that cuts were the fault of the Conservative Government.

He said that arguments against rate-capping "might be presented as our arguing for high rates". By ceding control of councils to Conservative oppositions to force them to carry out cuts, Labour would only lose credibility he said.

Mr Coleman's arguments undoubtedly carry weight within the Association of London Authorities, the newly-formed grouping of Labour Councils in the capital, many of whose members face a cap of their rates next year.

Call to end system

The Federation of Scottish Ratepayers has labelled the government's White Paper on rating as "worthless and complacent" and has renewed its call for the present system to be abolished.

In a scathing 10-point submission to the White Paper, the federation claims the document does nothing to solve the major problems posed by the rating system, nor does it answer the criticisms levelled against it.

Federation vice chairman, Dr Frank Riddell said: "It's like applying sticking plaster to a patient when major surgery is needed. We want the system replaced

Cairngorms 'should be wilderness'

The Government is to be urged to designate the Cairngorms a "wilderness area" and protect it from over developement.

Delegates at the third World Wilderness congress in Scotland last week agreed to send an urgent cable to the Government after hearing threats to the mountain area.

Dr Adam Watson, of the Institue of Tenestial Economy, said the 180,000 acre range was being seriously affected by the development of skiing and other sporting facilities, road building and tree planting.

"I cannot think of any better palce for designation as a wilderness site", he said.

But members of the Highland Regional Council are likely to oppose the move because it may limit economic development in the Highlands.

Congress delegates had earlier heard from Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, that the Government intended to ratify the World Heritage Convention of 1972, under which it must designate particularly important areas as wilderness sites.

The congress, which ended on Friday, also decided to contact four overseas governments.

It is to praise Australia for protecting the Great Barrier Reef and south-west Tasmania and congratulate India for saving the Silent Valley forest.

Troubles at the Tribune

Local rift with Silkin widens

By John Winder

The legal tussle over the future of *Tribune*, the left-wing Labour weekly, is likely to lead to further dispute between Mr John Silkin, MP for Deptford, and members of the general committee of Deptford Labour Party when it meets next month.

Some members of the committee, Mr Silkin says that they form only a minority, believe that taking legal action against comrades brings the party into disrepute.

Mr Silkin resigned from the board of *Tribune* last week together with Lord Bruce of Donington a Labour peer, who is taking legal action over control of the magazine in a case which is expected to come before the courts early next year.

Last night, Mr Silkin said that the action against the board of *Tribune* was nominal and added: "No question arises of the paper going down the drain at all."

On the question of relations with his constituencey party, Mr Silkin said that be doubted whether members of the general committee even knew that he was on the board of Tribune Publications.

The dispute has a long history. Last December, Mr Silkin and Lord Bruce obtained a majority of the shares of £1 each still available from the 427 which had been allocated when the company was set up in 1937 with a nominal capital of 1,000 £1 shares. They ousted Mr Chris Mullin and Mr George Hopkins, the advertising manager, from the board.

The reply of Mr Mullin and staff of the paper was to call a shareholders meeting and set up an employee shareholding scheme under the Companies Act, 1980.

Under that, 450 of the original shares were allocated to staff in packages of 50. That move led to the control of *Tribune* returning to the editor and staff. The action now being undertaken concerns the validity of the shareholding scheme for employees.

Mr Silkin is a member of the Shadow Cabinet and combines the post of "shadow leader" of the House of Commons with that of parliamentary spokesman on the key issue of defence. While he is not thought to want to continue in both offices, he will be standing for election to the Shadow Cabinet.

Tribune, in its latest issue, carries an editorial saying that anyone who upsets the new-found unity of purpose and confidence in the party will deserve short shrift.

"That includes the left if it stands on the sidelines sniping from a position of ideological but ultimately sterile purity. It Includes the right if it indulges in the kind of blackmail tactics which disgraced it under Michael Foot's leadership".

The editorial adds that it includes the leadership if it decides to play fast and loose with established party policy on such issues as disarmament.

Woman's plea raises hopes on death row

By Richard Evans

Hope for dozens of South Africans under sentence of death has emerged from the appeal of Mrs Maureen Smith, the British woman facing execution for the murder of her husband.

The Department of Justice has asked to stay the execution of a number of prisoners throughout the country pending the outcome of Mrs Smith's appeal, expected early next month.

The request follows Mrs Smith's reconvened appeal hearing last month when Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, one of South Africa's most eminent lawyers, argued strongly that the law on the death sentence should be reconsidered.

South African case law leaves judges with no option but to impose the death sentence on someone who has pleaded guilty or is found guilty of murder, unless the defendant can prove "extenuating circumstances", when the judge can exercise discretion.

But Mr Shaw argued that the rule, arising from a South African appeal court judgment in 1947, should be overturned and the onus should lie with the prosecution to prove that there are no extenuating circumstances.

Mr Duncan Downes, the Durban solicitor for Mrs Smith, told *The Times*: "If that argument succeeds it will mean a significant change to the law."

People found guilty of murder who failed to prove extenuating circumstances and now face hanging could plead for clemency "because they were convicted under what would have been proved to have been the wrong law".

Mr Downes added: "There must certainly be a number of individuals who might be executed between now and the time that the Smith judgment is handed down. We have urged the Department of Justice to stay the execution of all such people pending the decision in the Smith case."

The ruling by the Court of Appeal, currently in recess, on this specific issue could have a crucial bearing on Mrs Smith's chances of being reprieved, because there is confusion over whether the original trial judge accepted that extenuating circumstances applied to her case.

Mrs Smith, aged 39, has been in a "death row" cell at Pretoria's maximum security prison for a year since she was sentenced.

Although she has suffered epiliptic fits while in prison, she has been passed as medically fit after a recent examination by a neurologist.

Farmer plans to row around the world

By Craig Seton

Mr Hugh King-Fretts, a Devon farmer, has built a 30ft rowing boat at a cost of £12,000 for an attempt to cross the Atlantic singlehanded this winter.

The boat touched water at the weekend when it was "launched" on a canal alongside the boatyard in Exeter. Miss Louise Davies, a friend of Mr King-Fretts, broke a bottle of champagne across its bow and named it Hulu, a Polynesian word meaning "to overcome all".

Mr King-Frett's plan to row across the Atlantic represents only one part of an ambition to row around the world. He intends to cross the Atlantic from the Canaries probably to the West Indies, and return to England to plan the next stage of what would be an epic voyage: crossing the Pacific from the west coast of the Americas to Australia and across the Indian Ocean to Madgascar.

Mr King-Fretts, an Exmoor sheepfarmer aged 35, has been planning his "ultimate challange" for eight years and by the time Hulu is fully equipped he will have put nearly £20,000 of his own money into the adventure.

On Saturday in high winds and driving rain he clambered into one of Hulu's two watertight compartments and remained inside while it was turned upside down in the water for self-righting trials. Then he took the oars and discovered that, unladen, the boat twisted and turned in the fierce wind.

When the wind dropped he rowed for a quarter of a mile and came back to land to announce that he was satisfied with Hulu's handling.

Before he leaves the Canaries Mr King-Fretts has to equip his boat fully.

He also has to complete his own training for the voyage. In the next few weeks Mr King-Fretts, who has a degree in zoology and marine biology, will take a merthant seaman's course in first aid, attend RAF survival lectures and continue his studies of astronavigation.



Mr King-Fretts on board his do-it-yourself boat

BA denies pilots sleeping

By a Staff Reporter

British Airways has denied claims made in a report published by *The Observer* yesterday that some of their pilots working on long haul flights have been sleeping on journey.

The report, by the British Airline Pilots' Association (Balpa), cites the flight from Los Angeles to London as the one that generates the most complaints from its members.

British Airways claim to have had no incidence of illegal sleeping. A spokesman added: "Any pilot found sleeping illegally would be subject to disciplinary procedures."

The airline also denied that it was in breach of any safety agreement

Balpa is pressing British Airways for relief crews on flights from Los Angeles and Bombay. The pilots claim that British Airways operates a two-pilot crew while other airlines on transatlantic routes operate with three.

Biscuits chief to consider survival plan

Sir Hector Laing, the chairman of United Biscuits (UK), will received today a joint action committee's plans to save the company's Crawford plant in Edge Hill, Liverpool, and the 2,100 strong workforce.

The company announced in June that the plant must be phased out within three years, but the action committee says it could be saved with a smaller factory, the loss of 900 jobs and the introduction of a new range of food products.

BMW's recalled

New 3-series BMW cars, registered from July 6, are being recalled for inspection because of the possibility of a fault on the steering lock which could cause it to operate without warning.

Strong tides help clear Humber oil spill

By Ronald Faux

Strong tides are helping to scour the last traces of the Humber oil spill from the estuary as Royal Society for Protection of Birds officers spoke of the danger remaining to the growing population of wintering birds.

The Humber is rated high in importance as a site for wintering waders. Pink foot and Brent geese who normally feed on the mud flats and salt marshes of the estuary are flying in from the Arctic but for the first time the birds are reported to be avoiding the shoreline and are concentrating instead on farmland around the Humber.

By next January there would normally be as many as 200,000 birds wintering on the estuary but the signs are that some are already moving on, possibly to the Wash or the sands at the mouth of the Tees, because of the pollution in the Humber.

In places, oil and detergent has seeped into the shore. Thousands of dead ragworms, lugworms and small shellfish, the winter feedstock for wildfowl and waders, have been found.

Mr Martin Davis, the regional officer for the society, said that the 6,000 tons of oil which poured from the tanker damaged as it berthed at Immingham, had not caused the severe harm that was first feared. A lot had evaporated and a high spring tide last weekend stranded a long line of oil which was being cleared.

Even so, thin films of raw crude are still appearing on the water. Mr Andrew Grieve, the warden of the Black Toft sand reserve, said the danger remained. About 30 species have been affected by oil including one budgerigar.

He said that 600 birds had died or had been badly contaminated, including shell ducks, cormorants, black-headed gulls, and curlew. More than 3,000 birds had been sighted with oiled feathers.

Mr Grieve added: "The danger is that when they preen their feathers they will poison themselves with the oil. We have found dead birds over a wide area."

Because of this the longer term effects of the spill cannot as yet be fully measured.

The RSPB added that they would question any future proposals to site oil terminals in estuaries that were important bird sanctuaries and they would also press for the official investigation into the spill which is now being carried out to be made public.

Another lesson the society has learnt from the incident is that closer consultation is required between all the conservation organizations involved and the emergency services.

Whitehall scotches summit hope, but...

Moscow begins to thaw towards Britain

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials said yesterday that they were keen for an improvement in relations with Britain but that the prospect of a Thatcher-Andropov summit was remote.

Officials said the Soviet Union was anxious to mend fences with Britain "in the context of the current chill in East-West relations. British diplomats confirmed this view and said that Moscow was likely to use the visit to Russia by Mr James Callaghan to send a "signal" to London.

The forner Labour Prime Minister arrives in Moscow today at the start of a week-long visit expected to involve talks with high level Soviet officials.

The Russians have been encouraged by the tone of Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, in which she remarked that Soviet Communism could not be "dis-invented" and that the East-West dialogue should be continued at every opportunity.

This was in contrast to earlier speeches last month in Washington and – more particularly – in Toronto in which the Prime Minister attacked Russia in what Soviet officials saw as more stridently anti-Soviet terms.

British officials said the Russians were looking for signs of a more pragmatic British approach to East-est affairs in the wake of the emotion generated by the Korean airliner crisis.

The current Soviet stategy is to persuade West European governments and public opinion of Moscow's good will over the issue of medium range missiles in Europe, and to put pressure on Nato to delay the imminent deployment of cruise and Pershing 2.

A meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Sofia on Friday – attended by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister – took a markedly conciliatory line, suggesting that the Geneva talks should be continued past the December deadline, provided the December deployments were deferred.

In her Blackpool speech Mr Thatcher said she did not want the word "dialogue" to become suspect in the way the word "detente" had fallen into disfavour, and Soviet officials seemed to agree wholeheartedly.

The Soviet View of the airliner crisis now appears to be that "mistakes" were made by the Soviet side, but that the United States has a great deal to answer for and that the Geneva arms talks are of overriding importance.

Moscow is expected to pursue this line with Mr Callaghan, who will be in Russia as the guest of the Supreme Soviet, but is seen as a political figure of some weight and influence.

Soviet officials said that although talk of a summit meeting between Mrs Thatcher and President Andoprov was "nonsensical", more modest hopes of an improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations were realistic.

British officials confirmed that the postponed visit to London by Mr Georgy Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, might now take place by the end of the year. Officials said

● LONDON: Mrs Thatcher wrapped her Iron Lady's cloak more tightly around her yesterday and made it clear that she has no intention of seeking a summit with Mr Andropov (Henry Stanhope writes).

Close observers of the Prime Minister's utterances detected what sounded like a softening of her attitude in her Blackpool speech.

This led to weekend speculation that she was contemplating talks with the Soviet leader in Moscow next spring, and that Mr Callaghan's private four-day visit would help to pave the way.

But wistful anticipation of an encounter was swiftly scotched by Downing Street aides last night.

"We are *not* looking for a summit in Moscow", a spokesman said emphatically. "And we are not seeking to use Mr Callaghan in this way."



Strong arm of the Law: West German anti-nuclear demonstrators being arrested on the road leading to the Ramstein headquarters of the US Air Force in Europe

Media feel Kremlin whip

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Kremlin has issued stern instructions to Soviet press, radio and television for improving "counter-propaganda"

A Politburo instruction published at the weekend said that the mass media and the party's "ideological department" would have to coordinate their efforts more effectively in future. This applied in particular to "the struggle against the ideological subversions of imperialism and its anti-Soviet and anti-communist intrigues".

Propaganda is being given a high priority by the Kremlin at a time when it is seeking to influence Western opinion on East-West issues.

Vodka is no tonic for the troops

The Soviet war machine is crippled by mass drunkenness, poor and antiquated equipment and "politically unreliable" troops, according to a book called *The Threat* by Andrew Cockburn.

He describes in his book, published today, tanks where the gunner is liable to lose an arm or leg.

Drunkenness is so bad soldiers have died and gone blind drinking anti-freeze, MiG braking fluid, and eau de cologne, he writes.

The Threat: By Andrew Cockburn, Hutchinson, London, £9.95.

West braced for revised Soviet arms offer

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Western diplomats are bracing themselves to receive and improved offer from the Soviet Union on nuclear missiles in Europe.

The most likely timing is early next month before the West German debate on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) in the Bundestag on November 21. But it could come as early as next week when President Andropov is thought to be planning an important speech.

So far the Russians have adopted two successive positions at the INF arms talks in Geneva, as they attempt to halt the deployment of 572 American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe from December.

They have offered to freeze the number of their SS20 weapons if Nato would abandon its plans; and they have promised to reduce the number facing Europe to 162, equal to the total of British and French strategic warheads.

Now it is believed that Moscow is perparing still more concessions on numbers, but only if American deployment is cancelled.

Leading article, page 13

Banker died fearing frame-up by KGB

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

The British banker who died in a mysterious fall in Moscow last June told the British Embassy just before his death that he feared being blackmailed for pornography and illegal currency dealings.

Dennis Skinner, aged 54, who was the Midland Bank representative in Moscow, was found dead below his twelfth floor flat on the morning of Friday, June 17. Two days earlier he handed a note to a British business colleague in the same block of flats, in which he claimed that he knew of a Soviet spy in the British Embassy and that he might be arrested before he could attend an embassy reception that evening.

In the event Mr Skinner, who was in a distraught state, entered the embassy without hindrance and talked to Mr David Ratford, the British minister, and the head of embassy security. The banker spent the night of June 15 at the flat of another British diplomat and had a further interview with Mr Ratford the following day, Thursday.

That evening he returned alone to his own flat on Leninsky Prospekt, and was found at 8.30 on the Friday morning on the pavement outside. His pullover covered his eyes and his trouser leg was torn.

Embassy officials revealed yesterday that the post mortem examination on Mr Skinner had shown no trace of alcohol or drugs in his blood. One theory prevalent in Moscow at the time of his death was that he had been drinking heavily and had taken his own life in a depressed state of mind.

In his conversations with British officals just before he died he reportedly gave a confused account of his anxieties. He said he knew the identity of a Soviet spy in the embassy, and that the KGB were on his trail.

He said he believed the KGB were about to try and "frame him", accusing him of dealing in pornography and illegal currency transactions. Both are commonly used by the KGB to put pressure on foreigners or to justify expulsions.

Embassy officials have refused to confirm or deny that Mr Skinner named the person he suspected of being a Soviet spy.

Sikhs launch bomb campaign to terrorize Hindus

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh terrorists have launched a death campaign against Hindus, indiscriminately throwing grenades into crowded public places.

Fear and hostility provoked by the bloodshed is threatening to cause a major outbreak of communal violence.

Three people died at the weekend when a grenade exploded at a Hindu festival in Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states. Five more died when grenades went off in two cinemas in Delhi, which also has a large Sikh population.

No one was killed, but 19 people were injured when another exploded in a crowd at Delhi railway station. Another unexploded grenade was found in one of the cinemas.

This is the beginning of the festival season when the end of the monsoon is celebrated with holidays and big public displays. The Dussera festival which began at the weekend is marked by episodes from the life of Rama being performed in parks and in special gardens designated "Ram-Lila grounds".

The Muslims have their Mohurram festival next, beginning soon, and a second big Hindu holiday follows shortly after – Diwali, or the festival of lights, sometimes called the Hindu Christmas.

All these festivals are marked by the gathering of large crowds to watch the celebrations, and the authorities fear they will be tempting targets for the extremists. In Chandigarh all Ram-Lila displays have been abandoned after the weekend's blast.

Spectators at a bureaucrat's sports day in the city were all sent home, for fear of attracting further bombs. In Delhi people are now banned from taking parcels into cinemas.

The authorities have also respnded bv tightening security all round. Eight additional companies of the para-military Central Reserve Police Force have been drafted into Delhi. In the Punjab special powers have been given to the Army

Mrs Indir Gandhi the Prime Minister, has responded to the increased violence by virtually ruling out further talks with the Akali Party while the confrontation continued. She told a crowded press conference: "Attitudes have to change."

Treurnicht provokes Christianity clash

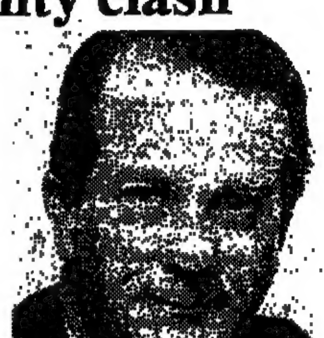
From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The Christianity of South Africa's proposed new constitution has become a big issue among Afrikaners in the run-up to the all-white referendum on November 2, which will determine whether the Constitution Bill, already passed by Parliament, will be put into effect.

The row started last week with a speech by Dr Andries Treurnicht during ceremonies marking Kruger Day, when Afrikaners pay homage to the memory of the president of the old Transvaal-based republic which fought Britain in the Boer War.

Dr Treurnicht, leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) and chief druid of *Verkrampt* (hardline) apartheid, argued that it was inconsistent of the new constitution to uphold "Christian and civilized standards" while permitting non-Christians to share in the government of Christians.

The constitution provides for the creation of a tricameral parliament in which the existing all-white chamber would be supplemented by separate chambers for South Africa's Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities.



Dr Treurnicht: Hit a raw nerve

Initially, Dr Treurnicht, a former minister in the predominantly Afrikaner and pro-apartheid Dutch Reformed Church, was thought to have made a tactical blunder.

However, it now seems that he may have struck an emotionally resonant right-wing chord which could swell the "No" vote.

Kissinger commission is willing to meet Central American rebel leaders

Washington (AP) – Dr Henry Kissinger returned to the United States yesterday from his Central American tour asserting that the region can attain peace and freedom, despite escalating conflicts.

Dr Kissinger, who heads President Reagan's special commission on Central America, said at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington that the commission was willing to meet leaders of guerrilla groups fighting governments in both El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Before leaving Nicaragua on Saturday, Dr Kissinger said after a 45-minute meeting with Señor Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Sandinista junta: "I said in El Salvador we should not be asked to choose between security and human rights, and I say here we should not be asked to choose betwen peace and democracy."

A commission official said the nine-hour stop in Nicaragua was the "toughest day of the trip".

United States secret service agents were not permitted to take their sub-machine guns off the aircraft, and one agent had his pistol confiscated. Many people associated with the commission complained of inconveniences and harassment.

At least 50,000 demonstrators held a three-hour rally near the convention centre where the meeting took place. One participant said the rally, organized by Government neighbourhood groups, was "to repudiate the American aggression against us".

● MANAGUA: The commission had a cool reception from Nicaragua, which accused the US of waging open war against it (Reuter reports).

As the commission boarded the plane for Washington, Señor Ortega said the US was an obstacle to peace in Central America.

"Nicaragua finds that the present US Government has declared war upon it," he said. No details of his talks with Dr Kissinger were disclosed.

Señor Ortega blamed the CIA for rebel attacks on Nicaraguan fuel installations which, together with an announcement by the US Exxon Oil Company that it would no longer charter tankers for deliveries to Nicaragua, have plunged Nicaragua into severe economic crisis.

Government officials here interpreted Dr Kissinger's comment on choosing between peace and democracy as a clear warning that Washington would continue to back the rebels if Nicaragua did not adopt a model of democracy proposed by the US.

The commission received none of the red carpet treatment here offered in other Central American countries eager for increased US aid.

It began its seven-day tour in Panama and Costa Rica, two countries so far spared the violence gripping much of Central America but which have serious economic problems.

In Costa Rica, Vice-President Alberto Fait called on the US to pay $1 billion (about £660m) a year for the next 10 years to keep his country's democracy safe.

In El Salvador, the commission was greeted by an increase in violence by right-wing death squads and left-wing rebels fighting the US-backed Government.

In Guatemala, the commission heard of the need for increased military assistance to fight left-wing guerrillas.

● NEW YORK: *The New York Times* reported that Reagan Administration officials had said the CIA recommended and helped to plan rebel attacks against the oil installations and other industrial targets in Nicaragua (Reuter reports).

The newspaper quoted officials as saying that a decision was taken by the CIA during the summer that attacks against industrial and transport targets inside Nicaragua would be an effective way of hurting the Government.

The newspaper's report could not be immediately confirmed.

Mayor set on by mob

Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who was set upon by a screaming mob of about 200 ultra-orthodox Jews as he left a synagogue dressed in a prayer shawl on Saturday.

The Israeli Cabinet and President Herzog yesterday expressed dismay at the incident during which the mayor was injured on the knee and a party of other worshippers with him were scratched (Christopher Walker writes).

After hearing a report, the Cabinet called for "vigorous and effective action by the police to end such disgraceful acts".

Ironically, the veteran mayor had been invited to the synagogue in the Bukharan quarter of the holy city, to address the congregation on the subject of the growing tension in Israel between ultra-orthodox and less religious Jews. This has repeatedly erupted in violence in recent months, including many stone-throwing attacks on cars driven during the 24 hours of the Jewish sabbath.

Israel struggles to replace Aridor

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's economic crisis deepened yesterday as a million workers staged a two-hour strike against the Government, the Stock Exchange remained shut for fear of a crash, and figures showed a trade deficit of $2.7 billion (£1.86 billion) compared with $2.3 billion during the first nine months of 1982.

Against this sombre background, the embryonic Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir attempted to overcome internal divisions and appoint a new Finance Minister to succeed Mr Yoram Aridor before today's no-confidence motion to be tabled in the Knesset by the opposition Labour Party.

Because of the thankless – some would argue impossible – nature of the task, the portfolio was flatly rejected by Mr Shamir's first choice, Mr David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, who argued that it could ruin his political ambitions.

Senior coalition ministers were meeting last night in urgent moves to find an acceptable candidate. Mr Pessah Grupper, the Agriculture Minister, predicted that the eventual choice would be a surprise.

Despite appeals for calm, the Israeli public continued to demonstrate the damaging lack of confidence in the economic system with continuing moves at the banks to convert dollar accounts into cash dollars despite a 2½ per cent penalty. Mr Joseph Morgenstern, a leading Israeli financial consultant, called for the sales of dollars to be banned.

In the face of economic and political turmoil, the value of the chronically weak shekel again slipped against the dollar, devaluing by a further 1 per cent during the day.

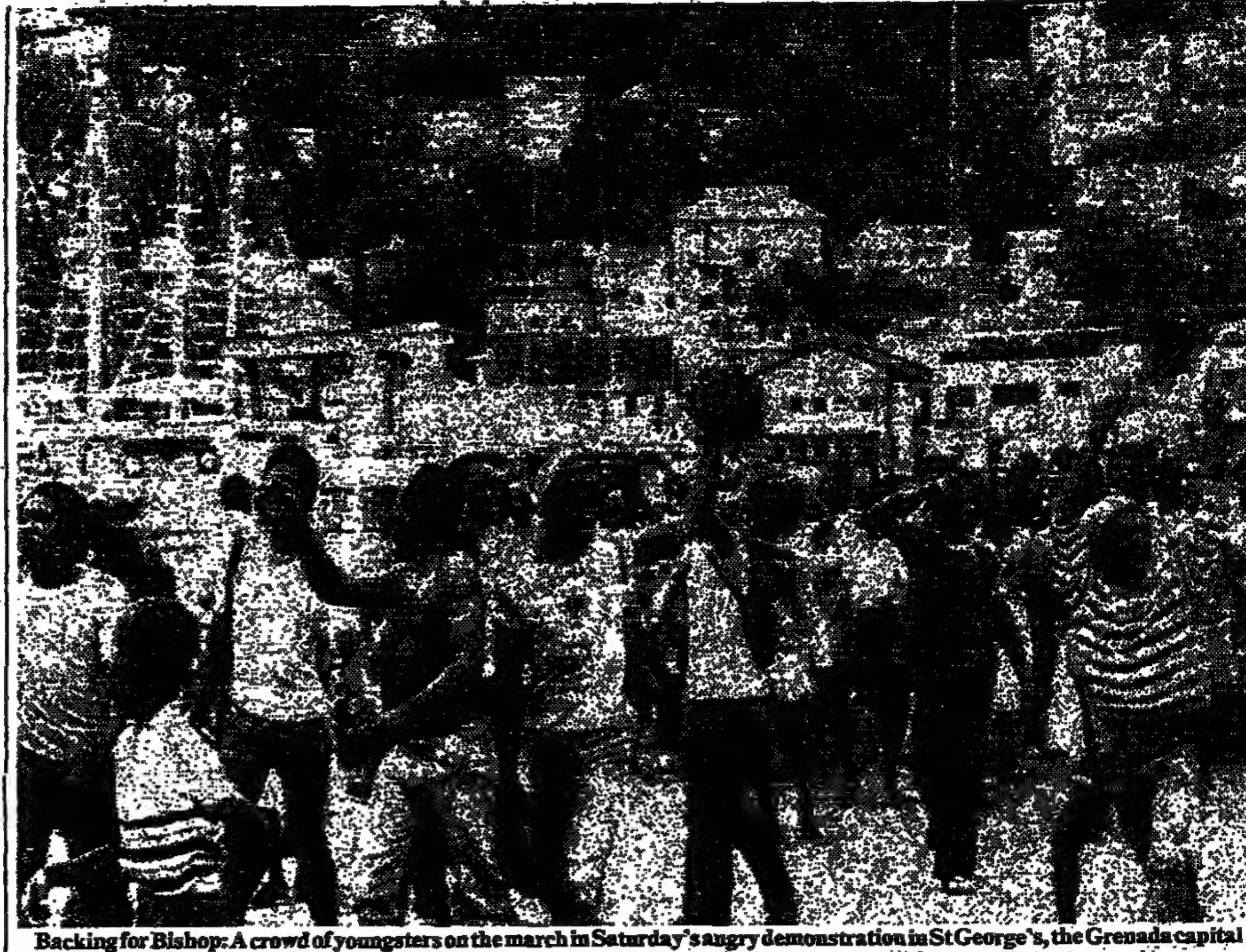
In Tel Aviv, the police said that the economic crisis might lead to an increase in the number of robberies.

As a hedge against the financial uncertainty, Israelis have been returning to property and gold as investments. The closure of the Stock Exchange for the seventh day running was necessary because attempts to put together a package to prevent a further run on shares in Israel's commercial banks had still failed to reach completion.

The nationwide warning strike, organized with impressive precision by the Histadrut, the equivalent of the Trades Union Congress, was staged as a protest against the Government's economic measures.

The main emphasis was against the Government's intention to press home its austerity remedy by preventing workers from clawing back the effects of devaluation and 50 per cent cuts in subsidies through their regular cost of living payments.

Every Israeli economist is convinced that there can be no progress in the battle to end hyper-inflation as long as indexation ensures that every price rise is automatically compensated for at three monthly intervals.



Backing for Bishop: A crowd of youngsters on the march in Saturday's angry demonstration in St George's, the Grenada capital

Premier 'arrested' in Grenada crisis

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, Trinidad

The future of Grenada's 4½-year-old revolution hung in the balance over the weekend with Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister apparently under house arrest, his deputy Mr Bernard Coard, out of sight with nobody in clear control of the Government.

The political crisis which began last Wednesday has brought into the open a split in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which seized power in March 1979 and brought the English speaking Caribbean its first taste of revolutionary politics.

Mr Coard and his wife Phyllis, who is also a minister, take a harder ideological line than Mr Bishop and are believed to be impatient with his failure to extend the revolution faster. Mr Bishop made a goodwill trip to the United States earlier this year and has insisted on retaining a role for the private sector in the island's economy.

He recently announced a five-member commission to prepare a new constitution to clear the way for election.

In a weekend statement Major Leon Cornwall, the Ambassador to Cuba, speaking for the armed forces, accused Mr Bishop of refusing to accept and implement collective decisions. He said the Prime Minister was under investigation as the possible source of "rumours" that a personal power struggle was taking place and that Mr Coard wanted to take cover.

The Caribbean news agency quoted Mr Selwyn Strachan, the Minister of National Mobilization, as saying that Mr Coard had taken over as Prime Minister. This was denied by the Ministry of Information which dismissed the report as "journalistic malpractice".

At least five foreign journalists and a Trinidad television crew were told to leave Grenada over the weekend.

It is not clear how much support Mr Coard commands in the armed forces, or from the population. On Saturday, the Attorney General, Mr Kenrick Radix, led a large, angry demonstration in St George's, the capital, in support of Mr Bishop, whose mother said she had not seen him since Wednesday and feared for his safety.

"The people want back the Prime Minister", Mr Radix said, repeating that the people did not want Mr Coard or communism and that if Mr Bishop was not released by today there would be "no work, no school and no play in Grenada".

Film gives Glenn great lift-off

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

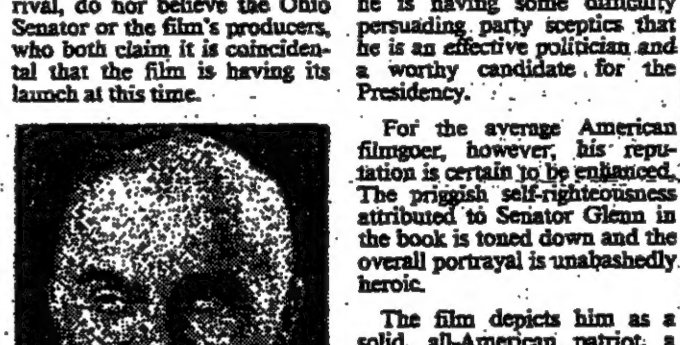
Never in American history has a presidential contender received such a spectacular sendoff. Last night, the film version of Tom Wolfe's *The Right Stuff* had its première in Washington amid a nationwide blaze of publicity and glowing review.

Yet the man who is the beneficiary of what amounts to millions of dollars of free publicity, Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut and one of the main characters in the film, was not present. He was on the campaign trail, trying to avoid the impression that he is another "celluloid politician".

The 181-minute epic, which covers the beginning of America's space era from the breaking of the sound barrier in 1947 to the final solo flight of the Mercury Astronaut Programme in 1963, will be released in cinemas across America this week.

Critics have described it as the American film epic of the year, and it promises to play to packed houses for weeks during a period of crucial importance in the race for the Democratic nomination.

It is hardly surprising that campaign staff for Mr. Walter Mondale, Senator Glenn's chief rival, do nor believe the Ohio Senator or the film's producers, who both claim it is coincidental that the film is having its launch at this time.



Senator Glenn: Protrayed as all-American hero

However, it is unclear exactly how much impact the film will have on the Glenn nomination campaign. Although the portrayal of the Senator is more flattering than in Wolfe's novel, there are fears that it may enhance his astronaut-hero image at the expense of his political record – and at present he is having some difficulty persuading party sceptics that he is an effective politician and a worthy candidate for the Presidency.

For the average American filmgoer, however, his reputation is certain to be enhanced. The priggish self-righteousness attributed to Senator Glenn in the book is toned down and the overall portrayal is unabashedly heroic.

The film depicts him as a solid, all-American patriot, a devoted protector of his family and a man whose undisguised sense of ambition is made acceptable by a self-deprecating sense of humour.

Senator Glenn's staff believe the film will make an impact on two significant groups of voters – the elderly, for whom his exploits will revive memories of an era when America was more secure and patriotism and duty were qualities unsullied by Vietnam, and the young, for whom Senator Glenn is a name in a history book.

Hongkong initiative expected

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

A British initiative is expected at the new round of Hongkong talks which opens in Peking on Wednesday, after the recent consultations at Downing Street between the Prime Minister and Sir Percy Cradock, Britain's Ambassador to China.

But neither British nor Chinese sources would confirm last night that it constituted a surrender of British sovereignty in return for concessions on future administration.

It has always been assumed that Britain would lose its sovereignty over Hongkong when the lease on the New Territories expired in 1997, if only because China would accept nothing less.

But the Government has been reluctant to cede this point in the year-old-talks without winning a hand in the future day-to-day administration of the colony, which would help to maintain businesss confidence and keep it stable.

Gales trap crew on blazing ship

Brest (AFP) – Twenty-nine officers and crew were yesterday trapped on board a blazing Bahamas-registered cargo ship off the Brittany island of Ushant while rescue efforts were being hampered by high seas and gale force winds.

The vessel was taken in tow earlier and the French Navy was coordinating rescue operations. Helicopters which braved 50 mph winds in an attempt to land on the ship, The Turtle, during the night had to turn back because the deck was blocked by fallen masts.

Venus of the Stone Age

Moscow (Reuter) – Soviet archaeologists have unearthed what they believe to be the oldest image of a human face ever found – the likeness of a girl carved from a mammoth tusk, Tass reported.

The miniature figurine belonging to the Cro-Magnon people, a Stone Age race which existed 40,000 years ago, was found at the Kostenki archaeological site in central Russia. The leader of the team which made the find described it as a "Stone Age Venus".

Fatal blast

Onate, Spain (Reuter) – A Civil Guard was killed and two others slightly injured when a bomb wrecked their car in this Basque town.

Tamils snubbed

Colombo – President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has invited representatives of four political parties for talks on Wednesday, but the Tamil United Liberation Front and two proscribed left-wing parties have been excluded.

Pakistan arrest

Islambad – Mr Aihtezaz Ahsan, a former Punjab minister and leading High Court lawyer, was arrested on Saturday along with two other lawyers while he was visiting Faisalabad (Lyallpur). So far, six lawyers have been arrested in recent days for organizing political agitation.

Farmers all

Nairobi – Special trains left the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam to take jobless people back to their tribal areas. About 13,000 of them agreed to be returned and they will be expected to take up farming.

Brides stolen

Moscow (Reuter)–Two men have been jailed for "bride stealing" in Soviet Kirghizia in an attempt to stamp out a local custom under which men forcibly abduct the girl of their choice. From now on, courts are determined to treat bride stealing as kidnapping.

Pre-electric

Nairobi (AP) – President Daniel Moi has ordered all public institutions to stop buying electric and computerized typewriters, saying that developing countries like Kenya are not ready for them.

هكذا من الاصل

Ghosts of Kojak, Reagan and Walesa stalk Warsaw party meeting

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The brash tones of the ideological drill segeant echoed round the squat heaquarters of the Polish Communist Party at the weekend: get in line, look lively, brace up, get weaving.

Exhortation rather than the bitter infighting or embarrassing self-analysis was the hall-mark of the plenary session of the party's policy-setting Central Committee, billed for many months as a crucial meeting that would firmly point out the relevance of Marxism-Leninism to Poland's problems.

The idea was to invigorate the Communist Party, to stimulate young people to join its ranks, to chart a course that would reassure Moscow that the Polish leadership was not going soft on Socialism.

Inside the Central Committee halls, 44 speakers told each other that something had to be done. Outside, in ordinary households the talk was of why American, West German and Norwegian music had been banned from Polish radio (answer: to punish everybody for the award of the Nobel Prize to Mr Lech Walesa) and why *Kojak* had been suddenly removed from Saturday night television schedules.

The party had lost overboard about 800,000 members, some of them deliberately, over the past three years. It is now preparing an election campaign – to choose communist representatives at local and regional levels – which may well be used to exorcize those party members still imbued with the spirit of Solidarity, known in the jargon as "revisionists".

All of this requires an influx of new talent, preferably uncompromised and relatively competent, to fill the vacant positions.

Brigadier-General Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the pary's personnel department, presented a document at the plenary session defining the duties and tasks of future party activists as well as a list of positions that required party approval.

The point, he said, was to maintain and strengthen the party's vanguard role in society – that is, to insert party members in as many key positons as possible. For that reason, great value would be placed on professional skills and administrative competence as well as ideological purity.

Other issues raised were:

● Appeals to understand workers' problems and bring the party closer to the class that it is supposed to both serve. Only 40 per cent of the Party's membership are workers.

● Concern, especially among more dogmatic Marxists, about wage differentials notably between state concerns and private enterprize; a particularly sensitive area since a new wage – system rewarding workers for higher productivity – is about to be introduced and may inflame worker discontent.

● The Catholic Church. There were surprisingly few attacks and they took the form of calling for demarcation between church and state in such things as education. Repeated calls for more Marxist-Leninist influence in schools and generally among young people.

One of the odd features of such top party meetings is that the infighting is almost always carried out before the session begins and the speeches are often therefore relaxed or amusing.

One was delivered by a peasant farmer Mr Mieczyslaw Maksoymowicz, who criticized Mr Walesa: "Last year Mr Prize winner was together with Mr Reagan boldly advocating sanctions the very sanctions that deprived my geese of fodder. When the American universities begin to run out of doctorates to give away, it would be worthwhile to think of putting up the same company for an Oscar: Reagan for best director, Mr Walesa for best performer". The delegates hooted with laughter.

Albania throws a big party for Hoxha

Vienna (Reuter) – Albanians celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday yesterday of Mr Enver Hoxha, the Communist leader, with a festival in his birthplace; Albanian diplomats in Vienna said.

The Central Committee of the ruling Party of Labour also marked the event by sending Mr Hoxha, who is the longest-serving leader in the Communist world, "the most ardent revolutionary greetings", the diplomats said.

Celebrations began as early as September 30 when Mr Doxha accepted the congratulations of a group of workers who visited him at his house in Tirana.

They reached a climax on Saturday in the southern town of Gjirokasta, where he was born on October 16, 1908, with a national folk festival attended by "vanguard workers, veteran working people of art, culture and science, military men and youngsters", the official news agency, Ata, said.



Hoxha: Ideologically rigid, unrepentant Stalinist.

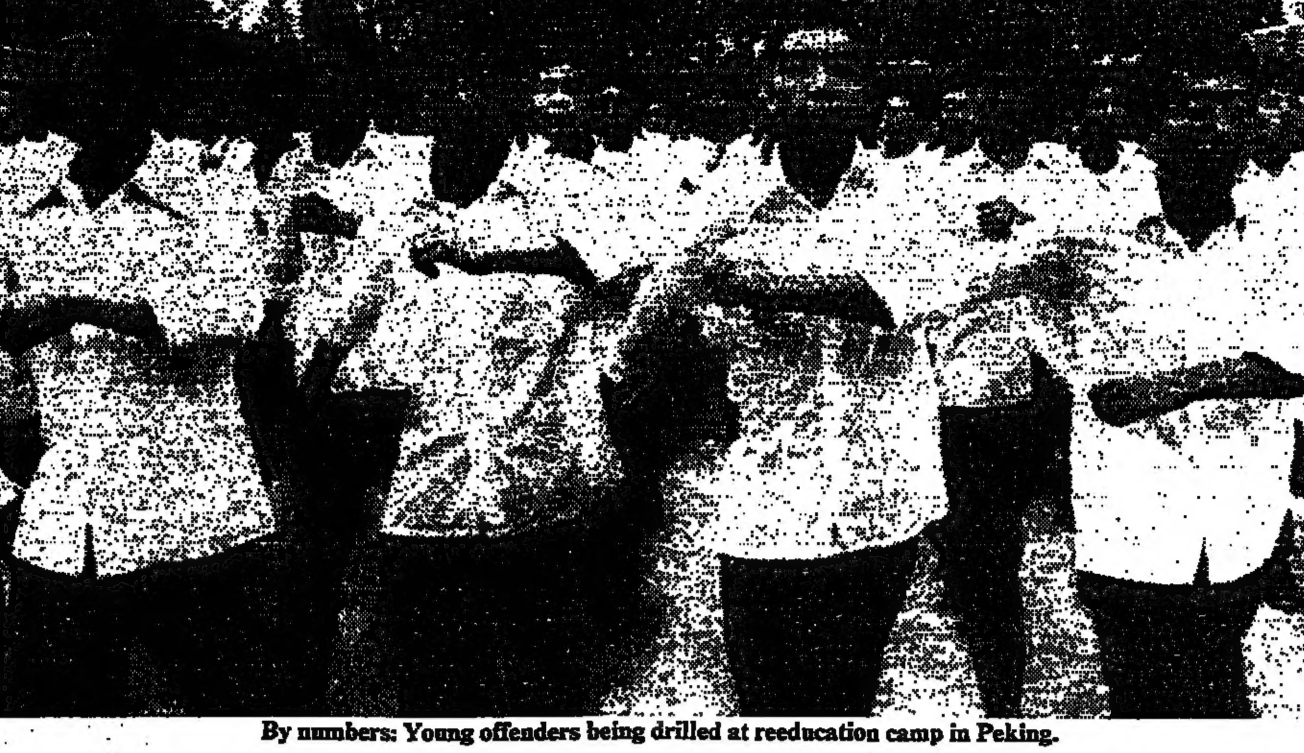
Mr Hoxha, son of middle-class Muslim parents, came to power in 1944 after leading Albania's war resistance against occupying German and Italian troops, and ever since has governed his Balkan state with stern ideological rigidity.

In a reference to his unrepentant Stalinist views, the Central Committee's message said: "As a loyal disciple of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, you have *defended and further developed* their ideas ... in irreconcilable struggle with the renegades and enemies of communism."

Mr Hoxha's Stalinism has caused breaks with the ruling parties of the Soviet Union, China, Yugoslavia and every other communist state except Vietnam. It has also produced a series of purges within the Albanian party of former comrades of Mr Hoxha denounced for ideological deviation.

Describing his arrival at Gjirokasta's palace of sports, Ata said: "All the people present burst into ardent applause and cheers when the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, entered the hall.

"Our dear leader met cordially with folk singers, dancers and instrumentalists and embraced them with love."



By numbers: Young offenders being drilled at reeducation camp in Peking.

A bullet in the back of the head

David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, in this first of two articles on crime and corruption in China, reports on a grim phase of the anti-crime campaign.

Chinese police have nearly finished their task of shooting 5,000 criminals by the end of this month, as ordered by the party and Government during the summer, according to informed sources.

The huge crackdown on crime and corruption this year has resulted in executions in all main cities. Travellers report seeing many posters announcing executions, which are carried out immediately after sentencing or rejection of an appeal.

Bound criminals are being paraded through the streets of provincial cities, bearing big notices detailing their crimes, before being shot.

Crimes of violence – murder, rape and armed robbery – are the commonest capital offences, but malfeasance on a large scale can also bring the death penalty.

Executions are often preceded by big sentencing rallies in sports stadiums, but the executions are generaly not in public. Prison staff attend as witnesses.

Soldiers bind the victims and force them to kneel and they are shot in the back of the head by a uniformed policeman. Members of the public are strongly in favour of executing violent criminals.

Leading article, page 13

Recently a man in the province of Hebei, in north China, was shot for embezzling the equivalent of £11,000 and "raping" 30 women. (The Chinese definition of rape includes seduction, but not adulterous affairs, which are called "social crimes".)

The man, in his late forties, had seven hideaways, where he took the women and drove from one to another, in a misappropriated bread van.

In another case police and troops last month mounted a huge hunt in Jiangxi province and shot dead two brothers.

CHINA
Part 1:
Crime

They had robbed a bank and been on a killing spree in widely separated parts of the country, picking policemen as their victims.

They had murdered some 15 people before being hunted down.

In the border town of Shenzhen recently, a young Chinese man from Hongkong and three accomplices, from the mainland, were shot after trying to rob a department store.

One reason for the mass round-up of criminals and hoodlums and the target of executing 5,000 is that crime has become a political issue in top leadership circles.

Some officials, including, it is believed, senior army commanders, have blamed economic reforms promoted by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and his supporters.

The opening of China's doors to more foreign trade and foreign investment since the late 1970s has brought in "decadent bourgeois trends", in the view of officials who cling to the ideas associated with Mao Tse-tung.

Internal economic reform is also blamed for having made people too money-conscious and greedy.

In addition, there are more young people unemployed now, because of the Deng group's policy of cutting investment in heavy industry and the end of the policy of sending law-abiding but unemployed young people to rural areas to work among peasants. Some young people without jobs have banded together into street gangs, which are a big source of crime and deliquency.

The police have been rounding up young urban delinquents and many are expected to be sent to the province of Qinghai, adjoining Tibet and other remote areas where conditions are austere.

Tomorrow: Corruption

Turkish terrorists die

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Two Turkish terrorists, members of the underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Road) organization were killed and two others were captured during a dragnet operation near the northern Turkish town of Fatsa, the state radio announced on Saturday quoting a statement by the martial law authorities.

One of the captured terrorists and two soldiers were injured.

The dragnet was launched after the Dev-Yol terrorists, trying to entrench themselves in the woody hills near Fatsa, had killed two people in nearby villages, according to the statement which also said two Kalashnikov assault rifles, two automatic sub-machine guns, three pistols, two wireless sets and rucksacks were taken from the terrorists.

Yacht faces race ban

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The crew of a South African yacht who had planned to enter this year's Sydney to Hobart Blue Water classic yacht race, face being banned entry to Australia by the Federal Government.

Mr Stewart West, the Minister for Immigration, is understood to oppose the crew's entry, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, is expected to agree that the South African crew not be permitted entry.

There are two grounds on which the Australian Government could refuse entry to the crew: 1, the crew effectively constitutes a team, banned under the government's policy on sporting contacts with South Africa, and 2, the crew, all navy personnel, are members of the armed forces of South Africa.

Plight of rights workers exposed

By Caroline Moorehead

On March 25 this year, two days after a government amnesty which said political exiles could return home freely, a labour lawyer, America Yolanda Urizar, crossed the border back into Guatemala.

She was on her way to advise a group of plantation workers. A few hours later, she was abducted by armed men in civilian clothes and driven off in an army Jeep. She has not been seen since.

In South Africa, Johnny James Issel, a community leader in the Western Cape, has been working for black civil and political rights since the early 1970s: for most of the last 10 years he has been under a banning order, or in detention, without being charged.

In China, Liu Qing is serving a seven-year prison sentence for "counter-revolutionary" offences – he posted details of the trial of a prisoner of conscience on the "*democracy wall*" *in* Peking.

He is one of 30 editors of unofficial journals to have been arrested in the last few years.

This year Amnesty International has decided to devote its Prisoner of Conscience week to the harassment and persecution of people working for human rights all over the world.

In *Human Rights Activists in Prison*, a special report issued today, it chronicles the fate of individual victims from Latin America to the Soviet Union, from China to South Africa and highlights categories of people particularly at risk.

These are members of religious bodies, active in assisting prisoners, relatives of *political prisoners*, teachers, trade union workers and university students.

Everywhere, the report makes it plain, those active in human rights are being sentenced to long prison terms in secret trials.

Lawyers and members of human rights organizations appear to be particularly at risk.

Worst of all, perhaps, is the position of human rights workers in Latin America.

Marianela Garcia Villas was president of a non-government Salvadorean human rights group when her name appeared on two "death lists". In March this year the authorities announced that she had been killed in an armed clash with their forces, although others have disputed this version. She was the fourth founder member of the group to die violently.

Nakasone faces biggest test of political skill to hold Liberals together

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

The day before Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister of Japan was found guilty last week and sentenced to four years in prison for accepting over £1.4m in bribes, the scene looked like Liberal Democratic Party politics as usual.

The present Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, sat next to his predecessor, Mr Zenko Suzuki, with a score of other top politicians at a hotel wedding party for the daughter of a fellow parliamentarian, whose late father was one of the giants of post-war politics.

Both Mr Nakasone and Mr Suzuki made congratulatory speeches, which waxed eloquently on memories of the bride's famous grandfather. They heaped praise on the bride's father, one of the rare LDP parliamentarians who belongs to none of the main personal factions which dominate the party, Mr Tanaka's being the largest. Occasionally, the two faction leaders could be seen chatting privately at the table.

This type of *nemawashi* (literally, stirring the roots) is what holds the LDP together. Mr Nakasone, whose hold on the top job depends directly on support from the Suzuki and Tanaka factions, will need to cultivate all the roots he can to survive the events unfolding in the wake of the Tanaka verdict.

Mr Tanaka's adamant refusal to retire from politics or resign his seat in the Lower House has stretched the highly resilient political fabric of the LDP nearly to tearing point. A poll taken after the verdict by *Asahi Shimbun*, a leading daily, indicate that 80 per cent of the people in Japan believe Mr Tanaka should resign or retire.

Within the party, with the obvious exception of Mr Tanaka's own faction, the pro-resignation mood is strong. Barring a change of heart by Mr Tanaka, the outcome of events from now on will depend largely on Mr Nakasone's considerable political skill. He has so far trodden lightly on the matter, but tough decisions will have to be made soon.

Mr Nakasone: Survival test

The LDP, with its sheer numerical strength in the Diet, can probably hold off the most immediate threat: opposition party moves to submit a resolution calling for Mr Tanaka's resignation.

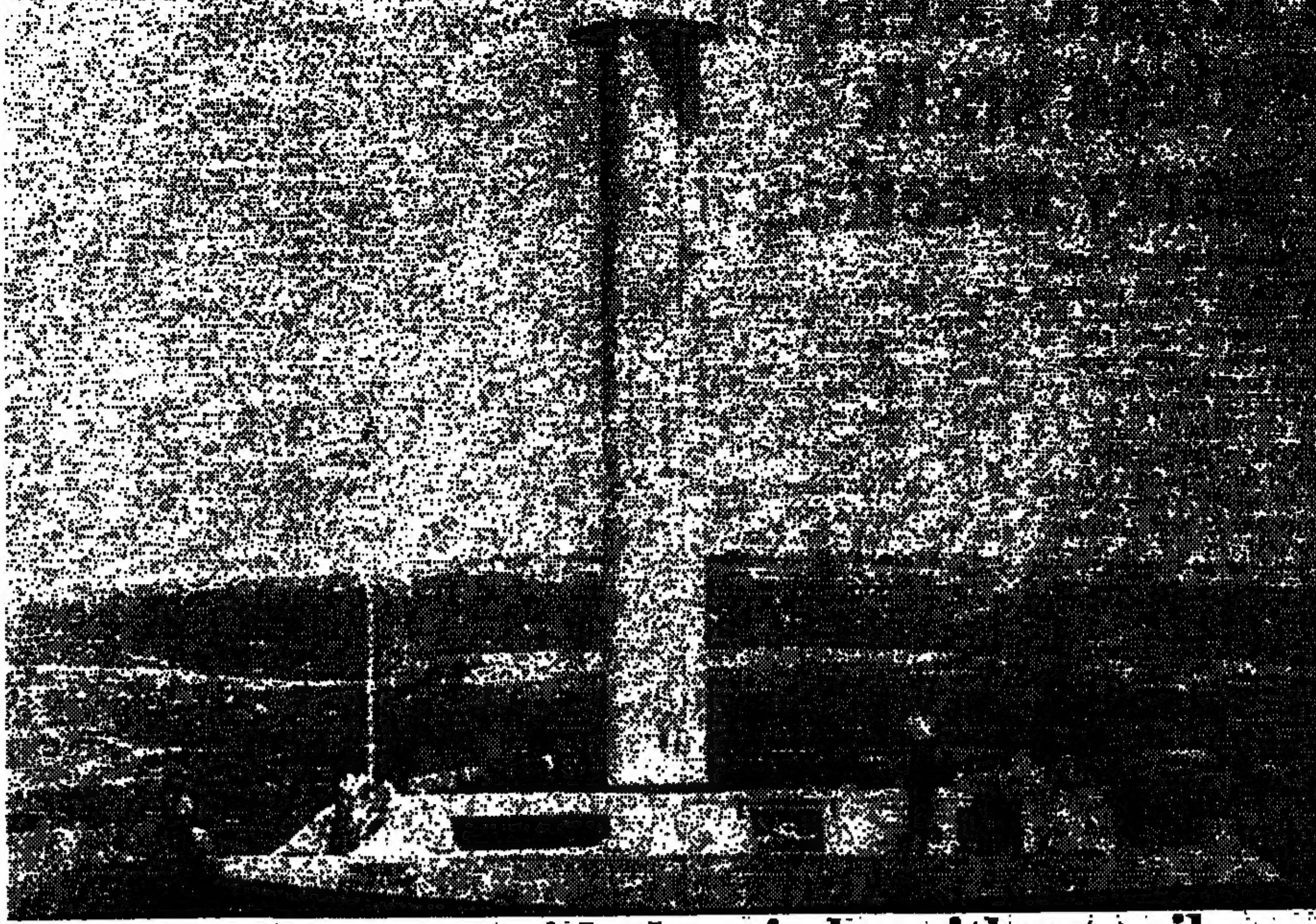
But parliamentary activity has ground to a halt since Wednesday's verdict, and will remain stalled this week until the LDP leaders piece together a compromise on how to proceed with the Tanaka issue.

A prolonged boycott by the opposition would be one added pressure on Mr Nakasone to call a general election in December, probably around Christmas, to clear the air.

Momentum for an early election has indeed been building for some time.

How the LDP fares at the polls will in the large part determine whether Mr Nakasone will survive for a full second term as head of the party – a feat which no Prime Minister has managed since Mr Tanaka came to power.

There are several rivals for the top job lurking both in the non-mainstream factions, and withing the Tanaka and Suzuki camps. To hold them at bay will require a great deal of political skill. As Mr Nakasone distances himself from Mr Tanaka's long shadow in the next few weeks, those skills will become more apparent.



Cousteau gone with the wind – without sails

The Moulin à-Vent, M Jacques Cousteau's revolutionary wind-propelled catamaran with no sails, which has set off from Tangiers in Morocco on its maiden voyage to New York with the 73-year-old maritime explorer at the helm.

M Jacques Constans, vice-president of the Cousteau Foundation in Paris, said the new energy-saving method of propulsion, evolved by the foundation after two years of research, could be of enormous benefit to the world's shipping, from oil tankers to fishing boats (Diana Geddes writes).

The conventional double mast on M Cousteau's 74ft catamaran has been replaced by a single 44ft hollow cylinder, half the height of the mast, down either side of which runs a closable vent covered by a perforated sheet through which the wind can pass.

A boat using this method of propulsion could go just as fast as a sail-rigged boat of the same type and weight.

The Moulin à Vent, which has a maximum speed of 11 knots is expected to arrive in New York between November 10 and 15.

In cooperation with the French Government and a French shipping company, the foundation is now about to equip a 360ft, 4,000-ton cargo ship with its new system.

Socialist premiers honour Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The Socialist Prime Ministers of Portugal, Spain, France and Italy have been wallowing in sumptuous informality at a seaside luxury hotel near Athens, to air ideas and compare notes, but above all to honour Mr Andreas Papandreou, their Greek host and colleague, who celebrates his second anniversary in power. However, as they must fly back to their own countries later today they will miss the gigantic anniversary rally in the heart of Athens tomorrow night, which Mr Papandreou is to address under the dazzling glare of 600 powerful television lights.

The prime ministers may envy the triumph of their Greek colleague but not his record. For all the welcome reforms that the Greek Socialists have legislated during the first half of their four-year term, their performance has come dramtically short of voters' expectations on the things that really matter.

His fellow Socialists may detect familiar facets in Mr Papandreou's economic policies, but there is little to admire in their strikingly negative results which, after two years, it is becoming difficult to blame on world recession or the "chaos" inherited from the conservatives.

Some statistics are truly extraordinary: inflation is rising at more than 20 per cent, uemployment – practically unknown before – is above 10 per cent, 1,800 industries which made profits of 13.5 billion drachmas (£97m) in 1981, lost 17 billion drachmas in 1982 and expect even worse results this year.

More than 37,000 businesses went bankrupt, and after the number of bouncing cheques doubled to 45,200 strict penalties were enforced despite the 1983 wage freeze; competitiveness plummeted, and exports dropped although the drachma was devalued overall by 64 per cent.

All of this has happened despite an unprecedented calm on the labour front

Mr Papandreou: Second anniversary in power

Within the last 12 months Greece's foreign exchange earning capacity dropped by £1.7 billion, despite the huge inflow of European Community funds, and loans from Western banks. As an opposition leader said recently: "The Government has tucked its ideology in the left pocket and its wallet in the right."

Where this left-wing ideology emerges in sharp relief is in foreign affairs where Mr Papandreou, unlike his fellow socialists who have digested their role in the Westen context, combines a systematic pro-Societ bias with a complete dependence on the United States and the West for national security and cash.

What forces the Greek Socialists to deviate from the orthodox path so far on such crucial issues as Nato, American bases and the European Community, is the need to secure from the West the means to fend off the assumed Turkish military threat, and the risk of an economic crash.

Bourassa comeback in Quebec

From John Best
Ottawa

Mr Robert Bourassa has recaptured the leadership of the Liberal Party of Quebec, thereby perhaps taking a giant stride toward becoming again the Premier of the predominantly French-speaking province.

Mr Bourassa, aged 50, staged a remarkable political comeback on Saturday night in Quebec City, sweeping to a first-ballot victory over two other candidates.

He polled 2,138 votes, or about 75 per cent of the total. Mr Pierre Paradis, a 33-year-old member of the Quebec National Assembley, obtained 353 votes, while Mr Daniel Johnson, aged 38, also a member of the Assembly, received 343 votes.

Mr Bourassa's widely predicted triumph automatically makes him a threat to the position of Mr René Lévesque, the separatist-minded Premier who pushed him out of office seven years ago.

Recent opinion polls have shown the Liberals, even without a leader, have far more popular support than Mr Lévesque's Parti Québecois (PQ), which advocates the independence of Quebec from the rest of Canada.

However, it could be two years or more until the next provincial general election takes place.

The slim, academic-looking Mr Bourassa was Premier of Quebec – population 6,000,000 – from 1970 to 1976. His term ended in disaster when amid widespread charges of government corruption, mismanagement and patronage, the PQ stormed into power with its promise of good government and referendum on independence.

Mr Bourassa resigned in some disgrace as Liberal leader and opposition leader, and was replaced by Mr Claude Ryan, a former newspaper publisher.

In his victory on Saturday, Mr Bourassa confidently predicted victory for the Liberals, saying that 1985 will witness "the liberation of Quebec from the PQ."

Farm ministers feel the chill of EEC freeze

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC Agriculture Ministers must today consider tightening their belts. The common agricultural policy (CAP) has been eating up more and more of the Community budget, and at the two-day meeting in Luxembourg, the ministers will be forced to consider rationing.

Last week, as a precautionary measure, the European Commission ordered a 10-day freeze on payments of some advances for premiums and export refunds. It will have to extend the freeze to the end of the year when it meets again on Wednesday to give it any chance of success.

The Commission believes it must save up to £360m from this year's budget if the Community is not to break its own laws by going into the red before December 31. Some of the agriculture ministers remain to be convinced, but Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, is likely to emphasize that the freeze demonstrates that the CAP is in desperate need of reform.

After the Commission introduced the freeze last week, it was agreed that requested advances for agriculture by member states in November should be cut by nearly a quarter. There was suspicion that some, if not all, were inflating their demands to get enough money to tide them over to the end of the year.

The Commission will be trying to clarify this in Luxembourg.

Thais fear Soviet might

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand should expand its armed forces to provide for stability and to meet the huge build-up of Soviet strength in the region, according to General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, the newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

General Arthit, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, told a Bangkok newspaper that even though it was high, defence spending was only just enough to keep the forces going.

This financial year Thailand is spending more than £1,000m on defence – almost 20 per cent of the national budget.

The general said he had asked the United States during a recent visit to increase its military aid, especially easier payment terms for weapons Thailand is buying

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Policy of reducing disqualification

Regina v Thomas (Kevin)
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French
[Judgment delivered October 14]

Well established sentencing policy was that a long period of driving disqualification might be contrary to public interest in being counter-productive by inviting further motoring offences from a young motorist seemingly incapable of leaving vehicles alone.

Consequently the sentencing policy could amount to grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of a conviction for motoring offences and enabled the court to impose disqualification for less than the statutory minimum of two years under section 19(4) of the Transport Act 1981.

The Lord Chief Justice so stated when giving the court's reserved judgment allowing an appeal by Kevin Thomas, aged 25, against disqualification of two years imposed at Grimsby Crown Court (Judge Geoffrey Jones) on pleas of guilty to two offences of driving while disqualified. He was sentenced also to six months' imprisonment which he had served. On appeal the period of disqualification was reduced to one year.

Section 19 provides: "(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence . . . and the penalty points to be taken into account . . . number 12 or more, the court shall order him to be disqualified for not less than the minimum period defined in subsection (4) unless the court is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances not excluded by subsection (6), that there are grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of the conviction and thinks fit to order him to be disqualified for a shorter period . . .

"(16) No account is to be taken under subsection (2) of – (a) any circumstances . . . alleged to make . . . any of the offences not a serious one; (b) hardship, other than exceptional hardship; or (c) any circumstances which, within . . . three years . . . have been taken into account under that subsection . . ."

By section 19(4) the minimum period was six months, or one or two years, depending on previous disqualifications.

Mr T. J. Spencer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant had an appalling driving record. At least four times previously he had been before the court for driving while disqualified and he was imprisoned for the offence in 1981 and 1982. The trial judge's view that the appellant was quite arrogant in relation to the law was amply justified.

Nevertheless the judge would have liked to disqualify the appellant for less than two years. He was influenced by the recently accepted sentencing policy in such a case that, with persons such as the appellant, who seemed to be incapable of leaving motor vehicles alone, to impose a period of disqualification which would extend for a substantial period after their release from prison might well, and in many cases certainly would, invite the offender to commit further offences in relation to motor vehicles.

In other words, a long period of disqualification might well be counter-productive and so contrary to the public interest. It was unnecessary to refer to a line of cases; a good recent example was *R v Farnes (The Times* October 12, 1982).

Judge Jones concluded, after hearing argument, that he was precluded by the Transport Act 1982 – the relevant part of which came into operation on November 1, 1982 – from imposing a period of disqualification of less than two years.

Undoubtedly before November 1, 1982 the courts had power to do that which they often did. However, section 19 of the 1981 Act introduced tighter restrictions on the power of a court to reduce what would otherwise be a mandatory period of disqualification.

It was conceded at trial and on appeal that the appellant was caught by the provisions in that (i) his penalty points to be taken into account totalled 12 or more, and (ii) more than one previous disqualification had to be taken into account.

Accordingly the court was obliged to disqualify him for not less than two years unless the court was satisfied in accordance with section 19(2).

Counsel for the appellant submitted that none of the three exceptions which the court was required not to take account of applied to the present case. Quite clearly (a) and (c) did not – it had not been, and could not be, contended that the offences were not serious and there were no circumstances which had been taken into account on an earlier occasion for the purposes set out in subsection (6).

That left subsection (6)(b), "hardship other than exceptional hardship". It could not be said that the disqualification constituted "exceptional hardship"; if it did, of course, the task of the trial judge and the Court of Appeal would have been easy.

Their Lordships had to ask themselves whether to have regard to the principle of sentencing policy was taking account of "hardship". If so it would have to be excluded from consideration.

In their Lordships' judgment a proper construction of the statute did not lead to that result. To have regard to the well settled policy, in other words to the public interest, was not taking account of "hardship" any more than of "exceptional hardship".

Therefore, were there, within section 19(2), circumstances not excluded by subsection (6) – and the principle of sentencing policy in question was not so excluded – in which the court could say that it was satisfied that there were "grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of the conviction"?

The principle of sentencing policy did constitute such ground. The judge would have been entitled in law to do that which he wished to do. However, a culpable offender like the appellant could not expect that his period of disqualification would be no longer than the period which he was likely to spend in prison.

The period of disqualification had to depend on all the facts of the particular case. The appropriate period of disqualification, reflecting sentencing policy and the circumstances of the appellant, would be not two years but one year. To that extent the appeal was allowed.

Their Lordships would add that they were at one stage troubled by the apparent anomaly that a persistent offender like the appellant might escape the minimum obligatory disqualification on account of sentencing policy while a person of reasonably good record and character who happened to acquire the appropriate number of penalty points might find himself unable to found successfully any argument against the imposition of the mimimum obligatory disqualification.

The answer to that apparent anomaly was provided by counsel, who pointed out that the lesser gravity of such an offender's case would no doubt be reflected in the punishment meted out to him apart from disqualification.

A less serious offender – although he might have to be disqualification for a longer period – might well have been fined. The apparent anomaly was no good reason for departing from what their Lordships had endorsed as good sentencing policy, which could still be lawfully implemented in proper cases notwithstanding the changes introduced by the 1981 Act.

Queen's Bench Division

Citizen's wife had no right to enter UK

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brahmbhatt
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered October 12]

A woman who was the wife of a British citizen but who did not have a right of abode in the United Kingdom, was required to hold entry clearance in accordance with rules 46 to 49 of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (HC 169) in order to obtain leave to enter the country, Mr Justice Woolf held in the Queen's Bench Division, refusing an application for judicial review of a decision of an immigration officer who refused the applicant leave to enter.

Mr K. S. Nathan for the applicant; Mr John Laws for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the applicant was a Commonwealth citizen who married a British citizen in India on January 25, 1983. In March 1983 she applied for entry clearance at the British High Commission but because of the delay involved in obtaining entry clearance, she decided to com to the UK without waiting for it.

When she arrived on March 8, 1983 she was refused entry on the basis that she did not have entry clearance.

It was accepted that before the British Nationality Act 1981, the applicant would not have needed entry clearance. She would have had a right of abode which would have been proved by a certificate of patriality. The law was changed by the 1981 Act just 25 days before her marriage.

The immigration officer considered that entry clearance was required because rules 46 to 49 were applicable. It was submitted on behalf of the applicant that they were not.

The rules clearly dealt with the entry of a wife of a person who was settled in the UK and in such a case, the wife clearly required entry clearance. It was submitted that the applicant was not to be treated as the wife of a person settled in the UK but was to be treated as the wife of a British citizen, and that the legislation and rules made a clear distinction between persons settled in the UK and persons who were British citizens.

It was submitted on behalf of the immigration officer that if that was so, a substantial class of people was totally ignored by the rules; that although a person was a British citizen, he was also a person settled in the UK and so the rules applied to the applicant.

His Lordship considered that although the rules did not purport expressly to deal with wives of British citizens, they did in fact do so. Accordingly the immigration officer's approach was perfectly proper, entry clearance was required and the application would be refused.

Solicitors: Markand-Chimwoon, Forest Gate; Treasury Solicitor.

Challenging commons registrations

In re West Anstey Common
Before Mr Justice Whitford
[Judgment delivered October 12]

His Lordship dismissed with costs an appeal by Mr H. M. J. Harrison against the decision of Mr L. J. Morris Smith, a Commons Commissioner in relation to West Anstey Common, Devon, dated January 29, 1982. The appeal in the Chancery Division was based on the contention that the commissioner erred in law in not inquiring into the validity of the whole of the registered unit, in the land section, when a part only of the registration had been referred to him. The numerous respondents were persons who had claimed rights of common over the register unit.

Mr Vivian Chapman for the appellant; Miss Sheila Cameron, QC for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE WHITFORD said that on January 29, 1982, Mr Morris Smith gave a decision concerning West Anstey Common (including Anstey Rhiney Moor, Guphill Common, Anstey Money Common, Woodland Common and part of Twitchen Common) all in north Devon, which had been registered as common land in the register maintained by Devon County Council, as unit No CL 143.

Edward Michael Harrison had been registered as owner of part of the land (being roughly Anstey Rhiney Moor and Guphill Common) and Ernest John Nicholls and George Elston Nicholls had been registered as owners of Woodland Common.

The appellant, Hugh Michael James Harrison, who had inherited his father's interests at about the time when various claims and objections were being registered pursuant to the Commons Registration Act 1965, now appealed by way of case stated under section 18 of the Act, on the ground that the commissioner's decision was erroneous in point of law.

There were a number of entries in the rights section of the register.

The only objection as to the land section, objection 529, had been made by Messrs E. J. and G. E. Nicholls, on the ground that Woodland Common was and always had been private property over which there had never been any rights of common.

In his decision the Commissioner said that objection 529 related only to part of the register unit in the south east corner, known as Woodland Common, of which the objectors had been registered as owners. Only certain of the rights entries related to Woodland Common, and the commissioners said that there was no need to consider the evidence since ultimately the parties concerned accepted the objection.

Ms P. J. Tuckett, (a claimant in the rights section) was not present or represented and in the absence of evidence to establish her right the commissioner thought that he must regard the objection as successful, and he would therefore exclude Woodland Common from the land registered in the land section.

That brought his Lordship to the principal point in Mr Chapman's case that the commissioner was bound, once objection 529 had been taken, to inquire into the validity not only of the objection in so far as it related to Woodland Common, but as to the validity of the whole registration, although no other objections had been taken as to any other part of the land.

It was strange that no objections had been taken, by the appellant or his father, 10 years ago when one might have thought they would be taken, that Anstey Rhiney Moor and Guphill Common ought not to have been admitted to registration.

It was said that it might seem hard so far as other parties were concerned that no objections having been taken then there should now be a re-hearing in which objections which ought to have been taken, could have been taken and were not taken then would be argued.

It was also said that quite plainly the scheme of the Act and the regulations made thereunder was based on a very tight time table and that no provision was made for any discretion in favour of anyone who had failed to object after the expiry of the relevant period for making objections.

But, as Mr Chapman rightly said, the court should not consider how hard it might be on others if in fact there had been an error of law and the matter would have to go back in that event whatever the cost in time and money might be to everybody concerned.

There were a number of entries in the rights section affecting the "Harrison" land, but no objections had been made against those claims.

The question for his Lordship was whether the commissioner was bound to inquire into the whole registration, as Mr Chapman contended, or whether his duty was rather more limited, as Miss Cameron contended, to give a decision as to the inclusion of Woodland Common in the registration.

Mr Chapman contended that the Act plainly provided that where objections were made to entries in the land section they could only be made in respect of the entry as a whole, because there was no express power in the Act for an objection to be made in respect of a part only of the land registration.

A casual observer might consider that to be a rather extraordinary provision in an Act intended to provide for the making of claims, the entry of objections and the disposal thereof within as short a time as might be possible without incurring unnecessary expense.

Section 5 was concerned to ensure that proper publicity was given to registrations and objections thereto. Nothing in the language of that section seemed to exclude the possibility of objecting to part of a registration. It would be absurd to envisage a procedure which because a challenge was made to a part only required consideration of the whole.

Section 6 contemplated confirmation of a registration, with or without modification, which, to his Lordship's mind, was a clear indication that the framers of the provisions envisaged modifications by objections to part only of a registration.

Miss Cameron had referred to regulation 5 (4) of the Commons Registration (Objections and Maps) Regulations (SI 1968 No 989) which provided that where an objection was made to part only of the land comprised in the register unit, a plan clearly identifying the land to which the objection related had to accompany the objection form.

Mr Chapman sought to persuade his Lordship that a distinction was to be drawn between objection to a registration and the grounds thereof which might relate only to a part, and that the commissioner was bound to inquire into the whole although the objection related only to a part.

What was in fact referred to a commissioner was only a part of a registration and it seemed strange to his Lordship that it should be thought that there was any power for the commissioner to go to any other matters.

In support of his argument, Mr Chapman relied upon *In re Sutton Common, Wimborne,* ([1982] 1 WLR 647).

But *In re Sutton Common* had to be considered in relation to its own special facts. There a small part of the land should never have been included and once the only rights claim had disappeared, the commissioner was left to consider only whether the land was waste of a manor. The circumstances in that case were wholly different from the present case.

It was only when a question of registration requiring confirmation was referred to a commissioner that any question of onus of proof arose. Here all that was referred to the commissioner was whether Woodland Common should be included in the register, and in that the commissioner was able to reach an amply justified decision.

His Lordship could not accept that no other objection having been taken in the land section that there was any justification for, let alone obligation upon, the commissioner to inquire into the validity of the registration, other than in respect of this small part of the whole. Had there been any doubt the onus would have rested on the Anstey Parish Council who made the original entry.

While agreeing that relevant evidence should not be excluded, the appellant's evidence, though highly relevant to the "Harrison" land, was not relevant to the question before the commissioner. Nor was there any need to make any findings on the evidence relating to the status of Woodland Common. Accordingly the appeal had to be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Robbins Olivey & Blake Lapthorn for Barrow & Chapman, Dulverton; Crosse Wyatt & Co, South Molton and Mr J. K. Whitcutt, Taunton.

Deportation order appeal

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Muruganandarajah
Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Sureshkumar

An adjudicator or immigration appeal tribunal, hearing an appeal against directions for removal from the United Kingdom on the ground that the appellant should be removed to another country under section 17(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, did not have jurisdiction to consider whether the directions for removal should be implemented at all and could only consider whether the appellant should be removed to a different country. Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division on October 14 and refused two applications for judicial review.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in each case a deportation order had been made and directions for removal to Sri Lanka had been given. Each applicant wished to raise before the adjudicator and tribunal the issue that the directions should not be made because each applicant should be granted political asylum. The applicants were Tamils and contended that they would be subject to arrest in Sri Lanka.

Having regard to the language of section 17(1), a person could appeal only on the ground that he ought to be removed to a different country specified by him and not on the basis of any wider ground.

Making judges' lives easier

Mosvolds Rederi A/S v Food Corporation of India

Life would be much easier if shipowners and charterers would (a) refrain from making sophisticated bargains about demurrage and (b) express their bargains clearly; either by itself would help.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon, so stated in delivering the reserved judgment of the Court of Appeal on October 14 dismissing an appeal by charterers from the judgment of Mr Justice Staughton ([1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep. 569).

SPECTRUM

The camp on the River Kwai

● The clandestine diary of Dr Robert Hardie was compiled in various Japanese prison camps between 1942 and 1945. Written on stolen scraps of paper, hidden inside a hospital vacuum flask, it was buried in a box in the cemetery at Chungkai camp. A few weeks after the war ended, Dr Hardie recovered the papers and transcribed into a notebook his 75.000-word account of life as a medical officer among the prisoners of war building the infamous Burma-Siam railway alongside the River Kwai.

Of the 61,000 Allied prisoners who worked on the railway, 15.000 died. Yet besides the descriptions of neglect, maltreatment, sickness and death, the diaries contain passages describing in detail the abudant natural life of the region – an interest also reflected in the pencil sketches and watercolours included in the edition of the diary published this week.

Born in 1904, Dr Hardie was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Oxford, before entering the administrative grade of the Home Civil Service. He resigned in 1930 to read medicine at Edinburgh University, qualifying as a doctor five years later, and 1937 joined a medical practice in Kuala Lumpur. In 1939 he was commissioned as a medical officer in the 3rd Malayan Volunteer Field Ambulance; in February 1942, when Singapore fell, he was taken prisoner.

After the war he remained in Malaya until 1951, when he returned to Scotland. Between 1952 and 1967 he was successively Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Argyll; Medical Officer of Health, Berwickshire; and Medical Officer of Health under the Ministry of Overseas Development in Trelawny, Jamaica. He died in Edinburgh in 1973.

His diary was not published during his lifetime because, according to his widow, Mrs Elspeth Hardie, the more sensational books on the subject made him feel that he would be cashing in. Its publication this week marks the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the Burma-Siam line.

This first of three extracts begins when Dr Hardie had been a prisoner for more than a year; disease and death were already common place. After a five-week march up-river through difficult terrain, he and fellow captives arrived at the village of Takanun. A few kilometres further up the Kwai the hospital company was given a few tents with the indication that here it would set its treatment camp.

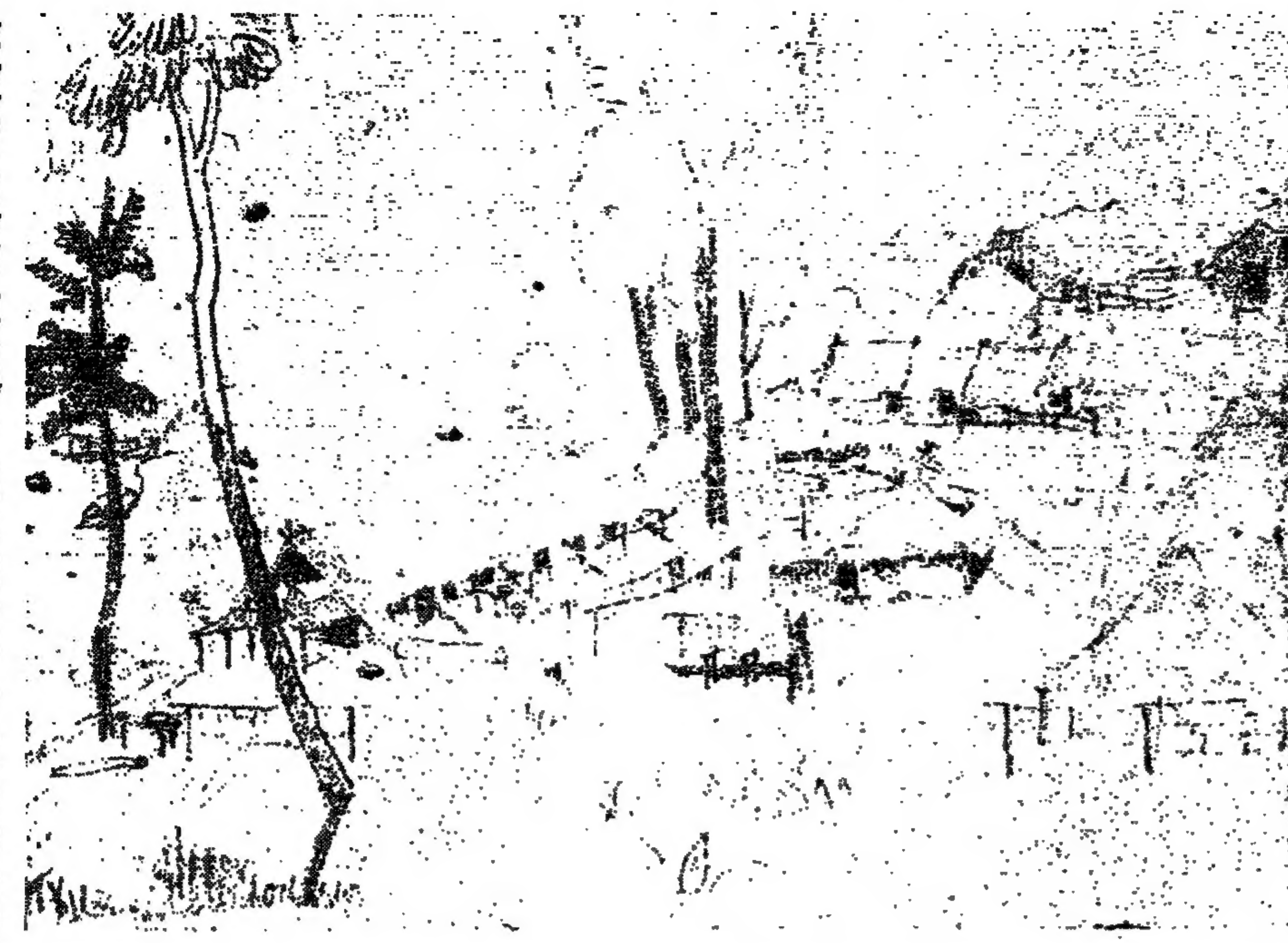
MAY 15, 1943

We have now been in this Takanun camp for 10 days. Already here on our arrival was 16th Battalion, living under appalling conditions, crowded in ragged leaking tents, with terrible food – nothing but rice and a modicum of what the Japanese say is dried vegetable but looks like dried seaweed. Their cooking containers are inadequate. and about half a pint of tea at the three meals of the day is all the men get – quite insufficient for men working hard in the heat all day. With the arrival of our parties, things are a trifle better. We know rather better than these new arrivals from Singapore how to make the best of bad conditions.

The accommodation for the men in this camp is hopelessly inadequate: the tents are crammed, but still men have to sleep in the open (some prefer to) or under such primitive shelters as they can improvise with bamboo and a little attap and perhaps a groundsheet. They are being hard worked, too. They parade after a hasty breakfast about three-quarters of an hour after dawn, and go on to 6 or 7 Tokyo time (to within an hour or two of sunset) bamboo cutting, tree felling, bridge building, embankment building and making cuttings, pile driving and so on, all in blazing sun under constant pressure backed up by violence. The sickness in 16th Battalion in these six weeks has become alarming – 240 out of 400 are unable to work now. Many are desperately ill with dysentery, beriberi and pellagra, malaria and exhaustion.

There are a number of Dutch in the camp, mostly Eurasians, whose insanitary habits fill us with dismay, with dysentry so prevalent and flies so numerous. We are having about four deaths a day at present. Desperately sick men are brought in from neighbouring small camps where there are no British medical officers or orderlies. These men have been kept without attention for so long that when they get here there is nothing to be done except see them die – they are so far gone that there is nothing for us to work on in attempting to save them.

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, *published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £9.95*



The Japanese are having a "speedo-speedo" – driving all possible men out to work, ruthlessly cutting down the numbers of people available to do the water carrying and cooking, and as often as not refusing to allow us a single man or spade for the needs of camp sanitation. The shortage of latrines is appalling and the condition of the camp and surroundings consequently frightful. The Nips keep demanding more men for the railway and launch into furious tirades against us because there are so many sick.

So we live, lying at night on the bare ground or on a hastily constructed frame of flattened bamboo, with no lights, our food little beyond rice and this utterly unappetizing, and probably dietetically useless, dried "seaweed". Trying to attend to numerous sick with only a few tents, and those leaky, to accomodate them in, and having in addition extra desperately ill men dumped on us from outside, brought in on Nip orders as if there were a hospital here. One is reminded of the face-saving assurance of the Japanese in Singapore when sending unfit men up to Thailand – that there was a "first-class fully equipped hospital" at Ban Pong, which turned out to be no more than squalid huts knee-deep in mud and flood-water and sewage.

Some thin starveling cattle have arrived here, brought up by the Nips to give us a meat ration. This ration, however, is very scanty – not 4oz per man gross weight including bone and offal – and quite insufficient to relieve the food situation.

The country is picturesque: we are closely surrounded by bamboo and big-tree jungle on steep slopes. Across the river, which runs brokenly in a rocky bed with deep pools, rise fine irregular limestone hills. There are rumours of cholera up the river, and bathing (and fishing) are restricted.

MAY 22, 1943

The conditions in the hospital are really terrible. The few tents are crowded, six or seven people on each side lying on roughly flattened bamboo slats. Most of them are severe dysenteries; they are helpless. There is a lot of rain now, and the tents leak. There is only one bedpan in the whole hospital, and three enamelled pots. The weather is too wet to get the patients outside every day – even if there were stretchers to carry them on – and even if they could be got out we have no soap and cloths to clean the tents up. The stench and squalor of these tents is shocking: what is surprising is how the orderlies manage to keep them from becoming worse.

Nursing in any ordinary sense of the word is practically impossible. It is no wonder that some of these men despair: last night one of them tried to saw through the arteries of his wrists against a sharp edge of cut bamboo. It's a wonder more don't attempt to do away with themselves. But they need hardly trouble. When they have reached that stage they are almost certain to die anyway.

MAY 23, 1943

Still raining. There are some cases in the hospital which seem very like cholera – vomiting, watery diarrhoea, cramps, intense prostration and dehydration. With the numberless flies and the continued rain, which effectually prevents airing and cleaning the tents, the hospital is truly a sinister and depressing place. It looks as though we are in for a disastrous epidemic.

MAY 26, 1943

This is cholera all right. There have been 10 deaths already, death supervening within 36 hours of the onset of serious symptoms. The Japanese are much alarmed by this development. Their first step was to have a bamboo fence built between their part of the camp and ours. At the gate is a box, with a folded-up sack, soaked in disinfectant, lying in it. Anyone passing into the Japanese area must wipe his feet on this mat. He must also wash his hands in a bowl of disinfectant alongside.

A site on a rough slope outside the hospital area, and separated from it by a small ravine, has been designated by Colonel Yanagida and Nobusawa as the place where three tents, which they will give us to accommodate cholera cases, will be pitched. They have already given us one extra tent for suspects. If a man in the main camp gets cholera, the other occupants of his tent are quarantined – they don't go out to work, are confined to a small area but are available for jobs about the camp. By this means we have got men to dig some new latrines. But it needed a cholera epidemic to do it.

Bathing in the river has been stopped. All purchases from Siamese boats and barges, even of eggs for cooking, have been prohibited. The whole camp is to be inoculated with cholera vaccine. A Japanese pathologist from the laboratory a few kilometres down-river was here a couple of days ago. He said he had identified the vibrio in specimens. He seemed to know something of his subject.

The Nips, it will be seen, are doing everything to prevent the spread of the cholera. They have done nothing at all for the men who get it. De Wardener is trying to organize a supply of saline for intravenous administration, but there are great difficulties.

Cooking, which had become a little more varied before the cholera broke out – local purchase of sugar, soya bean and some frying oil (pork fat) – has been restricted again to rice and stew, to give as little chance as possible to flies to spread infection by contaminating incompletely covered food. The river has risen a good deal.

MAY 29, 1943

Fifty-six cholera cases so far, of whom 21 have died. There is still a number of very severe dysentery plus beriberi plus malaria cases. The new cholera site has been completed and the tents pitched: they are in fact already occupied. The river is rising.

JUNE 1, 1943

The total of cholera cases is now over 80, with 35 deaths. Rain is falling almost continuously and it is not possible to do anything without getting soaked. The tents leak abominably – and there are quite a number of men who have not even tents to cover them. We are told that more tents are coming; meanwhile all we have had is a pep talk by the Jap colonel, to the effect that although the country is beautiful, it is unhealthy and we must look after our health.

JUNE 2, 1943

The rain goes on – the monsoon in full blast. In the mornings, mist wreathes and smokes along the hillside above us, green with its feathery bamboos and tall trees. In the soaked stillness of the air, out of the wet woods, come occasional plangent and fluty bird notes. It is wet, wet, but rather impressive and beautiful.

JUNE 7, 1943

A lot of rain still. The river has risen over 10 feet in its wide bed and is swirling down in a steady yellow rush, submerging the willow-like bushes along the banks and carrying down on its surface great matted tangles of trees and bamboos. The cholera epidemic is now tending to abate. Let's hope the anti-cholera measures will also reduce dysentery.

JUNE 13, 1943

I have been having malaria. This is my fifth day of quinine. I never had the typical ague or shiver. The first night curious cold crawling chills played up and down my spine. The headache and bone ache were severe – and, of course, a bamboo bed is not very comfortable even if one is well. Sweating so much, it is hateful not to be able, on account of the weather, always to get one's bedclothes dry. Quinine makes one deaf, and one has a peculiar feeling of "apartness" – particularly during the nights, which seem uncannily silent.



Fishing in the Kwai – where bathing was prohibited during the cholera epidemic

Robert Hardie sketched many of the things he saw as a PoW between 1942 and 1945. Left: the hospital camp at Takanun, close by the railway which followed the line of the River Kwai. Above: Japanese guards and an insect

JUNE 17, 1943

The cholera epidemic is abating, but men are still dying from the after-effects as there is practically no food available which they can assimilate.

JUNE 23, 1943

I am feeling pretty well again. Cholera has disappeared from this camp, though some of the men who have had it and are unable to pick up – it is a frightfully severe and prostrating illness – are still dying, more or less of exhaustion. Occasional cases of cholera come in from surrounding camps.

The troops – and particularly perhaps the officers' battalion – in the "fit" camp a little bit up-river from here are being driven extremely hard by the Japanese engineers, who see their slave manpower dwindling away with ill-health. They are paraded when it is just light – so they have to get their breakfast in the dark if at all – and do not finish till 9pm.

A Japanese colonel is said to have expressed the view that not much more work could be got out of the troops up here. They are certainly going down in large numbers with various forms of disease: so the Jap engineers, who do not regard ill-health as a reason for not working (at least among the slaves), are working the remainder harder and harder as time gets shorter and they feel less certain of getting their railway finished by the date aimed at.

JUNE 27, 1943

Our food is now improved – a fair amount of vegetable, as well as a better allowance of meat. The Japs have given us a little diesel oil for anti-fly measures and anti-malaria work. We have found some breeding places not far from the camp and treat them at frequent intervals.

I have been sleeping badly and dreaming a lot. It is rather depressing lying awake at night on a rough bamboo bed a few inches off the damp soil, which teems with ants, listening to the patter of rain on the leaky tent roof and the whisper and creak of the bamboo just outside. There is a constant background of sound, too, which one becomes aware of at such times – the shrilling of cicadas, the croaking chorus of frogs, the surge of the river rapids below, the wind in the leaves.

For leagues around us lie the wet rocky hills with their dense bamboo thickets and their great forest trees, their cliffs and deep foliage-choked ravines, the sinister and melancholy walls of our prison. Nearer at hand, one thinks of the cholera, dysentry and malaria tents with their helpless emaciated occupants lying in squalor, many of them inevitably and despairingly sinking towards death. Sometimes they cry out meaninglessly in their restless discomfort during these long nights; sometimes you hear a weak voice calling for an orderly to attend him, and the short exchange of speech. Then silence again.

TOMORROW
Signs of hope falling from the skies

moreover...
Miles Kington

The jazz of ages

New Orleans

When I first fell in love with jazz in the mid 1950s I knew that New Orleans was the place to go to. I also knew that I had left it far too late if jazz history was to be believed, which it sometimes is. Most of the best musicians had left the Crescent City by about 1920 to go on and make their names in Chicago, New York and the world. All that was left in New Orleans was a few old men barely keeping the tradition alive.

And now quite unexpectedly I have got to New Orleans at last, only to find that there is a great deal of jazz here, probably much more than there was in the 1950s. It isn't so much that it has revived here as that it has been brought back, mostly by young white players from America, Britain and Scandinavia, players who have so fallen in love with the music that they are prepared to lug their trumpets and clarinets half way across the world to set up home here. Even in the traditional marching bands you will spot eager young white faces among the older black ones.

This is about as extraordinary a thing as it would be if London were rediscovered as the home of music hall, with pilgrims coming to London to search out the old singers and comedians, or if young Americans flocked to London to sing traditional music hall songs in East End pubs. What makes it odder still is that jazz is not central to the lives of most people in New Orleans.

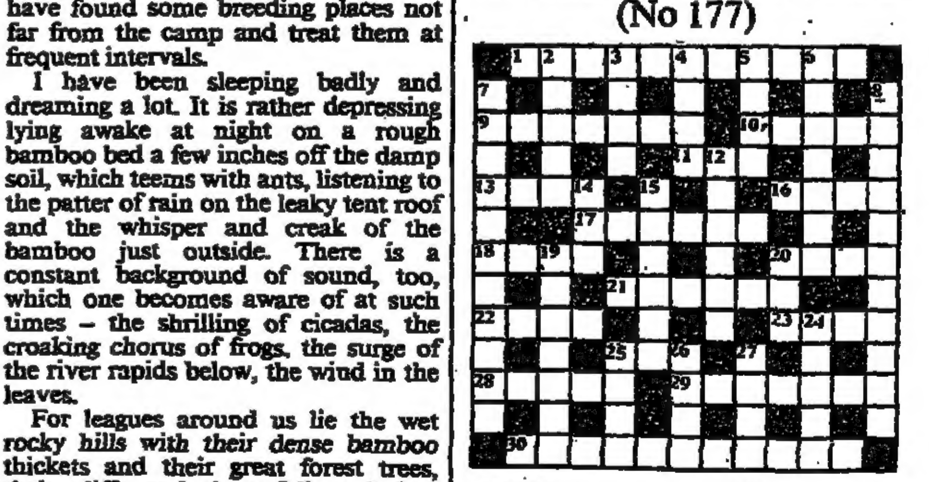
It certainly doesn't play a central part in the life of the black community, from whence it came all those years ago. I had lunch yesterday at Buster Homes, a small eating house on the edge of the French quarter which features red beans and rice, the dish beloved of Louis Armstrong. There were one or two jazz relics on the walls along with boxing posters and pictures of black celebrities but among the hundreds of records in the juke box there was only one by a jazz artist, Louis himself. All the rest were a rhythm 'n' blues, soul, modern rock, and even a few singles by British groups.

If you wander at night down Bourbon Street, the tourist strip of the French Quarter, you will hear – just as the guide book says – music coming out of almost every doorway. A lot of it is young white jazz, but a lot of it is other stuff – country music, rock 'n' roll, strip club backing tracks and, at the 500 Club, some very good all-black rhythm 'n' blues bands. On the corner of St Peter's Street you come at last to a really classy black jazz artist, trumpeter Wallace Davenport. But ironically he isn't elderly and traditional enough to get a good crowd; the spectators are all round the corner at Preservation Hall.

This stark room, looking rather like a National Trust property before renovation has started, has been devoted for the last 20 years to giving the old guys a place to play. Impossible to tell how old some of them are, but over 70 and 80 is not uncommon. You pay a dollar to get in and you may not smoke, drink, eat or even sit – only listen in reverence to the survivors doing their thing, and doing it rather well, especially in the case of clarinetist Willie Humphrey. After 40 minutes we give them a standing ovation, no other kind of ovation being possible, and are ushered out in time for the next shift.

Authenticity is not just a key word, it is now a gimmick. It suddenly occurred to me, as I stood wedged between German students and a group from Wisconsin, that by dispensing with all tourist gimmicks these old guys had packed in more visitors than any of the clip joints on Bourbon Street. Two hundred of us at a dollar a head, a fresh house every 60 minutes. That is a lot of money. I certainly hope that most of it is going to the boys in the band. After a lifetime of being left behind by jazz history they deserve it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 177)



ACROSS
1 R.C. permit (5,6)
9 Decapitates (7)
10 Spongy goo (5)
11 Foot digit (3)
13 Conservative (4)
16 Light snack (4)
17 Woman warrior (6)
18 Loose scrum (4)
20 Rubber wheel ring (4)
21 Pointless (6)
22 Pupil diaphragm (4)
23 Profuse outpour (4)
25 Atlas mountain people (3)
28 Indian light vehicle (5)
29 Not encumbered (7)
30 Apply diligently (7,4)

DOWN
2 God's vein fluid (5)
3 Modern Persia (4)
4 Hop kiln (4)
5 Profoundly wise (4)
6 Paid-for payment (7)
7 Passing remarks (6,5)
8 Large seal (3.8)
12 Bracing air (6)
14 Noisy chatter (3)
15 Elaborate Japanese drama (6)
19 Hair knot (7)
20 Two year old sheep (3)
24 Shop staff union (1,1,1,1,1)
25 Army doctors' body (1,1,1,1)
26 Complete (4)
27 Clothed (4)

Solution to Saturday's prize puzzle will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

هكذا من الاهمال

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

FAST FOOD by Robin Young

There is nothing essentially wrong with food being fast. Edouard de Pomiane realistically subtitled his collection of 300 recipes for *Cooking in Ten Minutes* "The Adaptation to the Rhythm of our Time". His book, he explained, was for anyone – student, artist, man of action or dreamer – who had only an hour for lunch or dinner yet still wanted half an hour of peace or spare time. Fast food restaurants spread their urban picnic today, seeking to serve no less catholic a clientele.

McDonald's are on King William Street to offer breakfast to City workers streaming from London Bridge. Burger King's branch in Coventry Street pipes classical music at lunchtime. At the Wimpy, Piccadilly Circus, three of my neighbouring lunchers were reading *The Times*.

Of course our popular national dish is fast food – fish and chips. Though usually cast in only a supporting role in fast food chains, we still bolt £220 million worth a year. And what Lord Sandwich started by ordering some meat between slices of bread so his card game should not be interrupted has become a way of life for half the population.

Do not blame the Americans. Plato identified the stomach as seat of the soul, but no doubt the ancient Greeks had fast food vendors at the first Olympic Games. The hamburger came from Europe. It has its place in *Larousse Gastronomique*. When the Americans started banging it into buns at World Fairs, they were following both Lord Sandwich's aristocratic precedent and the example of Alexis Soyer, the French genius who set ot to provide meals all could afford at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Soyer's army field stove was a model piece of industrial catering equipment, and his soup kitchens for the poor were a pioneering fast food chain. Yet, like McDonald's in the suburbs today, he outraged the bourgeoisie. The difference is that when refused a licence Soyer, through *amour propre*, closed down immediately. Refused planning permission today, McDonald's are likely to get up a petition and win.

Soyer's abortive scheme in 1851 was called "The Gastronomic Symposium of All Nations". It failed then, but flourishes on British streets today. Fast foods ready at hand include spring rolls from China, samosas from India, kebabs of the Near East, Mexican tacos and Italian pizzas, as well as British breakfasts and good old baked potatoes.

A recent addition is the French croissant, overburdened with fillings at glitzy palaces such as Croissant Show opposite Charing Cross. A disgruntled customer remarks: "They will be stuffing disposable nappies next". Not necessarily – it could be Egyptian *fallofal*, Japanese *giosa*, Afghan *kurma*, or English muffins, all of which get stuffed in New York.

The public muddle fast food with junk food. That is partly because both are sold through the same outings. Strictly junk food is that which is nutritionally valueless. Fast food does not have to be. Cola is junk. Milk shake is not.

Napoleon was not the first to insist that stomachs are what armies march on. In Britain today there is a queasiness about the things we eat and what they might be doing to the national fibre. Yet even health foods can be fast, though you might not guess it from the queues at Cranks.

Our appetites are dulled by the uncomfortable knowledge that as technology advances, food definitions become looser. Hamburgers must be at least four-fifths meat (and 100 per cent, if so described), yet a "jumbo burger" could be only one tenth meat. And meat itself can include the feet, intestines, lungs, oesophagus, rectum, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testicles and udders of the animal, without unseemly mention of the fact.

It is technologically possible to make protein from any source taste of anything from beef to smoked salmon. Jack Tolley, Liverpool chemist, is famous in the food technology trade for his achievement in converting his own excreta into rich, palatable pudding.

The fast food chains apply rigorous quality control (up to three days' laboratory tests on each batch of meat), yet are themselves not innocent of the legalized debasement of food terminology. Remember that calling an egg "farm fresh" or cheese "cheddar" tells you nothing. But then the pit-stop caterers operate in a highly competitive world and it remains true, if sad, that the convenience foods they peddle enable many to have better tucker than they could, or would, prepare for themselves.

I am a founder-member of the British Academy of Gastronomes. Don't laugh. Temporarily, I volunteered to become our man in the fast food restaurants. On your behalf I went to the urban picnic, armed with notebook and stopwatch, to evaluate the chains on three counts – value for money, efficiency, and standard of food.

The minute stakes



Fingers out for the urban picnic; representatives of seven fast food chains proffer their wares. McDonald's refused to be photographed in their competitors' company.

CHAIN REACTION

Pizzaland: **Born 1970, 82 licensed restaurants.**

Started in Tottenham Court Road, the company was bought by United Biscuits (vide Wimpy) in 1978 and now is the country's biggest pizza chain, and is still growing ambitiously. By contrast with Pizza Hut's discreet and intimate decor Pizzaland, with fresh, bright white and green, has an appealing Mediterranean air. My fellow diners on one occasion included two clergymen. Staff are friendly and prompt, though peremptory on one occasion under stress.

It is called "semi-fast" food, but with a bake time of four minutes, traditional pizzas arrive at the table often within six minutes of order (and on one occasion within six minutes of entering the restaurant). Deep pan, which seems more popular, takes longer.

Frankly, the trouble is the food. Along with McDonald's (one impossibly wet Big Mac), Pizzaland restaurants served the only food during this survey that I really could not eat – and they managed it on three sepaarate occasions. The fact that I abandoned one impossibly resilient pizza, topped with charcoal meat and completely raw onion, after the first attempted cut excited no surprise or curiosity among the staff. There must, I suppose, be better Pizzaland chefs than in the branches I visited, or the company would be out of business.

Value	4
Efficiency	6
Flavour	2

FLYING CARPET

Wendy's: **Born 1969, eight restaurants.**

Wendy's claims "the fastest growth record of all time in the food service industry", but reached Britain only in 1980. It's restaurants are all company owned. These are the hamburger restaurants with carpet on the floor, not in the bun. The intention is that their burgers should be "a discernibly better product".

Patties (square, not round, and nothing less than a quarter-pound) are prepared on the premises, not bulk-bought frozen, but do not taste of anything much. The claim to have it ready for you to any of 256 permutations "in no time at all" is almost literally true. The target time for filling buns to order is 12 seconds.

No time faults on my visits, but they did get my orders wrong twice. Plus points include moveable bentwood chairs, living plants, a no-smoking area and pavement tables where possible. Relaxed atmosphere, but staff rather slow to clear away.

Value	7
Efficiency	7
Flavour	7

Marks out of 10

PIZZA THE ACTION

Pizza Hut: **Born 1958, 28 licensed restaurants.**

If pizza is fast food, it has to be the slowest in the world, because each is cooked to order and that takes, in this chain, 12 to 15 minutes. On the other hand the restaurants are prompt, with starters (soup, pasta, garlic bread) and you can phone in advance

Pizza Hut worldwide serves a million meals a day. Started in Britain in 1973 its restaurants are fully licensed with waitress service and it is expanding as a joint venture between PepsiCo and Whitbread. It offers a choice of deep pan or traditional crispy pizzas in three sizes, with a choice of 13 permutable toppings, plus salad bar, sandwiches, and various desserts.

Even with modern technology, more cooking skill is required in pizzas than in the other food operations – in my tests Pizza Hut's branches performed consistently well. One hope for the future is that they might open more Pizza Stands in pubs.

Value	5
Efficiency	5
Flavour	8

FILLING STATION

Spud U like: **Born 1974, 31 shops**

The fast food subsidiary of the British School of Motoring, an all-British franchise, was launched in Edinburgh. The shops have pine and green decor (four in London are company-owned) selling baked jacket potatoes with more than 25 hot or cold fillings (also available as less messy side orders). They use convection ovens, not micro-wave. Prices from 70p to £1.55 for prawn cocktail spud.

They quote Audrey *F-plan* Eyton extolling "the nutritious and low-calorie aspects of the baked potato" and boast that in 1981, Egon Ronay rated them above McDonald's, Wendy's, Wimpy and Kentucky Fried Chicken (without mentioning that he put them below Julie's Pantry). My own visits were complicated by changes which made nonsense of the menu. Baked apples are off (F-Plan home-made flapjacks instead). A machine had run out of lemonade essence and a customer had to tell them

Value	8
Efficiency	4
Flavour	6

SEASONED CAMPAIGNER

Wimpy: **Born 1955, 450 restaurants.**

Introduced to Britain by J. Lyons, Wimpy is still by far Britain's largest franchise food operation. But only 50 restaurants, opened since takeover by United Biscuits, have fast food and takeaway counter service. Of these, 18 are company owned.

Buns, patties, choice of meals, standards of cleanliness and service have all changed for the better. The counter service restaurants are bright, airy, with abundant living greenery and smart livery. The Wimpy is 100 per cent forequarter cow beef with suet added to bring fat content up to 22 per cent. Unlike American competitors it has seasoning (secret formula). Larger sizes come in wheatmeal buns. The chicken in a bun is a success – it took 18 months to develop, but it does taste of chicken and the batter stays on.

The shops reckon to keep no customer waiting more than four minutes. Average times in my tests were 1min 24sec.

Value	7
Efficiency	8
Flavour	7

SECRET SERVICE

Kentucky Fried Chicken: **Born (Britain) 1965, 350 shops.**

Kentucky Fried Chicken, coated in Colonel Sanders' secret recipe of 11 herbs and spices, is easily our largest takeaway operation (47 company-owned shops in London). It has been "repositioning" its restaurants recently, which means trying to improve them. The most obvious effects are better portions, bargain buckets and cheaper meals such as chicken sandwiches.

Overdependent on young men going home from the pubs, it is now "marketing to the family". The current slogan is: "Good food was never such great value". The chicken is, of course, still said to be "finger-lickin' good", but these days you get a moist and lemon-scented tissue to clean up with as well.

The shops now aim to serve customers within one minute. The maximum keeping time for cooked chicken pieces is 1½ hours. The company uses central supplies and carries out anonymous inspections.

Value	7.5
Efficiency	6
Flavour	8

BATTLE ROYAL

Burger King: **Born (Britain) 1978, 9 stores.**

America's No. 2 hamburger chain has been trading in Britain nearly five years, but has taken time getting its act together. This is the home of the Whopper, "broiled, never fried" and so, supposedly, less fatty, and they claim: "It's not just big, Mac. You know when you've got a Whopper". It does taste better, and keeps better in its cardboard box. Moreover the service system (microphones to the make-up department) enables staff to modify the order (eg omit mayonnaise) swiftly.

They aim to turn the customer round at the counter in about 45 seconds but were slower in my tests, and got into tangles twice. The restaurants are big and smart, staff moderately well-disposed, but the greenery plastic. Coffee better than usual, but do they really think the British drink tea through a straw?

Burger King estimates that 60 per cent of customers are regulars to any one chain.

Value	6
Efficiency	7
Flavour	7.5

PUSHCHAIR PULL–IN

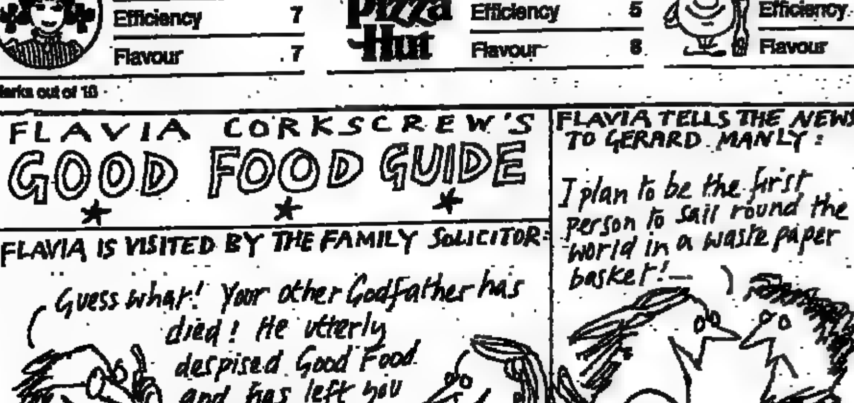
McDonald's: **Born 1955, 116 restaurants.**

The company that sets the standards for the industry by its success. McDonald's arrived in England in 1974. All its 116 restaurants are company-owned, modern and with attractive decor, and none has ever closed. The company sells a thousand million hamburgers every four months.

The chain practically eats children. Britain seems full of middle-class parents protesting that they only go to McDonald's because the kids drag them there. Two-year-olds are seen climbing out of pushchairs to pull their mothers in.

Service creates more impression of urgency and enthusiasm than anywhere else, with emphasis on team effort. Great consistency between branches. Of the food only the Big Mac, with "special" sauce, tastes of anything much, and though no hamburger is held more than ten minutes the buns tended to be as soggy as nappies. Slogan: "At McDonald's we have time for you".

Value	8
Efficiency	9
Flavour	4







Penny Perrick

Parliament as milady's chamber



Some of the women I most admire are staunch supporters of the 300 Group, the organization that is determined to get 300 women into the House of Commons. I wholeheartedly share this aim, but after reading the group's newsletter I feel gloomy about its method.

For it seems to me that the people best suited to be politicians are those who fervently believe in some brand of political philosophy, whether it be that of Mr Roger Scruton or that of Mr Tariq Ali. The 300 Group appears to be urging women to set foot in the political arena first and decide on their preferred ideology later. Its membership form asks applicants to state their areas of experience and special interests, but not whether they are convinced socialists, Conservatives or devoted fans of the two Davids.

When aspiring *male* politicians look around for a political party which would best serve their own advancement in much the same way as they decide which car to buy, we describe them as shabby opportunists. Seeing 300 women MPs take their place in the chamber would make my heart leap up in joy, unless I saw on all 300 faces that same dead-eyed, tense-lipped expression that currently mark out the male MP whose sole aim is self promotion.

Mrs Thatcher has sometimes been accused of not understanding the problems of women who want more of a say in public life. If this is true, it may be because she cannot actually visualize this sort of problem. She never had much difficulty becoming a politician, since she saw herself as first and foremost a Tory and lastly, and least importantly, a woman. This lack of sexual self-consciousness went down well. She was so busy proving to everyone that she was a better Conservative than anyone else that selection committee chairmen probably forgot to notice that she was not a man.

The other aspect of the 300 Group that makes me uneasy is the way it has taken on the role of finishing school. It advises members on how to speak better, be better. "There's no point in saying, 'I'm me; take me as I am' if what you really want is to be a more able (and a more interesting person) than you are now", writes one contributor sternly in the group's newsletter, implying that there is something dreadfully wrong with women in their natural state.

Members are also invited, at £10 a head, to a fashion show given by Susie Gold, who runs the very stylish and very expensive Wardrobe shops. I think this is going about politics the wrong way. The right way is to boost women's fragile egos; to make them feel that it is perfectly reasonable for them to try to become MP just the way they are, even if their voices wouldn't get them into RADA and their clothes don't suggest Bond Street.

Did the Prime Minister have elocution lessons? Well, yes, she did, but the effect was so disastrously how-now-brown-cow that she had to be de-elocuted later. Was she always suitably dressed? Not at all: she even turned up at her Methodist wedding in glaring blue velvet and a funny hat. Did it make any difference? Probably not.

An ideal House of Commons should be perfectly happy to accept Worzel Gummidges like Shirley Williams and Dennis Skinner and gorgeous fashionplates like Humphrey Atkins and Barbara Castle. An ideal pressure group to attract more women into politics should reach out to *all* women the ones wearing what a critical colleague calls "lesbian, single-parent dungarees" as well as those who covet a wardrobe from Wardrobe.

The House of Commons needs more women more than a film starlet needs attendant paparazzi. It may be the best club in the world but you only have to be inside the place for three minutes to feel steeped in the cheesy, depressing atmosphere of a second-rate boys' boarding school. Three hundred women MPs could whisk away this impression of something timeless and very, very boring – but only if they were confident enough to bring their true selves and the ideas they stand for into that lacklustre debating chamber.

What really worries me is that if women start agreeing to the cosmetic changes to their personalities as advocated by The 300 Group, they might turn themselves into something that's merely a poor imitation of a man. And the House of Commons certainly does not need any more of those.

● I have long suspected that Robert Carrier's wooden spoon is a magic wand in disguise. How else explains that the food-processor he uses turns out quivering mousses and shiny-topped flans and pâtés as intricately decorated as a Roman mosaic, when the identical model which I own does nothing more spectacular than spew out scalloped carrots? The latest Carrier televised enterprise proves my suspicions correct. Currently promoting the meat products of a certain supermarket chain, Mr Carrier plucks a medium-sized joint of beef from the counter, points out its rich colour and bids us stay around to see the cooked result. The next shot shows the roasted joint – looking a whole lot larger than it did uncooked. I tell you, this man is magic.



THE TIMES DIARY

Hopping to Reagan

President Reagan is hardly a connoisseur of real ale but that has not prevented a brewery near Nottingham from using his picture to promote its beer. Fred Fielding, the White House counsel, says the photograph of the President used on billboards to promote Mansfield beer is in the public domain. The promotion campaign carries the legend: "He might be President of the most powerful nation on earth ... but he's never had a pint of Mansfield." Perhaps the brewery should send a keg or two to the White House for the President to sample. He could always pass the stuff on to the White House press corps if he decided that Budweiser was more to his taste.

Courting disaster

Unwonted scenes of disorder are expected in the High Court this morning because the Heidelberg machine that trundles out *The Daily Cause List* of the Supreme Court of Judicature is out of action and likely to remain so for another day or two. Solicitors' and barristers' clerks, responsible for directing their principals to the courts in which they will perform on the day, will have to rely on photocopies of a handwritten script, an unsatisfactory arrangement that has already led to queues and frayed tempers since the machine packed up on Thursday.

Cadenza

Our chief music critic, Paul Griffiths, is a busy man: this month alone sees the publication of two of his books, plus his chapter on the twentieth century in the new *Oxford Companion to Music*. The other additions to the Griffiths *oeuvre* are a biography of Gyorgy Ligeti and a history of the string quartet, in which the author reflects that the form may have died some time during the First World War, but it has since "been reborn in a myriad of different guises". Countering Pierre Boulez's well-known dictum that the quartet is "a thing of the past", Griffiths cites two dozen examples that have surfaced since Boulez wrote his own 35 years ago, including Brian Ferneyhough's second string quartet of 1980, the fascination of which "lies partly in its incomprehensibility".

Getting the bird

On the doors of St John the Baptist church in Stiffkey, Norfolk, is a sign exhorting parishioners to "please keep both doors shut and save birds' lives". Pamela Fawcett, the rector's wife, rejects indignantly any suggestion that reference is meant to the Rev Harold Davidson, her husband's most famous predecessor, who came to grief as a result of his pioneering work among young girls in London and was mauled to death by a lion in Blackpool in 1937. In fact, such signs are not uncommon along the north Norfolk coast, where casualties are high among birds that fly into churches and then cannot get out again. "Why can't we be known for the beauty of the church and the surrounding National Trust lands?" adds Mrs Fawcett with a sigh.

BARRY FANTONI



"Haven't you got any wholemeal?"

Refuge

Wildlife magazine's current issue celebrates a marriage: to the distinguished Natural History Unit of the BBC in Bristol. The handsome, small-circulation monthly, more respected than read since its founding 20 years ago as *Animals*, has limped along precariously through several changes of ownership and at least one near closure. The union with the BBC will bring with it a welcome dowry of financial security and, insists Rosamund Kidman-Cox, the editor, will not compromise the publication's claim to be "the only independent publication on the British bookstalls devoted to international wildlife and conservation".

● *The Observer has sent me one of its special offers: a set of three pairs of scissors. It tells me to "clip the coupons inside this envelope with our special set of scissors and snip £6 off the manufacturers' recommended price". I'm still trying to work it out.*



Phillida Gili was the model for Britannia when her father Reynolds Stone, the designer and engraver, designed the present £5 and £10 notes. In turn Phillida has used her own two children as the models for her children's book, *The Trick That Went Wrong*, a story set in Regency Bath which is to be published this week by Andre Deutsch. Stone, who died in 1979 at the age of 70, designed among many other masterpieces *The Times* masthead.

PHS

The NHS must unite and fight

by Peter Draper

The manpower cuts at the NHS have created a new situation. The British Medical Association at one end of the spectrum and the National Union of Public Employees at the other are agreeing with each other, and many Conservative doctors and members of health authorities are openly objecting to government policy.

The new factor is not that the NHS is being destroyed – damage is not destruction – but that doctors, nurses and administrators, the middle managers who until now have made the best of a bad job, are criticizing the Department of Health and Social Services. People who previously felt they were taking unpopular but necessary decisions to speed a rather savage rationalization of services now feel that they are being treated as puppets in an unsavoury pantomime.

There is no mandate for the manpower cuts and they are manifestly doctrinaire and damaging to clinical care. For example, many authorities are being instructed to dismiss regular nursing staff but they are allowed to take on the same number of agency nurses the next day. Similarly, even where authorities have shown that they can make savings of up to half a million pounds a year by taking on extra staff to cut overtime, they are not allowed to do so. The manager's freedom to make consistent decisions has been abolished.

Government Newspeak for the NHS, such as "efficiency savings", "revised cash limits" or "revised manpower targets" has bred cynicism over and above the direct and disruptive effects of cuts. Pay increases well below inflation (and below pay rises in the private sector) rankled and demoralized but these and other tribulations were largely borne because it seemed impossible to defeat the argument "we support the NHS but the economy is in trouble".

However, making doctors and nurses unemployed when there is clearly vital work to be done, or substituting agency for regular nurses, can be seen as progress only by those who have sustained significant brain damage from excessive exposure to third-rate economists and their hacks. Meanwhile, the Government goes soft on tax avoidance and evasion and chooses to use our money in increasingly questionable ways.

If the manpower cuts have created a different political ball game, what will be the outcome? There are three main possibilities.

The Government could perform a U-turn. Second, there could be strikes and in-fighting in the profession, which could then slowly fizzle out. The third and most likely possibility is that the NHS will realize its power and its value and increasingly dissociate itself from the DHSS and its ministers. In contrast to the myths and party propaganda, many health service staff and managers are nowadays aware that for all its faults, the record of the NHS, compared with health systems in other countries, is impressive.

Health services in countries such as the US, West Germany and Sweden need a slice of the gnp that is about half as big again as ours. Similarly, the 21 per cent administrative overheads in the US, are no less than four times the percentage of ours.

It is an open secret that the many difficulties the health service is experiencing are not intrinsic to the NHS. The underlying problems are the British economy and current economic policy. It seems inevitable that organizations such as the BMA, the Royal College of Nursing and the National Association of Health Authorities will start to make themselves heard in public debates about economic policy.

What a former editor of *The Lancet* called the "greater medical profession" – the essential supporting staff as well as the more visible (and better rewarded) front-liners, particularly the doctors – has yet to recognize its strength. The even bigger health community, which includes the thousands of members of health authorities and community health councils, hospital friends and so on, is not yet a coalition but is rapidly being encouraged to realize that it could be.

A key issue seems to be whether the greater medical profession will listen to those who tell it that its only option is to strike, or to those who advise it to use its brains and other resources to create new forms of effective representation and citizenship – and meanwhile to take pride in running the NHS better than ever, despite the sabotage.

Dr Draper is director of the Unit for the Study of Health Policy based at Guy's Hospital Medical School.

Bernard Levin: The way we live now







Deedes: dangerous irony; the Bishop of Bath and Wells: meddling; Mr Parkinson and Mrs Thatcher: a mercy they didn't elope

Anyway, since when did MP stand for moral perfection?

She was poor but she was honest,
Victim of the squire's game,
First 'e loved 'er, then 'e left 'er,
And she lost 'er 'onest name.

The one figure in l'affaire Parkinson for whom I have no sympathy at all is Sir William Deedes, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. I could have told him (but he didn't ask me) that the gentle irony of his paper's leading article ("... the moral logic ... that a quiet abortion is greatly to be preferred to a scandal ... hardly seems a moral advance") was, like all irony, a weapon more dangerous to the hand wielding it than to anyone against whom it might be directed. It took Miss Keays a mere three days to work out a method of misunderstanding it (the technique included excising the last sentence altogether), and there she was, as white as Mother Teresa of Calcutta. How much better to be the Editor of the *Daily Mirror*, who claims that when two of his reporters confronted Miss Keays last August she refused to comment but told them "your manner has been most polite". (The *Mirror's* Editor is far too modest; what she actually said to the men she found on her doorstep, not to say ramming her car, was: "Please allow me to commend the tact and discretion with which you have conducted yourselves, for you both stand four-square in the finest traditions of the British popular press; not for nothing, evidently, is the motto of your great newspaper *Honor est praemium virtutis*. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, in which there will always be a warm corner for two such *preux chevaliers*, surely the Roland and Oliver of Fleet Street".)

See 'er riding in 'er kerridge,
In the Park, all brave and gay:
All the nibs and nobby persons
Come to pass the time of day.

Then – while we are still clearing the undergrowth in preparation for the autumn sowing – there was Miss Keays's friend and confidante, Mrs Colvin, who assured the *Daily Mail*, in discussing the statement which, published in the middle of the Conservative Party Conference, brought Mr Parkinson down, that "The timing was not significant and I'm certain she had no intention of causing Cecil and the Government the maximum of embarrassment". The cynical may jeer, but my own researches have revealed that Miss Keays was not even aware that the Conference was going on, indeed she did not know that Mr Parkinson was a leading government minister, having been under the impression that he was either Professor Parkinson of Parkinson's Law, or Michael Parkinson of television fame, and was astonished to discover in what circles she had been moving, though not so astonished as she was when she learned too late that babies – contrary to the belief she had held all her life – are not found under gooseberry bushes.

In the rich man's arms she flutters,
Like a bird with broken wing:
First 'e loved 'er, then 'e left 'er,
And she 'asn't got no ring.

As for Mr Parkinson, he seems to have established a novel principle for the ordering of his domestic arrangements, viz., that he decides to share his life with whichever lady has spoken sharply to him most recently; I suppose it's a mercy that after the dramatic 2 am meeting in the Thatchers' Blackpool suite he didn't announce that he was going to elope with the Prime Minister.

Finally, there is the Bishop of Bath and Wells. I must say firmly that I am sick and tired of clergymen meddling in matters which are none of their concern; an English Bishop's duties, in the field of public comment, are to denounce Nato, complain that the levels of Supplementary Benefit are too low and demand that there should be no cuts in NHS funding, not to go about pronouncing on questions of morality, which are entirely outwith a clergyman's competence and should be left to newspaper columnists.

As far as this newspaper columnist is concerned, no moral view of the rights and wrongs of the private relationship between Mr Parkinson and Miss Keays will be expressed. She has taken her revenge, and although it is my belief that vengeance is at once the most sterile and the most corrosive of all human pursuits, not even excluding war itself, she is not obliged to share my view, and in any case neither I nor anyone else other than the two people concerned can know enough of what happened between them to be able to pronounce with episcopal confidence where justice lies, or indeed what, in this context, it consists of.

But because Mr Parkinson is a politician and was a Cabinet minister, the affair inevitably takes on a different aspect, and a different kind of question can be asked: what is, and what should be, the relationship between a public man's public life and his private life? That question, by one of those immutable laws of history that Sir Karl Popper so unwisely scorns, is asked every 10 years in this country. It was asked in 1963, the *annus horribilis* that began at Cliveden and ended with a new Prime Minister, in 1973, when the focus of attention was not a stately home but a house of ill-fame in the Maida Vale, and now once more; I wonder whose turn it will be in 1993? (It won't be Gummer, anyway, thank God.)

There is an unspoken premise (it is unspoken because if it were to be spoken it would at once collapse under the weight of its own absurdity) that politicians must be subject to more stringent rules of personal conduct than the rest of us because they are "looked up to" and must therefore "set an example". Countless millions of would-be sinners, it seems, are held in check by the thought that if the Minister of State at the Department of the Environment and Local Government would never make a pass at the *au pair* it would ill become lesser mortals to do so, and that if, on the other hand, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries should in the absence of his wife be found in the attic, trouserless and not alone, it will signal to the nation that all standards have been abolished and the very beasts of the field are no longer safe from the effects of human depravity.

I am, as is well known, much given to hyperbole in the course of making a point with emphasis. I must therefore make clear that I am not employing this useful device when I say that in all my life I have never met any persons, in any trade or profession, whether educated or uneducated, sophisticated or naive, rich or poor, old, young or middle-aged, who would seek objective standards of moral behaviour, against which to measure their own, from our political leaders, or who would find otherwise than ridiculous or unintelligible the thought that they should.

See 'im in the 'ouse of Commons,
Passin' laws to put down crime,
While the girl that 'e 'as ruined
Picks 'er way through mud and slime.

Note that the public-morality nonsense applies only to politicians; captains of industry may swap wives without being obliged to leave office, and of actors it seems positively expected that they should. Of course, those who are *ex officio* charged with the care of souls, like bishops, or with literally laying down the law, like judges, must observe certain rules that do not apply to the rest of us, because something real and important would be damaged if too many of them fell too conspicuously from grace. But that is the price a man pays for wearing a full-bottomed wig or lawn sleeves; who started the rumour that politicians are in a similar position, and whoever he was, why didn't he notice that it isn't true?

The politicians are themselves very substantially to blame. The way so many of them – most, I think – behave in the scramble to put those two magic letters after their name has had the effect of elevating their trade so far above the generality of mankind that it has taken on a spurious but superficially plausible appearance of purity and nobility. This is dangerously enhanced by the way MPs tend to talk about the House of Commons; anyone who has ever heard them, towards the end of a debate on some matter of national importance, congratulating themselves on the high seriousness with which they have approached the matter in their speeches, will know exactly what the word *hubris* means. Indeed, I believe that the prurient public interest in political scandals (demanded of, and supplied by, the press) is largely based on a healthy understanding of the mythical quality of the politicians' collective view of themselves and their function, and the relish with which a politician's fall is received is attributable to the doubtless deplorable, but surely understandable, feeling that the pride that goeth before a fall makes the fall not only inevitable but deserved.

When they dragged 'er from the river,
Water from 'er clothes they wrung.
For they thought that she was drownded,
But the corpse sat up and sung –

It is surely ironic beyond the dreams of the *Daily Telegraph* leader-writers that Britain, the originator of representative parliamentary government, should be afflicted more than any other nation with the claim that public men are different from private ones. Democracy wouldn't even work if that were true, if we selected our political representatives from some pool of special beings resembling Miss Beale and Miss Buss ("... are different from us"), for we must be able to see ourselves mirrored in our politicians; as I have said more than once, in a democracy we are *all* politicians, and the day we forget it will be a black day for us all. We do not have to hold in view the hideous fate of the MP who in savagely moral terms denounced the central figure of the 1963 events, only to be revealed years later as a paid parliamentary hireling of Mr Poulson; it is not always true, after all, that those who are most zealous in the reproof of vice are whited sepulchres themselves. But we do have to remember that it is inevitable for our politicians to suffer from the same frailties as the rest of us, because they are the same people as the rest of us; the truth about public men is that they are only private men whose lives are lived in public.

Mr Parkinson had to resign when he did, for two reasons. First, he had become an embarrassment and a liability to the Government; however he got into that position, it was thus, and the consequences inevitably followed. But the second reason was firmly rooted in the ancient hypocrisy: in the false and tainted assumption that a politician's loves or lusts are more culpable than those of a butcher, a baker or a candlestick-maker. They are not, but too many politicians have wanted the public to think too well of them, and too many newspapers have cashed in on the proposition's fallacy; the result can be seen in the outer darkness into which Mr Parkinson has now been cast. One day we shall all grow out of it; we shall be able to see a domestic tragedy for no more and no less than what it is, and to evince no pretended surprise that it should have taken place around a politician. I don't know what the mass-circulation papers will do for a living then, but that is not my problem. Let us resolve to remember that the world and its inhabitants are not perfect, and are most unlikely to become perfect by next Friday, and to remember also that "in the course of justice none of us should see salvation". Meanwhile, it must remain true, alas, that people who live in glass houses should undress in the dark.

– It's the rich what 'as the pleasure,
It's the poor what gets the blame,
It's the same the 'ole world over,
Ain't it all a bleedin' shame?

Gerald Kaufman

Why disasters may not lose elections

At a low point during the lifetime of one of the postwar Conservative governments, the following conversation took place between Harold Wilson, Labour MP for Huyton, and Sir Ian Fraser, Conservative MP for Morecambe and Lunesdale.

Wilson: "Labour would win easily if there was a general election now."

Fraser: "But there isn't going to be a general election now."

All governments go through bad patches. Few governments, provided they can rely on a stable parliamentary majority, choose to call a general election while in the middle of a bad patch. Quite apart from the abrupt departure of Mr Cecil Parkinson, covered in gore, this government at present certainly has its specifically political troubles. Open any newspaper and you will find these difficulties listed in daunting array: trouble in the economy; cuts in the health service; humiliating miscalculation of the Commons' vote on capital punishment; the near loss of safe Penrith in a recent by-election; the Tory lead in the latest Harris opinion poll cut to only 3 per cent.

"What! Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?" we can almost here Mrs Thatcher declaiming with Macbeth. The problem for the Opposition is that this parliament is not in its fifth year but in its fifth month, and that meanwhile the Prime Minister is borne up by a Commons majority of 143 over all othe parties.

"Ah," we are told, "but the electorate has a long memory." We are admonished that, in the words of another Shakespeare play, *Twelfth Night*, the whirligig of time brings in his revenges. Does he? Always? Five months into the last parliament there was trouble in the economy with value added tax increased from 8 to 15 per cent, minimum lending rate up to 14 per cent and inflation up by more than 6 per cent. There was a row of health service cuts, with prescription charges almost doubled. A Tory House of Commons had kicked its pro-hanging Prime Minister in the teeth, rejecting capital punishment by a majority of 199. The first by-election of the parliament had shown an anti-Government swing of 5 per cent. Opinion poll ratings gave Labour a lead of 6.3 per cent.

Within a further six months Labour, favoured by a swing of 12.9 per cent, was to fail by only 430 votes to gain the safe Conservative seat of Southend, East. Yet when the general election eventually came, at a time chosen by the Prime Minister to suit herself, the Conservatives, despite their many tribulations, swept back to power. In Southend, East their majority returned to its former level, with the Labour candidate this time a poor third, a victim of the new era of three-party politics.

Three-party politics still continue to help Mrs Thatcher. Labour's encouraging showing in the latest opinion polls has not come about because of a net swing from the Conservatives. The Harris poll puts the Tory vote at the same level, 42 per cent, as in June's general election. What has happened is that the impetus of Neil Kinnock's election as party leader has won over substantial numbers of SDP/Liberal Alliance voters to support the Labour Party.

That development, as far as it goes, is certainly encouraging to Labour. However, Mrs Thatcher won her huge parliamentary majority last June, despite Labour and Alliance voters combined outnumbering Tory voters by three million. It does not matter to the Prime Minister if she continues to be supported by only a minority of the electorate, provided that her minority remains larger than either of the two minorities.

In the October 1979 opinion poll Labour achieved a 6.3 per cent lead over the Tories' 40.9 per cent, because Liberal support stood at only 10 per cent. Today, Labour is 3 per cent behind the Tories' 42 per cent, because the Alliance has maintained a rating of 18 per cent. In three-party politics it is no longer enough for the government to be unpopular. That government, though outnumbered by opposition voters, goes on winning elections unless the principal opposition party either positively wins support from the government's voters, or massively erodes the suppport of the second opposition party, or, best of all, does both.

Mr Kinnock's leadership has begun propitiously by clearly establishing Labour as the principal opposition party. He and Roy Hattersley are regaining votes for Labour because they have been able, with the assistance of their conference, to show the electorate the acceptable face of socialism. If over the coming months they can consolidate that achievement, there is a serious prospect that Alliance supporters, anxious to defeat the Tories, will in ever-increasing numbers come over to Mr Kinnock as the man who can get rid of Mrs Thatcher.

In that case, he can confidently look forward to becoming Prime Minister at the end of this parliament. Otherwise, pavements littered with banana skins will not prevent the Tories from profiting from the split anti-Conservative majority and winning again.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.

Anne Sofer

Playing about with peace

Pity the poor Notting Hill Adventure Playground Association. Or rather pity them no longer because their problem has for the time being been resolved – but learn from their story.

The association was the first of its kind. It was established in 1960 in response to the Notting Hill riots and over the years it has done a great deal of valuable work, establishing as well as the adventure playground a community centre, a youth club, a play group and facilities for the elderly. It operates in an area around the Golborne Road which is, as it says itself and as the world is pretty much aware, an area "of high social and economic deprivation with a number of large ethnic minority communities".

Over the last two years the association has organized annual festivals for the community. This seems to have arisen as a natural consequence of its other activities and has been organized, I have been told, with imagination and skill.

The trouble started when the organizers of the festival decided to apply to the GLC for a grant – as all voluntary associations do these days. It already has a grant from its own borough, Kensington and Chelsea, but the trend of official advice now is strongly in favour of applying for multiple funding.

(However small the amount, these organizations are encouraged to apply for money from the borough *and* from the GLC *and* from the Arts Council *and* from local business and charities. I am not sure what the point is, except to make us, the donors, feel that the load is being shared and that the seal of approval has already been granted ... "Oh well, if the Arts Council is backing it, we may as well chip in ..." Is this rational? However, rational or not, that is the way it is and the argument is beside the point of this particular story.)

Having failed to get a grant from the GLC the first year because it applied too late, the association came back, in good time, in 1983. Now 1983 is, of course, the GLC's "Peace Year", and a helpful officer in the GLC grants department suggested to the association that the grant might be more easily come by if the proposed festival contained the word "peace" in it. So, obediently, the association rechristened their festival the "1983 Golborne Children's Peace Festival" – though from a description of what was laid on it does seem to have made much difference, children's festivals being fairly peaceable affairs (or at least one hopes so) in any case.

In the event, the GLC community arts sub-committee turned it down – for whatever reason: perhaps that particular budget was already overspent, or members knew of some other more deserving cases. So the "peace" gambit, alas, failed.

And here disaster struck. As a result of the insertion of the word "peace", funding of the association from the (High Tory) Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea was put in jeopardy. The borough in fact was so incensed that it refused to advertise the festival in its own libraries, nurseries and playgroups.

As a result, although the festival went ahead and was hugely successful, it accumulated a deficit of £700. It reapplied to the GLC, which – in a most gentlemanly way and with all-party agreement on the nod – decided to make good the deficit. Let no organization suffer (we thought in silent embarrassment) from innocently bearing the stigma of the GLC's crazy ideas. So I am happy to report that this particular enterprise is now out of the red.

But what are these poor voluntary groups to do in future? Is there any way in which the Notting Hill Adventure Playground Association could have labelled its festival so as to appeal to both political camps? Could it have dropped a bottle of Snow-pac on the word "peace" when submitting it to Kensington and Chelsea? Or hastily translated it to the "Children's Pax Britannica Festival"? Created a logo suggestive of a V for victory one way up, and a CND sign the other.

And next year it is going to be worse. Nineteen eighty-four – whatever the significance of those numbers to the rest of us – is the GLC's "Anti-Racist Year". Now Tories don't go a bundle on "anti-racism", though they can be persuaded to support "racial harmony". But racial harmony is regarded as a cop-out by the hard-line anti-racists, and I'm not sure what priority applications with that tag will attract. It is all very difficult.

In the US in the 1970s a trade of "proposal writers" grew up and flourished. In an era of great federal hand-outs, groups actually hired public relations firms to submit their cases in language that would appeal to the handers-out. Now here is a job for proposal writers of an ambidextrous ingenuity: writing applications for grant-aid that include all the necessary buzz-words to appeal to a Conservative borough, a Labour GLC, a benign but cautious Arts Council and assorted Christian charities all at the same time, and without offending any of them. I offer the idea – free – to anyone who wants to organize a good Christmas competition.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Correction

The quotation attributed to Maurice Cowling in James Curran's column last week is from an essay by Peregrine Worsthorne. It should have read: "Authority should be the byword – not freedom." Local authorities have been free to levy rates since 1601, not 1501, as printed.

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PEACE WEEK

This is to be the week of the Peace movements. They hope that their demonstrations will cause western governments to abandon, or at least postpone, the planned introduction of cruise and Pershing missiles to West Europe. If the demonstrations fail to achieve that, as fail they must, the protesters will then seek to picket the missile bases and make them inoperative, according to Mr E. P. Thompson, speaking on the radio yesterday.

It is because the realistic assumption must be that the demonstrations will fail to deflect the alliance from its declared policy that divisions are now emerging among the peace groups. Should their subsequent tactics be violence or non-violence? The logic of demonstrations points to violence if the spectacle of non-violent demonstration fails to change political decisions. That logic springs not from a belief by the protesters that they can literally prevent the missiles' operation by force, but because it is violent demonstrations which attract most publicity and it is publicity that they are after. Only with some extra publicity for a cause that has not prevailed through argument can they undermine the will-power of politicians.

This week is thus all about will-power in the chancelleries of the West. That is clear enough from the troubled state of West Germany. The Soviet Union manipulates West German public opinion persistently, if not always successfully. Thus Mr Genscher has been closeted this weekend with Mr Gromyko at the eleventh hour, not to show any weakening in allied policy but to show his supporters that he is trying.

The peace movement in West Europe is one sided in more ways than one. It calls for unilateral gestures by the West while pretending that the same pressure of public opinion is being exercised on Soviet leaders. All recent evidence from the real, as opposed to the phoney, peace campaigners in the Soviet system shows that they are desperately keen for the West to continue to negotiate from a position of strength which would be fatally undermined by unilateral gestures.

The movement is one-sided philosophically in its emphasis on peace as an abstraction without any reference to, or recognition of, the role of defence in achieving a state of affairs which could be called peace. That is the fallacy underneath much public opinion polling in west Europe. We would all say yes to peace; it is how to achieve that, and maintain it, which requires a discipline and an application which seems to be lost on demonstrators.

The west European peace movements are inspired by a tangle of influences of which the imminence of cruise and Pershings is merely the latest and most convenient. They obviously question the logic and discipline of nuclear deterrents. It is a difficult enough concept for the military to absorb since it requires armaments to prevent war rather than fight war. After 38 years without European conflict it is not surprising that the younger generation stumbles on the paradox that in order not to use weapons one must have them.

Moreover arguments about nuclear deterrents have an arcane quality which deprives them of meaning for people outside the expert circle. The result is a general tendency to assume an apocalyptic attitude to nuclear weapons alone, and to forget that non-nuclear war can be just as horrible to those who are in the thick of it, and that it can obliterate civilization and societies just as effectively.

The other influence in the peace groups is anti-Americanism. Though not inspired by the Soviet Union it neatly coincides with the Soviet long-term objective to sever the North Atlantic connexion. There are other cultural tensions between the United States and West Europe but the defence relationship is potentially the most difficult since the very success of the American commitment to Europeans, and the security provided by the nuclear umbrella, has created an irresponsibility in West European society, which, though regrettable, is easy to understand. It is difficult to inculcate a sense of responsibility for one's own security when it is clear that somebody else is actually exercising that responsibility.

The European countries, and most of all West Germany, are expected to provide conventional defences which are incorrectly portrayed to be irrelevant in the light of nuclear weapons. Nowhere is this misunderstanding more unsettling than in West Germany where the political division between East and West, and the latent insecurity of German society create a crisis of identity. At times of tension or decision, this leads to the search for an outside scapegoat, conveniently represented by Uncle Sam.

The West German peaceniks would like to forget that twice in this century American troops have had to come to Europe to defend Western civilization, threatened by German instability. There are now 300,000 American troops stationed in Europe to contribute to stability. Yet they are told that they are a threat to peace when they acquire weapons with which to defend themselves. The consequence for all Europe would be grave if public opinion within the United States reads too much into the peace demonstrations this week.

PROMOTION FOR MR TEBBIT

Trade and Industry is a mega-ministry. Its two parts were put together once before, by Mr Heath, and then dissolved. Mrs Thatcher reunited them for her second spell of office, partly to internalize the divergence of outlook their respective responsibilities generate, and partly no doubt in the hope that withdrawal from big government would make the department's work load more manageable.

It is a focus of competing pressures: protection and free trade, competition and commercial self-defence, market forces and state support of industrial undertakings. It also operates in areas of major economic importance and political sensitivity, like the trading relationship between Europe and the United States. It has a large role in the Government's privatization programme, by which the ideology of the party is to be promoted and substantial revenue raised by the sale of public assets. It has in hand a review of regional policy, which ought to be asking whether the very large sums of public money that go by that route to support industry are spent to the best advantage in order to stimulate production and employment at this tentative stage of recovery from recession.

The minister in charge of the department needs to be able to form and prosecute policy through the many distractions of the job, and he needs to be able to impart coherence to the administration of areas like monopolies and mergers where it is evidently lacking at the moment. That argues for a minister of proven departmental experience, who has political weight and a ready grasp of essentials.

The appointment of Mr Norman Tebbit matches those requirements. It is a good political choice for a department that will have a crucial role to play in the Government's efforts to establish a better economic performance on the foundations it has laid. It is also advancement for Mr Tebbit himself, which his record in government has earned, which his status as one of Mrs Thatcher's favourite colleagues has ensured, and which the party conference may be said to have endorsed in advance by the warmth of its approval of him.

It is not the best moment to be leaving the Department of Employment just as the legislation Mr Tebbit has been working up to reaches the House of Commons. But he has defined the objectives of that legislation and laid the groundwork to such good effect (as well as resuming diplomatic relations with the TUC) that it can be left with reasonable safety to the obliging Mr Tom King, who puts on his third hat in five months.

CHINA'S PERIODICAL PURGE

Is it possible to instil a sense of vigour and purpose into a ruling Communist Party? Few people in Poland and other East European countries would even bother to ask the question. In the Soviet Union Mr Andropov has confined himself to trying to stamp out beaurocratic sloth and corruption. But in China the question is still taken very seriously indeed.

Ever since the 1940s Chinese Communist leaders have considered how to prevent their party from turning into an entrenched, privileged bureaucracy divorced from the "old hundred names" – the ordinary people of China. One remedy that they have periodically applied is a party rectification campaign, or purge, which in theory at least devotes more attention to re-education than terror. The first big campaign of this kind was carried out when the Communist Party was based in Yanan in Northwest China in the early 1940s. It is now regarded by Mr Deng and his supporters as a model for emulation.

The second big rectification campaign took place in 1957, when China was absorbing the lessons of de-Stalinization in the Soviet Union, and from events in Poland and Hungary the previous year. By this time there were those in Peking, including Chairman Mao, who saw the danger of the Chinese Communist Party growing as isolated and unpopular as ruling communist parties elsewhere. The solution was the Hundred Flowers Movement – an attempt to purge the party of complacency and corruption by exposing it to popular, non-party criticism. The movement led to a series of scorching attacks on the party and its policies, which threw it into panic and led it to adopt a policy of repression.

During the next ten years Chairman Mao searched for some way of keeping the party in good health. He eventually made the fatal error of launching the Cultural Revolution, in the belief that the answer lay in remoulding the party in his own image. China was plunged into a decade of terror from which the Communist Party emerged even more privileged, corrupt and self-serving than before.

This is the legacy that Mr Deng Xiaoping and his supporters have inherited. Since returning to power in the late 1970s, Mr Deng has set himself an almost impossible task. Abandoning the left-wing rhetoric of the Cultural Revolution era, he has adopted a range of economic and political policies previously denounced as leftist. At the same time he has tried to inject the spirit of Yanan into the party, so as to restore the revolutionary ideals of his own youth.

These two policies have to a large extent been contradictory. By the time Mao died most party members had already grown cynical after years of political intrigue and repeated changes of party line. Mr Deng's wholesale reversal of previous policies has only made such cynicism worse. Few of the 40 million or more party members will approach this task with the elan and commitment by which Mr Deng sets so much store.

It may have been an awareness of this that finally made Mr Deng decide on yet another party purge. Certainly he held back for some time, reluctant to subject the country to another political campaign after the turmoils of the Cultural Revolution. But late last year the party decided to go ahead with a rectification movement, and this decision was spelt out in detail by the central committee plenary session that met in Peking this week.

The aim of this purge will be to unite and invigorate the party, ridding it of leftist opponents of Mr Deng's political programme as well as people guilty of corruption and other "economic crimes". Much of the groundwork for the purge has already been laid. Within the top leadership in Peking, most if not all the leftists have already been driven from office. And the authorities recently launched a large-scale and brutal campaign throughout China aimed at cracking down on crime among the people at large.

Mr Deng has however insisted that the purge will not degenerate into a witch hunt reminiscent of Cultural Revolution days. No doubt he genuinely wants to avoid a revival of terror as an instrument of policy. But he may also be giving ground to those whose own past record does not dispose them towards supporting an attack on leftism. The result is that the purge is likely to end up a rather tame affair.

The party has already stressed that it will concentrate on education and the study of Mr Deng's "selected works" and that only "a small handful" of party members will be expelled. Neither Mr Deng's works nor a handful of expulsions will restore the party's ideals and sense of purpose, or do much to improve its popular standing and reputation. But the Chinese are at least addressing a problem which other ruling communist parties have dismally failed to solve.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Institutional ties prove tenacious

From Mr Nevil Johnson

Sir, Both Sir John Hoskyns's recent pronouncements on improving our methods of government and several of the subsequent comments on these in your columns appear to rest on an oddly naive view of institutional and constitutional constraints.

He seems to believe, and so does Mr Edmund Dell, judging from his letter (October 5), that institutional relationships embodying constitutional principles defining our type of parliamentary government can somehow or other be discarded and changed like an old suit of clothes.

This is not so, neither here nor elsewhere. Some of the practices which Sir John and others think might be quite easily shed represent a deposit of past experience: they are rooted in the character and behaviour of institutions through which the country has been and is governed.

Let me take two examples. First, there is the suggestion that a prime minister should be able to appoint non-elected persons to Cabinet posts, presumably without having to resort to subsequent ennoblement. But this is fantasy. The House of Commons would not tolerate a practice that would reverse the path of constitutional development followed since 1689.

The Commons believes that it controls ministers because, apart from peers, they are members of it, subject ultimately to all the authority vested in the House. It has never in its history shown the slightest inclination to believe that it can properly control those who do not, as elected members, enjoy equal rights within it.

Hoskyns and Dell may believe that this objection is but a trifle. If they do, then they must have little sense of the history of parliamentary government in Britain.

My second example refers to the Civil Service, which Sir John appears to regard as an obstacle to innovative strategies, better at finding reasons for inaction than for action. There is no space to consider how well founded this view is, though I am inclined to think that the record is far more ambiguous than Sir John suggests.

But the crucial point is that the Civil Service exists in a state of political subordination to ministers: it has no authority to be independently innovative; its job is not to determine policy but to support politicians in so doing.

Moreover, as a permanent career service it is bound to political neutrality, and in a sense this means having no partisan commitment to current policies. In other words, it can never really be what Sir John says it should be.

Naturally, the reality of relations between officials and politicians is far less clear-cut than I am implying. But I do not see how we could have Sir John's ideal Civil Service without abandoning tenaciously held views about the proper relationship between elected representatives and appointed agents.

I am not arguing that no changes can be made in our methods of government and, indeed, imperceptible changes are occurring all the time. But we have to live with what we have got and adapt it as best we can. And we are not likely to have much success in that unless we first understand the character of our institutions and their inherent flexibility.

Utopia Ltd, of whatever vintage, won't help, not has it for 20 years or more.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEVIL JOHNSON,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
October 6.

Nuclear 'freeze' and safeguards

From Sir Rudolf Peierls, FRS

Sir, Lord Chalfont (October 10) attacks the "nuclear freeze" proposals advocated in a recent, closely argued, advertisement (September 28). We read with attention the reply of a man who once raised our hopes as Britain's first Minister for Disarmament.

Apart from querying the qualifications of the advocates, suspecting the motives of the supporters, and claiming, without evidence, that authorities have been quoted out of context, he argues that there would be prohibitive difficulties over verification.

This misses the point that a freeze would not need verification. The arsenals which it would leave in the possession of the nuclear Powers are amply sufficient to inflict unacceptable damage in retaliation. Such deterrence would fail only if either side could acquire the capacity for a disarming first strike, but this nightmare belongs, as is also emphasized in the advertisement, in the realm of science fiction.

Even substantial unverified arms reduction (though not unverified complete abandonment of nuclear weapons) would not impair any nation's security.

Lord Chalfont claims that the problem is complex and intellectually demanding. Evidently only people who agree with him are sufficiently intelligent to understand the issues; opponents are naive. Yet the issues are simple, only made complicated by politicians in all nuclear nations talking in terms of the ourmoded concepts of the balance of power.

Factors keeping the arms race going are the inventiveness and love for their craft of the technicians and the belief of politicians in obsolete slogans. The lack of military utility of modern nuclear weapons is agreed by all serious students of the problem.

Lord Chalfont must be reading a strange version of the ABM treaty if he regards the construction of a new radar system by the USSR as a violation.

Discussion of these vital issues will further our understanding, but let us have reasons, not rhetoric.

Yours faithfully,
RUDOLF PEIERLS,
2B Northmoor Road,
Oxford.
October 11.

From Sir Clive Rose

Sir, Lord Chalfont's letter (October 10) admirably sets out the arguments against a nuclear "freeze". There is also a major practical difficulty. The sponsors of the advertisement made no attempt to suggest how a freeze might be achieved. There are two possibilities.

The first is a unilateral moratorium, or rather parallel unilateral moratoria (two, three, four or five?). But experience of moratoria has not been encouraging. The nuclear test ban moratorium of 1958 was broken by the Russians in 1961 without any warning to the US or the UK, making it perfectly clear that clandestine preparations for resuming tests had been going on for some time. More recently, President Brezhnev's announcement of a unilteral moratorium on *deployment* (not on production or preparation for deployment) of SS20s on March 16, 1982, which was to remain in force during the INF arms control negotiations, was quickly shown to be no more than a propaganda gambit; there was never as much as a symbolic pause in deployment of the SS20s, which has gone on continuously ever since.

In any case, even a moratorium would require agreement on the systems and procedures to be covered. As Lord Chalfont has shown, these would not be anything like as simple or obvious as the sponsors seem to believe. This alone would involve difficult and protracted negotiations, even without verification. And meanwhile, research, tests, production and deployments would continue unchecked.

The alternative *is bilateral (or* multilateral) negotiations. Given that provisions for verification, formally agreed, would be essential, these would be the only acceptable method. But for anyone who has actually taken part in arms control negotiations, the mind boggles at the complexity of a negotiation covering the whole range of activities involved in the concept of a nuclear freeze. Irrespective of the merits of the concept, such a negotiation would, in my experience, be completely unmanageable.

It was, to a large extent, the need for manageability which persuaded the Nato countries in the MBFR (mutual and balanced force reductions) talks in Vienna to make manpower levels on each side the basis for their proposals in 1973, when the Russians, from the start, were insisting on equal percentage reductions to be applied to each individual item of armaments and equipment. The Russians eventually came round to recognising that the Nato concept was the only realistic basis, although, for other reasons, agreement still seems remote.

Similarly, in the INF negotiations in Geneva, the recent American concession to the Russian demand that aircraft should be included may remove one obstacle to progress. But it promises enormously to complicate the negotiators' task.

Those who put forward grandiose and simplistic schemes for disarmament need to give more thought to the potential negotiability of what they are proposing. They would do much better to concentrate their efforts on ways of making real progress on individual aspects of the nuclear process – Start, the INF negotiations, comprehensive test ban and the possibility of a cut-off of nuclear material for weapons purposes.

They could begin by pressing the Russians to live up to their publicly professed advocacy of disarmament by responding constructively *at the negotiating table* to the numerous positive proposals put forward by the West in the last two years. This is the only way to secure reductions.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE ROSE,
Chimney House,
Lavenham,
Sudbury,
Suffolk.
October 11.

British Library shortcomings

From Dr Peter Partner

Sir, Lord Bruce-Gardyne (feature, October 12) in proposing to leave the British Library indefinitely with inferior and deteriorating facilities, shows an indifference to good learning which I deplore, especially in a fellow-graduate of Magdalen College.

He also displays a lack of concern for the international standing of Britain's cultural institutions which is only too common among British politicians.

Scholars who have travelled several thousand miles to consult BM books are not happy to wait three days (not 24 hours) while they come from Woolwich, especially if one has to be reordered! Such visitors are likely to class libraries with primitive facilities as being situated in the less advanced countries.

Perhaps the most significant expression in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's article is "muddle on". I thought the Conservative Party had abandoned that mentality, but it seems not.

Yours truly,
PETER PARTNER,
9a Kingsgate Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
October 12.

God as person

From Mrs J. Hardwick

Sir, I read with mild disegreement your comments today (October 8). I teach 34 seven-year-old boys and girls. After several years' experience I have come to anticipate (annually) the puzzled looks on the girls' faces as, probably for the first time, they begin to notice their apparent exclusion from some of God's blessings.

I think it is the use of the word "man" or even "mankind", when we mean "people" or "the human race", that causes the most bewilderment and some spiritual confusion.

It is a point of language I discuss (at least annually) with the children, not the least to put the boys in the picture! But the discussion seems inadequate; I am usually left with the impression that the girls feel slightly less sure of God's love than the boys.

The pronoun "he" for the Holy Trinity does not seem to cause any misplaced ideas of inferiority or superiority.

May I hasten to add our headmaster and deputy headmaster conduct excellent assemblies and they do try to substitute "people" for "man". When they do, I am sure our unity becomes unambiguous.

Yours faithfully,
JOCELYN HARDWICK,
Milverton County Primary School,
Milverton,
Taunton,
Somerset.
October 8.

Irish accents

From Dr A. R. Rumble

Sir, It is a pity that your correspondent's report ("How to write letters with an Irish accent", October 8), concerning research into modern Irish handwriting, is marred by the concoction of an anachronistic "example" of fifth century half-uncial script in the phrase, "were in use".

A writer (even an Irish one) of that date would not have included either the letter "w" or a dotted "i" in his repertoire of letter forms. This error would have been avoided if, in accord with the general theme of the report, the phrase "are used" had been chosen as the example.

Another factor, not mentioned in the report, which must be taken into account in studying influences on modern Irish handwriting is the widespread use of half-uncial/Irish majuscule script for official purposes in the Republic. This is used there *for the Irish portion of bilingual* street names, for railway station names, and on the currency.

These features of everyday life are a constant reminder to all who see them of a long, praiseworthy, and peculiarly Irish scribal tradition.

I sign myself as, yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER R. RUMBLE,
University of Manchester,
Department of Palaeography,
The University,
Oxford Road,
Manchester,
October 9.

Punjab politics

From Mr R. S. Bains

Sir, After reading Michael Hamlyn's *report of October 8 on Punjab* one would get the impression that the very raison d'être of the political agitation in Punjab is the refusal of the central Government to accept the demands of the Akali Dal Party. This, of course, is not quite true.

To grasp what is going on in this most volatile and turbulent state of the Indian union one has to look at the very composition of the Akali Dal Party. It is a mixed bag of radical nationalists, outright chauvinists and religious freaks.

The moderate wing, led by Sant Langowal, is always under heavy pressure from the extremist wing, led by Sant Bhindranwale, a semi-educated, self-confessed fanatic whom the Indian press has quite rightly described as the Ayatollah Khomeini of Punjab.

It is the extreme wing of the Akali Party which is indirectly responsible for the killing of innocent Hindus and Nirankaris. So pernicious a voice have the extremists acquired in the party that even Sant Langowal has been reduced to silence on these murderous assaults on the Nirankaris.

The overall law and order situation has gone from bad to worse and it is not at all propitious to a reopening of a meaningful dialogue with the Akali Party.

It is under these unfortunate circumstances that Mrs Gandhi has ordered the dismissal of the state government and its replacement by direct presidential rule.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. BAINS,
34 Shere Road,
Gants Hill,
Essex.
October 9.

Evangelical stance

From the Rev Gordon W. Kuhrt

Sir, I write with reference to your Religious Affairs Correspondent's report (October 10) of the address by Dr David Samuel, attacking the Anglo-Catholic movement.

I cannot understand why Mr Longley, with his intimate knowledge of religious affairs, persists in calling Church Society the "senior Evangelical body in the Church". The annual Anglican Evangelical Assembly and its standing committee, the Church of England Evangelical Council, are far more representative of Anglican Evangelicals.

Many Evangelicals will be deeply saddened with me by the confrontational *tone* of Dr Samuel's address. This may be the new stance of the Church Society, but it is certainly not representative of Evangelicals as a whole.

One can be an Evangelical deeply committed to Scripture and heartily long for and work towards unity and concord with all God's people whom we love dearly.

Yours sincerely,
GORDON KUHRT,
Emmanuel Vicarage,
38 Croham Manor Road,
South Croydon.
October 10.

Wedgwood's service

From Miss Alison Kelly

Sir, Further to the correspondence on Wedgwood's service for Catherine the Great, the piece seen by Mr Shewring (October 8) is part of the dessert section. It was not a vegetable dish but a monteith – a bowl to contain iced water for keeping glasses cool.

The lighting in the Hermitage must have deceived Mr Shewring, since the colour of the decoration is not green, but what Wedgwood called "a delicate black", actually a very dark purplish brown. Though a few trial pieces were decorated in colours, monochrome designs were essential, because almost all the illustrations used were engravings.

Wedgwood had intended to have special paintings or drawings made, and Dr Williamson believed that he did so; but this would have been impossible in the time available. A few friends and patrons, such as Mr Anson and Lord Stamford, lent him drawings of their estates, but otherwise he relied on the prints of famous gardens, houses, castles, etc, which were available in abundance at that period.

He spent about £100 on such prints. The cost of the service itself, before decoration, was only £51, but the hand-painted decoration, etc, brought Wedgwood's expenses to about £2,290. With the commission of 10 per cent to the Russian Consul in Great Britain, the outgoings reached £2,519, for a return of £2,700.

Profits in cash were therefore hardly more than 7 per cent, but in prestige the value of the service was incalculable. As this correspondence has shown, it is still of the greatest interest, more than 200 years later.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON KELLY,
Flat 8,
34 Phillimore Gardens, W8.
October 8.

Israel's leaders

From Dr Bernard Barnett

Sir, Your near-rehabilitation of the former Prime Minister of Israel (leader, October 11), the more effectively to damn his successor, ignores the historic realities.

Amongst the most outrageous dealings with Nazis before, during and after the war, Mr Shamir's attempt to save Jews from the gas chambers cannot be considered amongst the most heinous crimes against humanity. From the same scene and the same time, the Mufti of Jerusalem was persona grata in the camp of Britain's enemy.

Yours truly,
BERNARD BARNETT,
2 Belle Walk,
Birmingham.
October 11.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Professor D. C. Watt and others

Sir, We write to welcome the *support you gave today (leading* article, October 6) to Professor Denman's call in his lecture at LSE for the academic development of the study of sea use planning and management. We would like to make it clear, however, that Professor Denman was not the origin of this proposal, but was adding his welcome support to a proposal already adopted by the London School of Economics.

The LSE has, in fact, organised a postgraduate programme with the title, "Sea use: law, economics and policymaking" this last five years. It is now a permanent part of LSE's postgraduate programme.

What we now wish to do is to add the development of expertise in the problem *of planning* and *management* in the marine environment (81 countries have now extended their jurisdiction over marine resources to the 200-mile limit) to the already extant courses in economics, law of the sea, financial reporting and management and national and international problems of policymaking.

The proposal has been extensively discussed with various industrial professional bodies, including the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. But it cannot succeed without the support of British industry and finance.

Indeed, should HM Government decide to adhere to the Law of the Sea Convention, LSE will be able to play its part in training the planners and managers which the UN seabed authorities and the international consortia will require. So far from ignoring the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention and its implications, it is one of the central elements in the whole programme.

Yours faithfully,
D. CAMERON WATT,
ROSALYN HIGGINS,
D. DIAMOND,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
October 6.

Old stock

From Mr T.L. Jones

Sir, Ruth Golding's supermarket wanted OAPs for shelf-filling (October 8). In this university registrars do not die but simply fade away and so we have a shelf (empty) in our filing room labelled: "Space reserved for Registrar."

Yours faithfully,
T. LOCKWOOD JONES,
Assistant Registrar,
University of Bristol,
Senate House,
Bristol.
October 10.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 16: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Keith Angus preached the sermon.

The Duke of Gloucester will present the Structural Steel Design awards on behalf of the Constructional Steel Research and Development Organization at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on November 10.

A memorial service for Mr Uvedale Lambert will be held in Southwark Cathedral at 11.45 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain N. G. C. Cathcart and Miss A. Newall-Watson
The engagement is announced between Nigel Cathcart, The Life Guards, son of Major and Mrs Gordon Cathcart, of Laverstock, Salisbury, and Anna, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs P. G. Newall-Watson, of Steep, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr N. T. R. Cort and Miss S. F. Chavasse
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mrs Edward Selwyn, of Remenham, Henley-on-Thames, and Susanna, daughter of Mrs Janet Chavasse, of Henley-on-Thames, and of the late Major Noel Chavasse, MBE, MC.

Mr J. E. Haggie and Miss F. M. Tower
The engagement is announced between James Edward, younger son of Mr and Mrs Richard Haggie, of Aldborough Lodge, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, and Fiona Mollie, daughter of Commander and Mrs Bertie Tower, of Woodmancott, Winchester, Hampshire.

Conte Giulio Pignatti Morano and Miss N. Sokolow
The engagement is announced between Giulio, son of Conte and Contessa Guido Pignatti Morano di Custoza, and Natasha, daughter of Mr Stephen Sokolow and Mrs Nigel Hope.

Mr L. M. Watkins and Miss C. F. Selby
The engagement is announced between Laurence, elder son of Mr Malcolm Watkins and Mrs Sheila Watkins, and Clare, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Selby.

Mr P. G. Shell and Miss M. J. Tissier
The engagement is announced between Peter Geoffrey, eldest son of Dr and Mrs G. N. Shell, of Newton Ferrers, Plymouth, Devon, and Marianne Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. P. Tissier, of Abingdon-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. R. Kennedy and First Officer V. M. Hattersley, WRNS
The engagement is announced between George Ronald, son of Mr R. R. Kennedy, of Kirkbymoorside, Yorkshire, and Mrs B. C. Burch, of Woodgrange Drive, Thorpe Bay, Essex, and Victoria Muriel, only daughter of the late Mr C. L. Hattersley, and of Mrs Hattersley, of Horwich, Lancashire.

Mr J. Lascelles and Miss D. Okolo
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr Brian Lascelles and the late Mrs Elizabeth Lascelles, of the Bank House, Glenfarg, Perthshire, and Diana, daughter of the late Mr James Okolo and Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, of Bandon, co Cork.

Mr M. Lewis and Miss J. M. Thompsett
The engagement is announced between Matthew, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Lewis, of Walsall, and Joanna Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Thompsett, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr P. J. Lush and Miss A. C. Clark
The engagement is announced between Paul Jeffrey, younger son of Mr and Mrs O. H. Lush, of Nottingham, and Alison Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. A. H. Clark, of Bidborough, Kent.

Mr I. T. Mills and Miss C. L. Wadge
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Mills, of The Meadows, Guildford, Surrey, and Cherry, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Wadge, of Norbury Close, Bebington, Wirral.

Mr M. T. Molan and Miss A. M. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Mr L. A. Molan, of Mollington, Oxfordshire, and the late Mrs W. Molan, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Robinson, of Aldershot, Hampshire.

Dinner

Hyelm Old Boys Association
The annual reunion dinner of the Hyelm Old Boys Association was held on Saturday at Arthur West House, Hampstead. Mr Richard Lorimer, chairman, presided and the guest of honour was Miss F. V. Slocombe, Co-Founder and President of the Hyelm Movement. The principal speakers were Mr H. T. Gifford, Mr D. J. Whittle and Mr C. Collett.

Birthdays today

Mr George Mackay Brown, 62; Mr Harry Carpenter, 58; the Earl of Dalhousie, 69; Sir Denis Dobson, QC, 75; Mr Alan Garner, 49; Mr Justice Ralph Gibson, 61; the Right Rev R. C. O. Goodchild, 73; Lord Kilbracken, 63; Sir Robert Macintosh, 86; Mr Arthur Miller, 68; Mr Rodrigo Moynihan, 73; Sir Peter Noble, 84; Sir Melford Stevenson, 81; Mr Donald Stewart, MP, 63; Mr G. H. Turnbull, 57.

The tide turns for religion against secularism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Religion's slow retreat under the onslaught of secular thought may have reached its turning point. It may be too soon soon to anticipate a counter-attack, but there can come a point when a withdrawing and defeated army begins to sense that its pursuer has started to fall to pieces, and may have become the weaker of the two, actually defeatable should it be brought to battle a second time.

There is a growing weight of evidence that metaphore may desribe fittingly the present relationship between religious belief and institutions, and the secular humanistic and agnostic forces, organized and disorganized, which have had an almost free hand in the shaping of British culture for at least a generation.

Part of the evidence is that people it the religious camp do seem to beleive it is true in this respect is itself capable of changing the way things are.

Nothing has weakened the religious elements in society more than the acceptance of defeat, even if the objective evidence for that defeat was never conclusive. Another part of the evidence is that theologians and pro-religious philosophers are confidently reopening questions which were thought closed a generation ago, and closed in anti-religion are looking weaker than they were, and the position the objectors took has been shaken by the further evolution of ideas among them.

Some secular philosophers, for example, have found themselves having to re-examine the question of metaphysics because that was the way philosophy happens to have moved under its own momentum. Scientists, particularly those who have had to bend their minds round the devious behaviour of sub-atomic particles, are discovering that they too need to make metaphysical assumptions, about the nature of mass and energy and therefore about the nature of being, at least as working tools in their laboratories.

Theologians, the third category of thinkers in this area, and perhaps the ones with most to gain, seems almost to have been the slowest of the three to grasp the way things are moving, at least until now.

British theology in general has been historically inhibited from taking these opportunities, by three indulgences which it can no longer afford. The first is ignorance of science: few theologians can boast more than O level physics; the second is an undue deference to secular philosophy: they have taken on board such ideas as linguistic analyses as if they were a fifth Gospel; and the third is the Reformation's distaste for "natural theology", without necessarily endorsing, or even re-examining what that rejection was about.

But this is changing, too: as the number if times the name "Aquinas" appears in British theological writing bears witness. The so-called "proofs for the existence of God," so thoroughly thrown out by philosphers and Reformed theologians alike, are very much back in fashion (though more as "illuminations" and ways of understanding, than as proofs in the forensic sense). So the theologians too are beginning to move back into metaphysics.

Recent history seems to prove that without metaphysics of some sort, religious belief is unable to stand up to agnostic scepticism. Those who have taken their stand on the view that faith in God is enough, without any requirement to give supporting philosophical argument, have been unable to resist the tide of philosophical doubt.

Faith may be enough for salvation, but it is not enough for Christian evangelization and apologetic, for serious-minded people will not be interested even to discuss ideas which they regard as intellectually discredited.

The very idea of metaphysics, and the word, still has to be rescued from the trash-heap of discarded notions for which society has no further use, or only in exotic or bizarre circumstances.

In popular speech, it still refers either to angels dancing on the end of a pin, or to the semi-magical fringe relations of seances, levitation, auras and astrology. Words may mean what people use them to mean, but metaphysics's old use is still alive enough to come back again in its standard definition.

It means the study of reality itself, the basic quality possessed by everything that is, and it concerns itself with what true statements can be made about the fact that things exist at all. It looks pretty dry, indeed to one whose mind is conditioned against the very possibility of asking such questions, it looks nonsensical.

Whether God exists is a metaphysical question; the assertion that he does not is a metaphysical assertion. (Even the assertion that metaphysics is nonsensical has now been recognised one of the things that secular philosophy seems to have changed its mind about, as a metaphysical proposition itself, thus letting it in by the back door in the instant it is expelled through the front.

The physicists cannot avoid metaphysics because they must ask themselves whether their particles really exist.

It is at this fundamental level more than any other that the mood is changing, at least to the extent that it now makes room for the possibility of meaningful religious discourse, without begging all the questions. More than even the old saw that science has disproved religion, nothing has damaged religion as much as the common impression that it has no intellectual legs to stand on.

Marriages

Mr S. C. Dickinson and the Hon Jessica Mancroft
A service of blessing took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Maperton, after the marriage of Mr Simon Dickinson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Dickinson, and the Hon Jessica Mancroft, daughter of Lord and Lady Mancroft. The Rev Patrick Revell officiated.

The bride was attended by Beatrice von Preussen, Gytha, Amber and Olympia Nuttall, Camilla and Miranda Barker, Clare Ker, Frederick von Westenholz and Max Dickinson. Mr Peter Greenall was best man.

A reception was held at Maperton House, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. B. Karslake and Miss N. C. Raison
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Brill, Buckinghamshire, of Mr John Burgess Karslake, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs Antony Karslake, of Parsonage House, Watchfield, Oxfordshire, and Miss Naomi Celia Raison, eldest daughter of Mr Timothy Raison, MP, and Mrs Raison, of Hillbreak, Brill. The Rev N. J. Charrington and the Rev Peter Bugg officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory coloured Thai silk. She was attended by Gavin Goodhart, Emily and Tamsin Charrington and Alice Raison. Mr William Karslake was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. Huntington and Miss P. Edmonstone
The marriage took place on Saturday at Strathblane church of Mr Peter Huntington, son of Mr and Mrs William Huntington, of Taynault, Argyll, and Miss Philippa Edmonstone, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bt, of Duntreath Castle, Blanefield, Glasgow, and of Mrs Bingham Hartley of Cliveden Place, SW1. The Rev Alexander Fleming officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of wild silk and a silk veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of while lilies. Robert Huntington, Hector Barraclough, Elyssa Edmonstone, Tessa Buchanan-Jardine and Emma Readman attended her. Mr Nicholas Huntington was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. R. Pentecost and Miss A. H. Gingell
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Clement Danes, Strand, of Mr Philip Roy Pentecost, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Pentecost, and Miss Alexandra Helen Gingell, daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir John and Lady Gingell. The Rev R. C Hubble officiated, assisted by the Rev G. B. McAvoy.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Augustus and William Gingell and Miss Kate Gingell. Flight Lieutenant Brett Wooldridge was best man.

A reception was held at the Inner Temple and the honeymoon will be spent in the Channel Islands.

Capitaine H. de Fayet de Montjoye and Miss K. Mahaffy
The marriage took place on Saturday October 15, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Capitaine Henry de Fayet de Montjoye, elder son of the late Marquis de Fayet de Montjoye and of the Marquise de Fayet de Montjove, and Miss Kate Mahaffy, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Rupert Mahaffy. The Right Rev George Reindorp officiated, assisted by Father Charles-Roux and the Rev Neville Thomas.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Amélie and Yolande Roussel, Antonia Smee, the Hon Thomas Townshend and Theodore Usherwood. Capitaine John Jayet was best man.

A reception was held at Buck's Club.

Mr M. M. Sacher and Miss F. L. Sutcliffe
The marriage took place on Friday, October 14, 1983, in London between Mr Michael Harry Sacher, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Sacher, and Miss Fiona Sutcliffe, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Sutcliffe.

Dogs worldwide: A pair of rare Italian Segugios, originally hunting dogs, with their owner, Mrs Joyce Cobbing, from Hertfordshire. They will be on show at Super Dogs '83 at the Wembley Conference Centre next Sunday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Memorial service

Professor F. H. Lawson
A memorial service for Professor Frederick Henry Lawson was held in Brasenose College Chapel, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev Jeffrey John officiated and the lessons were read by Professor Bernard Rudden and Mrs Isabel Raphael Lawson (daughter). Mr Barry Nicholas, Principal of Brasenose, gave an address. Oxford University was represented by Sir Patrick Neill, QC, pro vice-chancellor, and the proctors. Among others present were:

Mrs Lawson (widow), Mr and Mrs William Lawson (son and daughter-in-law), and Mr and Mrs G R Earl (son-in-law and daughter).

Sir Edgar Williams, Provost of Oriel College, and Lady Cowen, the Fellows of Brasenose College, Mr E H Burn (Christ Church), Professor Kurt Lipstein (Faculty of Law, Cambridge University), Professor E H Lloyd (Lancaster University) and Mrs Lloyd, Judge James Irvine, Professor Robert Stevens, Professor A M Honoré, Professor and Mrs W H Walsh, Professor L A Hart, Professor C P T Willington, Professor David Yardley, Dr A M Cooke, Dr C Levy, Dr B P H Gasser, Dr and Mrs K J Macdonald, Dr Harvey McGregor, QC, Mr J L Davies, Mr and Mrs J D Davies, Mr J L Burton, Mr R Smyth, Mr R M Goode, Mr and Mrs N Marsh, Mr Francis Reynolds, Mr R Houston, Mr B S Markesinis, Mr A J Miller, Mrs H Nicholas, Mrs N C P Rudden, Mrs A R W Harrison, Mrs J H C Thompson and Mrs I Whitehouse.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Lieutenant-Colonel James Stirling of Garden, to be Lord-Lieutenant of Central Region (districts of Stirling and Falkirk), in succession to Major-General Frederick Clarence Campbell Graham, who will be retiring on December 14.

Professor Richard Portes, professor of economics at Birkbeck College London, to be the Director of the Centre for Economic Policy Research, while remaining in his university post on a part-time basis.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach, to be Chairman of St Dunstan's, in succession to Mr. Ion Garnett-Orme.

Dr Hugh Freeman to be Editor of the *British Journal of Psychiatry*.

Mr R J H Parkes to be a member of the Severn-Trent Water Authority. Mr T Jackson and Mr A J T Unwin to be members of the Yorkshire Water Authority.

Baron Fitt

The life barony conferred on Mr Gerard Fitt has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Fitt, of Bell's Hill in the County of Down.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: R I T Hogg, to be promoted Rear Admiral and to be Flag Offr First Flotilla, April 1984; B J Clarke DA and NA The Hague, Nov 14; P J Williams, Chief of Staff to FONAC, Feb 3.
COMMANDERS: G M Booth, duty inside MOD with DNAW and as ADNAW, Dec 30; J L J L Cowan, outside MOD on staff of DNPTS as Deputy Director, Jan 17; D J Ellis, Chief Instructor, Naval Wing, Bangladesh Staff College, Jan 23; K Hindle, duty inside MOD with ACDS, Jan 17; C A Le Quelenec, staff of CINCFLEET, April 6; C M Rose, OCPSTY as Supply Offr ... [illegible]

... CENTURION as DODAR, March 9.

Retirements
ROYAL NAVY
COMMANDERS: D T Ancona, 17 Nov

The Army
COLONELS: N H Cocking, MOD as Col, Oct 21; B C M Harding, MOD as Col, Oct 21; W C R Turner, MOD as Col, Oct 17.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: G J Abate REME, RMCS Shrivenham as SO1, Oct 28; J E S Armstrong RCT, MOD as SO1, Oct 17; G D Cary RAOC, Supply Depot Aldershot as OC, Oct 22; P A Chambers RAOC, MOD as SO1 Oct 17; J A Cooper RE, Jnr Ldrs Regt RE as CO, Oct 19; J W Davey REME, MOD as SO1, Oct 21; I F J Hardie RAOC, HQ DAAC as SO1, Oct 19; J C Hope RCT, HQ BAOR as SO1, Oct 17; G P Lawrence RA, UKMILREP & Staff Brussels as SO1, Oct 21; H K Old RAMC, HQ NW District as Comd Med, Oct 21; K J Stockter WRAC, RMCS Shrivenham as SO1, Oct 17; P Trenear-Michell RGJ, HQ SW District as Chief G3 Trg, Oct 21; P L Wilson RADC, AES BAOR as Comd Ed HQ 1 Armd Div, Oct 21; D J Yeomans QOH, RAC Ranges Castlemartin as Range & Camp Comdt, Oct 21.
Retirements
Brigadier T N McMicking (late RW), Oct 22; Colonel K Grantham-Wright CBE (late RA), Oct 23; Colonel D A R Murray-Brown (late QRIH), Oct 28.

Royal Air Force
WING COMMANDER (Acting Rank Group Captain): P A Wright, RAF Gatow as Stn Cdr, Oct 21.
WING COMMANDERS: N R Kitick, J S Intell School as OC Jnt Intell Ashford, Oct 21; E W Collins, MOD AFD as Q (RAF), Oct 21; D K Wright, HQ STC as CP EdO, Oct 17; M W S Grieson, MOD (CVD) as D162, Oct 17.
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Rank Wing Commander): P T West, RAF Stanton Wold as Stn Cdr, Oct 17; K Gowing, SHAPE as SO Planning/Concepts, Oct 17; M A Blanett, HQ STC as Engl 1, Oct 17.

Latest wills

Mr Alexander McGowan, of Cobham, Surrey, left estate valued at £61,957 net. After personal bequests totalling £6,500 and of two motor vehicles he left the residue to the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Mr Ernst Mayer, of Boscombe, Dorset, left £1,134,069 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bulmer, Mr William Bethel, of Harome, North Yorkshire £234,621

Science report

Iguanas in peril from ocean changes

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The large changes last year in the temperature of the surface waters and the reversals of currents in the Pacific Ocean, which played havoc with the global weather systems, are still being analysed. The phenomenon is a periodic event known as *El Nino*, and its latest manifestation is described in a report in *Science* as the most severe for more than 100 years.

The changes were and are being measured by a network of temperature and current recorders placed beneath surface buoys, sea-level recorders placed on islands, and by satellite-tracked drifting buoys.

The data gathered from those instruments form the basis of a report by Dr George Philander and colleagues, of the American National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Their study shows an increase in surface temperature of 5°C higher than the long-term monthly mean value, a reversal of the direction of the flow of the near-surface ocean currents, and a sea-level rise of 22 centimetres at the Galapagos Islands

The effects on parts of South America have been disastrous: a tremendous increase in rainfall, flooding and landslides, damage to roads and rail networks, huge agricultural losses, disruption of fisheries, and loss of life.

Over North America and Europe large fluctuations in the seasonal position of the jet stream have altered the seasonal pattern of high and low-pressure systems, with consequent abnormalities in sunshine and rainfall.

One of the victims of the very severe *El Nino* has been the marine life of the Galapagos Islands, according to Dr Andrew Laurie, of the department of zoology at Cambridge University. He says in the current issue of *New Scientisft* that in June this year the surface temperature of the sea around the islands was on average 4.3°C warmer than usual, and the trade winds failed almost completely.

About 322.5 cm of rain fell, in contrast to the mean annual rainfall from 1965 to 1981 of only 37.4 cm. The vegetation on land is now very thick, but the high and rough seas of *El Nino* have caused widespread erosion destroying, for example, most of the long black beach on Marchena's Coast.

While land animals have flourished, with some pairs of finches and mocking birds raising more than five clutches, marine life such as seabirds and iguanas have suffered disastrously.

Colonies of the blue-footed booby are deserted and few of the Española albatrosses have attempted to nest. Those which have tried have had their eggs swept away by floodwaters.

The marine iguana lives only in the Galapagos, renowned for its unique adaptation to feeding on seaweed in the cold water of the Humboldt current. However, the recent extraordinary conditions have led to the disappearance of most of the seaweed species on which the iguana normally feeds. New species of seaweed have appeared, but they are not suitable.

Source: *Science*, Vol 221, No 416; *New Scientist*, October 13, 1983.

Sale room

End of era for New York fine antiques trade

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The end of an era came for the New York antique trade on Friday and Saturday when Christie's sold the contents of Benjamin Ginsberg's Madison Avenue antiquarian shop for £1.4m. The Ginsberg family opened the shop in 1901. John Ginsberg, Benjamin's father, supplied all the famous millionaire collectors of English and American furnishings in the inter-war years.

Benjamin Ginsberg closed his shop last spring, having no descendants interested in carrying on the family tradition. His wife, Cora Ginsberg, has a shop selling costumes and textiles near by, and had put a few items of her own into the sale.

Dealers' property is generally shunned by fellow dealers at auctions but the fame of the Ginsberg dynasty ensured that only 3 per cent was left unsold on this occasion.

Two carved mahogany side chairs, made in New York in Queen Anne style in about 1750, were the sensations of the sale. The same collector outbid all rivals on both chairs, paying $275,000 (£182,119) for one and $198,000 (£131,125) for the other. Each had been estimated at between $70,000 and $100,000.

They belonged to a well documented set of eight made for Charles Apthorpe, a Boston merchant. They were then passed from daughter to daughter down the family, a condition of each inheritance being that the daughter was named Elizabeth.

The first Elizabeth seems to have been Charles Apthorpe's granddaughter, with whom his widow passed her last years. From then on the chairs apparently passed from Elizabeth to Elizabeth right into the twentieth century.

The Ginsbergs were the first to popularize American furniture of the Federal period, similar in date and style to English Regency furniture, and the huge price of $57,250, or £37,880, was secured for a Federal mahogany secretaire bookcase (estimate $15,000 to $25,000).

Among the curiosities of the collection was a set of six plates made in China in about 1720 for the Dutch market to commemorate the South Sea Bubble. Each is painted with a dancing figure and has a Dutch inscription deriding the share market, such as "The March of the Share Values Played on a Tuning Fork" or "Away, Foolish Shareholder". They come from a well-known service and sold for $33,000 (estimate $30,000 to $35,000), or £21,854, to a New England collector.

Sotheby's, in New York, was selling French furniture and decorations on Saturday and described the sale as its most important for a decade in this field. Of a total of £2.3m 23 per cent was left unsold.

Lacquer furniture brought the top prices. An American private collector paid $385,000 (estimate $200,000 to $300,000), or £258,389, for a black and red lacquer commode by Jean Desforges. The handsome Louis XV piece, richly mounted in ormolu, is one of a tiny handful of commodes using red lacquer. The front is a red lacquer panel framed in black.

A black lacquer commode attributed to the same maker sold for $220,000 (estimate $120,000 to $180,000), or £147,651, to a European collector.

University news

Belgium linked with OU

From next year, English-speaking Belgiums and Britons resident in Belgium will be able to apply for two of the Open University five first-year foundation courses, arts and social sciences. But only 50 students will be allowed on each course in the first year, and they will have to pay the full economic cost of the course, about £294.

There will be a study centre in Brussels and audio visual material will be available on cassettes via cable television.

Other university news.

Oxford
Elections
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: To a senior Hulme scholarship: P. Evans (chemistry), C. Hetherington (mathematics).

Cambridge
Professor J. E. Carroll has been elected a professorial fellow of Queen's College from October 1.

Professor C H Chapman, MA, PhD (Christ's College), professor of physics, University of Toronto, has been elected into the professorship of geophysics from a date to be determined. [illegible]

... of Genetics, Edinburgh University, has been elected into the Arthur Balfour professorship of genetics from May 1, 1984. Professor C N R Rao (King's College), who has been elected into the Jawaharlal Nehru visiting professorship of physical chemistry, will take up his appointment from November 7.

Appointments
University lecturers
[illegible]

OBITUARY

DESMOND DOIG
Artist and journalist

Mr Desmond Doig, who died in Katmandu on October 13 at the age of 62, had been an artist and journalist who also accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary on his yeti-hunting Himalayan expedition of 1960-61.

Doig was born in India and for war service was commissioned in the Brigade of Gurkhas with whom he served during the Italian campaign.

After the war he continued to live in India and worked as a journalist on the Calcutta English language daily newspaper, the *Statesman*. His years in Calcutta enabled him to write his biography of Mother Teresa which was published in 1976.

Subsequently Doig went to Katmandu where he spent the rest of his life, sketching and painting Nepalese life and in particular the country's temples. Having met Hillary he was invited by the great mountaineer to join his expedition of 1960. This, a lavish affair sponsored by an American firm Field Enterprises Educational of Chicago, had three main objectives: to investigate the yeti legend; to assess the effects of long periods at high altitude on human beings, and arising out of the second aim, to climb the 27,000 foot peak Makalu without oxygen.

In the event the scepticism of the party in respect of the yeti was borne out while the Makalu attempt was far from an unqualified success. However Doig, together with Hillary chronicled the expedition in a book *High in the Thin Cold Air* which was published in 1963.

Doig was active in promoting tourism in Nepal and also designed the interior of one of Katmandu's large hotels.

HERR WILLI RITSCHARD

Herr Willi Ritschard who died of a heart attack on October 16 while mountain walking at Grenchen, near Solothurn in Switzerland was Switzerland's Minister of Finance and one of the country's seven ruling federal councillors, though he had recently announced his intention to stand down from his ministerial post.

Ritschard had been one of the most prominent members of the country's dominant Social Democrat party and was accounted one of Switzerland's popular politicians. However he was a man of independent will and as Minister of Communications and Energy from 1973 to 1980 he had fought for nuclear power against the policy of his own party.

A collection of his speeches and aphorisms was published in book which became a best seller which did much to enhance his personal popularity.

SIR ROY ALLEN

Professor J. Hajnal and Professor A. R. Prest write:

As colleagues of the late Sir Roy Allen at the LSE we should like to supplement your obituary of October 3 and also recall an earlier article "Master Statistician is Modest and Hardworking" (*The Times* February 22 1965) based on an interview with him.

The range of his achievements was considerably wider than those who did not know him might infer. He not only wrote books which became standard works in the English language; they were also translated into Japanese, Russian, Spanish and several other foreign languages and were read by students of economics and statistics everywhere.

He not only performed an important public role over many years in the ways described but there were other similar activities such as his oversight of the statistical work of the Royal Commission on Civil Liberties and Compensation for Personal Injury.

He taught at LSE for 55 years, sat on many committees of the School and the University and presided over the evolution of the Statistics Department into its modern format and he also had scores of former students literally scattered everywhere from China to Peru.

He was devoted to his family. He is survived by his widow Kathleen, three children and four grandchildren.

No list of achievements, however long, can convey the nature of the personal qualities (hinted at in your 1965 article) which all those who knew him will always remember: a unique combination of modesty and charm with insight and incisiveness.

SIR BRYAN SHARWOOD-SMITH

A correspondent writes:

By the death of Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, so soon after the death of Sir James Robertson, Africa has lost another of its devoted servants from colonial days. What Sir James was to the Sudan, Sir Bryan was to Northern Nigeria.

He was (as the late Premier of Northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello, so aptly wrote) "at his happiest on tour, shooting or riding, and talking to the people he met, whatever their type or class". He was also, as Elspeth Huxley put it in her book *Four Guineas* "in thrall to the people's rugged charm, their tinge of Araby, their courtesy and strength".

Many young district officers, starting their careers in Northern Nigeria after the last war, have cause to be grateful to him for his kindness and helpfulness.

THE ARTS

Dance

When the audience reach for the stars

Manon
Covent Garden

Alarmel Valli
Commonwealth Institute

Musk: Red
The Place

Some readers may not yet be familiar with a new, rapidly proliferating art form that flourishes particularly at this time of year under the shelter of the Dance Umbrella. It consists, in its simplest form, of counting the number of words devoted in the papers to discussing different kinds of theatrical dancing, and using that information to develop elaborate theories of how oppressed and neglected is the kind of dance that the author favours.

One factor neglected so far is that of public opinion, which overwhelmingly favours classical ballet. For proof of that, one has only to note that Covent Garden seats many more people that the theatres where rival dance attractions appeared last week, but Covent Garden had the "Sold Out" signs up for Manon on Saturday whereas the others, although well attended, could still have accommodated extra spectators.

It helped, of course, that the cast was headed by Natalia Makarova and Anthony Dowell. The applause that greeted them on entry made it clear that the audience would love them whatever they did, and I must confess that I found neither of them quite so well suited, in appearance or personality, to these roles as they used to be. But there is no denying the intensity or the quality of their performances. They are stars; they know it, and the spectators know it.

All around them, small-part players (with David Drew as the gaoler an honourable exception) were over-acting in the wildest way. Whether it is their fault, or the choreographer's or a misguided rehearsal director's, I have no idea, but it happened. And, although my knowledge of brothels is limited, I am pretty sure there can never have been one such as this ballet presents, nor such a day-excursion for the whores, nor such a penal colony.

Lescaut, who ranks close to Manon and Des Grieux in prominence for the first two acts, is less a character than a couple of solos and a comic duet, with some sinister prowling in between and a gory death scene, but David Wall plays the role so well that you hardly notice. He, Makarova and Dowell carried the evening: every gesture full and strong and clear.

There is no way that a recital of Bharata Natyam, the classical dance form of southern India, is going to appeal to so wide an audience in this country, even when presented by an artist as engaging, subtle and persuasive as Alarmel Valli, who appeared at the Commonwealth Institute as one of the public events associated with a seminar attempting to relate various kinds of Asian, Afro-Caribbean and English dancing.

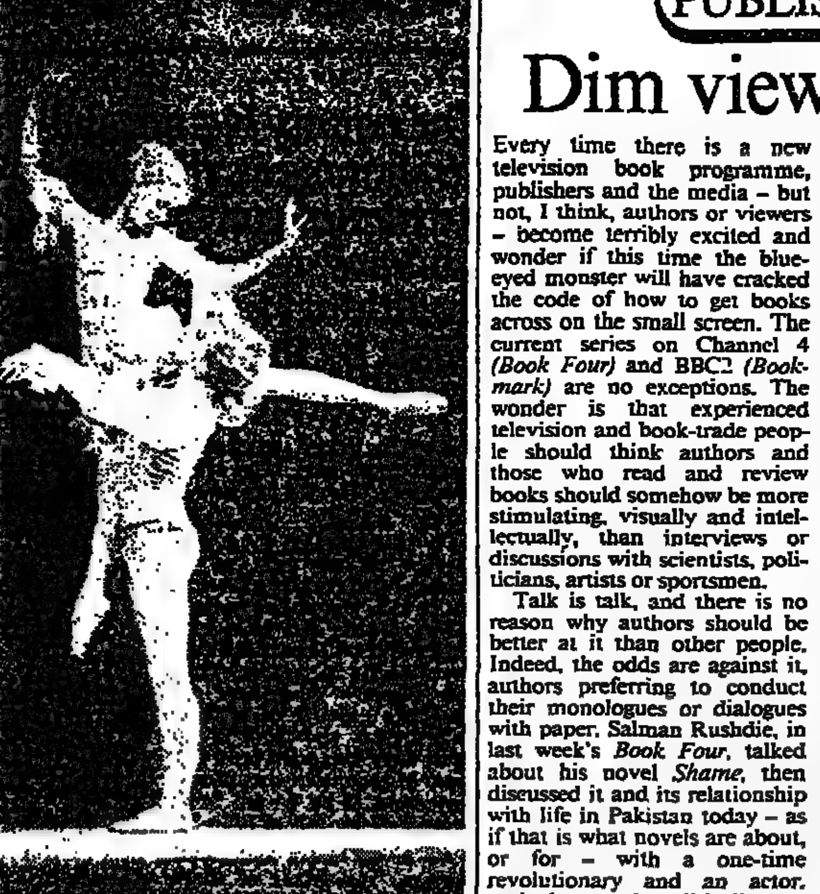
For its followers, strict adherence to traditional forms is clearly an attraction, but my impression is that, when Uday Shankar and Ram Gopal introduced Indian dancing to large audiences in Britain, they adapted tradition to a more theatrical presentation. Since some parts of the Bharata Natyam style are much more accessible than others, I wonder whether something similar is either possible or desirable today?

I think it would not be difficult for Julyen Hamilton and Matthieu Keijser to adapt their act into a form that would have really wide appeal. Hamilton is a dancer, Keijser a musician who seems also to be something of a handyman. On a stage containing percussion instruments (conventional and unorthodox) and odd structures, their duet improvisations were a comic hit during a previous Dance Umbrella season.

Returning to London last week, they had an extra member of the team, Kirstie Simson, who engages in various odd and not especially interesting activities with paper bags during the opening sequence, but later dances a long sequence with Hamilton in which contact improvisation techniques are used for aggressive contest ending in some sort of acceptance.

Meanwhile Keijser, snug in a hammock slung from a giant metallic mobile, smugly shifts his position to make the pots and pans that hang from it clash together or chase the dancers. I thought it rather fun, but in increasing the dance element they have reduced or diluted the conflict of personalities that was part of the attraction. It is also clear that, because of the improvisational elements, the performance can very a lot in quality, even in nature, from one night to another. To win wider audiences, they would need to standardize – which is not at all what they are after.

John Percival



Intensity and quality: Natalia Makarova, Anthony Dowell

(PUBLISHING)

Dim view of books

Every time there is a new television book programme, publishers and the media – but not, I think, authors or viewers – become terribly excited and wonder if this time the blue-eyed monster will have cracked the code of how to get books across on the small screen. The current series on Channel 4 *(Book Four)* and BBC2 *(Bookmark)* are no exceptions. The wonder is that experienced television and book-trade people should think authors and those who read and review books should somehow be more stimulating, visually and intellectually, than interviews or discussions with scientists, politicians, artists or sportsmen.

Talk is talk, and there is no reason why authors should be better at it than other people. Indeed, the odds are against it, authors preferring to conduct their monologues or dialogues with paper. Salman Rushdie, in last week's *Book Four*, talked about his novel *Shame*, then discussed it and its relationship with life in Pakistan today – as if that is what novels are about, or for – with a one-time revolutionary and an actor. Articulate and politically engaged though Mr Rushdie is, the concept is demeaning to all concerned, not least to the writer.

Clearly books can be about anything, any subject under the sun. Therefore television can do anything with them or their authors. *In theory, at least.* Equally clearly, each book is itself, the author's construct. This television can do nothing with.

Without books, and dramatic adaptations thereof, television would be the thinnest of gruels, especially with so few single plays being transmitted. What bewilders is that anyone, from Melvyn Bragg to Hermione Lee and Simon Winchester and their producers, should continue to believe that somehow books, the ideas contained in them and their artistic integrity, can – if the formula be discovered – make riveting television. Frank Delaney may not be Dr Leavis but his radio programme *The World of Books* made it plain that the right presenter, who knows and is passionate about his books, can make new writing live – partly because there are no distracting visual images.

• • •

Book Club Associates, jointly owned by W. H. Smith and the American publishers Doubleday, are cock-a-hoop about the recently published concordat of the Office of Fair Trading which declares that, for the present, they are not being referred to the Monopolies Commission. This has to be surprising as, with 1½m members and about 25 clubs (including the big two, Book of the Month and Literary Guild), they undoubtedly supply the majority of book club editions disseminated in the UK. Their only real competitor, Bertelsmann's Leisure Circle, has just over ¼m members.

Anthony Sheil, president of the Association of Authors' Agents, has pointed out that this means, in effect, that both authors and publishers suffer. Publishers because the book clubs, notably B.C.A., can insist that books are supplied to them by their trade publishers (who control club rights) at only just above cost. Authors because the clubs increasingly insist – pleading customer resistance to higher, realistic prices – on being sold books royalty inclusive.

Thus it is the originating publisher who decides how few pence the author will receive, and in any case that sum is traditionally divided equally between author and publisher. Macmillan wrote to some of their authors recently warning that in future, with at least one book club, they might not be able to pay royalties at all, but hoped authors would agree a book club sale was better than no book club sale.

• • •

David Cash, the optimistically named managing director of *Private Eye*, writes to say that, although Lord Gnome's outfit was contemplating moving its publishing distribution to Chatto & Windus, the *Eye* has decided to stay with Andre Deutsch for the present. Could this have anything to do with the fact that Deutsch will shortly have a new sales director?

• • •

The Frankfurt Book Fair is *almost over for another* year. Unlike most important or self-regarding British publishers, Ernest Hecht of Souvenir Press was not there, nor has he been for 18 years. This may be why – year in, year out – he runs one of the most profitable lists in London. He is wrily amused that, by remaining at home, he is sometimes asked to pick up the pieces of his competitors' Frankfurt indiscretions. It is thought that each year 80 per cent of the deals agreed at Frankfurt, whether for rights or co-editions, agreed at are reneged upon.

• • •

The most worthwhile party this column attended at Frankfurt was given by the sometime funny man Peter Wolfe, once the publisher of the Bluffer's Guides. He is now a most serious person, and hosted a party for the international medical publishing community to celebrate 21 years of Wolfe Medical Publications.

E. J. Craddock

Television

Limited welcome

BBC1's **Heart of the Matter** presents David Jessel with the difficult role of seeking righteousness without appearing self-righteous: tough in any circumstances; tougher when you have the power of television behind you. Mainly, he does it well.

Last night he was on the South Arizona border, a favoured spot for illegal immigrants crossing into what they see as a more promising land. But the days of that old injunction "Send me your tired, your poor, huddled masses yearning to be free" are over. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service mounts a complex border patrol network, with every technological aid, to turn back the poor to huddle elsewhere.

In this they are following an international pattern, the quality of mercy having been strained by economic blight. The United States, with a long border and looking to a situation that promises to give them more Spanish-speakers than English by the end of the century, feel the problem keenly and, without quarrelling with the main thrust of Mr Jessel's programme, I thought he did not quite cover their problem.

While America is party to the United Nations protocol which rules that refugees should not be returned to mortal peril, Mexico is not, so those fleeing from Guatemala or El Salvador, if pushed back into Mexico by the United States, can be sent back to the lethal embrace of these regimes.

Many Americans disagree with their government's attitude and two, Jim Corbett, a Quaker, and the Rev John Fife, a Tucson pastor, have set up the Sanctuary Movement. It smuggles fugitives across, finds them lodging in churches and moves them on to safe houses through an underground railroad.

Mr Corbett said he had smuggled in more than 400. His Sanctuary Movement declares itself openly and welcomes court procedures because it thinks the government attitude contrary to international law. Time, he believes, is with them and righteousness, well sought here by Mr Jessel and the producer Colin Cameron, bound to win.

Earlier on BBC1 we saw the start of **By the Sword Divided**, a 10-part series "created" by John Hawkesworth on our own civil war. Much money has been spent here in pursuit of authenticity and much effort on the language. I particularly *enjoyed the contrast in conversations* above and below stairs. It bids well, and those of our own huddled masses with a taste for swashbuckle should have a feast.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Twelfth Night
Young Vic

Denise Coffey's production is one of those junior First Aid revivals, performing frantic mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on a Bard supposedly left bleeding on the classroom floor.

Look, it proclaims to the kids, Shakespeare is not boring; there is nothing soppy about *Twelfth Night*. These people are a lot of fun, and they have bags of energy; just watch them charging about. The language is quite easy. Shakespeare may have written "element", but you could just as well say "environment". And see how well he fits in with "The Road to Mandalay", "Lady Be Good" or any other old number we hand out to our three-piece band. It's like old-time vaudeville really (not that you've ever seen that), with the actors chatting away with the MD and characters on the run putting on dark glasses and hiding in the pit.

As for this Illyria place, it can be wherever you like; so, we thought, why not go somewhere East of Suez back in the 1930s? The British Empire is always good for a giggle. You can have Malvolio and Sir Andrew coming on in those baggy khaki shorts and solar topees, and get Viola up in white naval kit. That should stop Deborah Poplett from moaning on about love. But, to make sure, better have Peter Woodward's Orsino striding around and barking orders like a scoutmaster who *has forgotten the compass.*

Of course, it doesn't really fit. There are no natives; no admin; nothing in the least like a colonial outpost. But who's going to notice when there is so much going on? It isn't every day that you see the twins as Americans; or Malvolio as a Highland retainer (when Stephen Lewis remembers his accent) who does the cross-gartering but in kilt and sporran with the band pumping out "Scotland the Brave".

You may have gleaned that this show struck me as an act of vulgarian butchery in which the extravagance of the costumes is matched only by the vacantly undercharacterized performances, reducing Olivia to a charm-school hostess, Andrew to a Woosterian silly ass and Desmond McNamara's Toby to a bar-fly with a temporary lieutenancy in the Illyrian Home Guard.

The only part to benefit from the treatment is the usually superfluous Fabian, in which Peter Capaldi shows to advantage as a fiery, fez-topped Turk.

Production apart, there are memorable performances from Sheila Steafel's Maria, a handbag-clutching domestic with a penetrating Margaret Rutherford hoot; and James Bowman's Feste, whose unearthly countertenor periodically lifts the evening into a state of enchantment.

Irving Wardle

Charlie
New End

This small-theatre, small-budget Chaplin show should have been a refreshing starter before the promised blockbusters. We assumed sharp writing and witty tunes, mistakenly. Like so many musicals of Chaplin's *own period, Charlie is a multi*-handed job: two authors, three composers and four lyricists (whose contributions are not identified) have combined to spoil the broth and, though I suppose one real talent may have produced all the few good things, the impression is rather one of mediocrities well matched.

They cover only the early period, the few years which took the little man from failed variety tours to naming his price in Hollywood, via idle months in Mack Sennett's studios before the big break, the conception of the Chaplin character and numerous tumbles with adoring starlets. That is an unpromising dramatic shape, even without flat dialogue and lyrics whose clumsiest stanzas are repeated anything up to four times.

"Today I fell in love and the feeling's good. It makes me feel warm, just like a tune, and I wish this would happen every day", runs the leading lady's big number. Having had a row, she then reprises: "Today I'm not *so sure* . . .".

Amanda Edwards has the glamour and sparkle to get away with this, though not the grotesque solo choreography. Despite her youth, she convinces as the silent-screen diva swanning through amusingly corny Sennett sketches, the best thing in Chris Barton's production.

A twinkling little chap called Arthur Wilman, recruited late to the cast with only a week's rehearsal, is an astonishingly assured Charlie, playing with immense enjoyment and barely a moment's mishap. He closely resembles Max Wall at the tender age of about 50 – much older then Chaplin at the show's date, but magically carrying off the *Arturo Ui*-like scene where the persona that made him famous is assembled before our eyes from a bowler and cane contributed by a passing hobo and the legless disorder of a well-dined English peer.

Also notable, though poorly served by the script, is Chuck Julian, who played Darryl Zanuck in *Marilyn* and is now a wonderfully comical Mack Sennett, philosophically chomping a cigar and rolling his eyes toad-like at each new enormity of showbiz behaviour or irony of box-office taste.

Anthony Masters

Opera

Good opportunity skilfully exploited

Rebecca
Grand, Leeds

Very few new operas can have been greeted by applause as warm and immediate as that in Leeds on Saturday night for the première of Wilfred Josephs's *Rebecca*. It was a well-deserved tribute to both the enterprise and the realization of Opera North's first commission.

Rebecca, as potential opera, has of course everything going for it. Josephs's achievement has been not merely skilfully to exploit the obvious but also to release and recharge the deeper energies of du Maurier's novel; by astute selection, with his excellent librettist, Edward Marsh, by deft pacing realized in Colin Graham's observant production and by musical articulation which is vivid, immediate, yet tough enough to leave more to come back to.

After a brief scene in Monte Carlo the opera stays, oppressively, inside Manderley, contracted into three blocks, economically defined by Stefanos Lazaridis's handsome colour-drained staircase-dominated set and David Cunningham's eloquent lighting. Social encounters are telescoped; Frank Crawley's role is diminished; our sympathy with The Girl marginally, and effectively, reduced. The excision of the inquest complexities and the switch from murder to suicide is the only questionable aspect: does Maxim's self-induced guilt at merely *wishing* Rebecca dead provide a strong enough denouement?

If this problem niggles more in retrospect it is because our immediate attention is skilfully diverted. First to the figure of Mrs Danvers, who is reinstated as tragic heroine in a finely-built characterization leading to the *coup de théâtre* where, in the staircase duet, her love and grief for Rebecca is revealed dramatically and compassionately. As Manderley burns, hers is the immolation scene.

Josephs's score, sparingly orchestrated and no more of an intellectual heavyweight than is appropriate, works athletically and imaginatively on text and subtext. Signpost motives, highly charged brass chords, xylophone flecks, tense high string clusters (shades of the *Screw*) move fluently in and out of terse, spritely dialogue, solos and ensembles.

The casting is as shrewd as the musical characterization: The Girl's wide-arching, pellucidly scored arioso, ingenuous with a hint of self-indulgence, is captured free, true and uncloying in Gillian Sullivan's ringing soprano; Peter Knapp's Maxim is suitably debonair and resilient; Ann Howard's Danvers is a dark, gravely contained tour de force. Nuala Willis as Mrs Van Hopper, Linda Hibberd as Beatrice Lacy, Geoffrey Pogson as Frank and Malcolm Rivers as Jack Favell stand out in a vividly distinctive supporting cast. David Lloyd-Jones conducts the English Northern Philharmonia. Those unable to get to Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham or Manchester can hear *Rebecca* on Radio 3 tomorrow.

Hilary Finch

Concerts

BBCSO/Herbig
Festival Hall/Radio 3

The first people to be congratulated for this stimulating concert given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Günther Herbig are the programme builders. For, although each of the three pieces they chose was either cause or consequence of Germanic romanticism, each had a completely different set of premises to the others.

To begin, we heard Webern's Six Pieces for Orchestra, Op 6, played in the first version for the enormous orchestra necessary to satisfy the composer's concern for exactness of colouring. The centrepiece of this dark cycle is the funereal fourth movement, whose terrifying percussive ending is redolent of Mahler, but still more frightening because of the immediacy of the language. But there is nostalgia and sorrow besides, and all of these emotions were captured in a reading that emphasized the sheer beauty of Webern's harmonic writing as well as his marvellous orchestration.

In contrast, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony is less concerned with the self (or any other specific person) than with mankind in general. Here Herbig took advantage of the forces to hand by occasionally doubling the woodwind and horn sections. This allowed him to make climaxes like that at the end of the slow movement ring with tragic majesty, and, although he ignored the first movement's exposition repeat, the performance was nevertheless on the loftiest scale.

There was some superlative solo playing too, most prominently from the first oboe, David Thomas, and from the horns in Herbig's fierce Scherzo.

Between these opposite ends of the spectrum, Sheila Armstrong sang Richard Strauss's Four Last Songs, the final work of a man resigned to death and with no great statements to make about humanity and with none of the psychological complexities of youth to unravel.

Miss Armstrong's tautly conceived performance leaned towards understatement, thus avoiding falling into the trap of over-sentimentality. Rodney Friend's big violin solo was nevertheless lavish, and the solo horn player, Derek Taylor, made an equally ripe contribution. Hearing such music thus played, one could forgive any composer for what he did not do.

Stephen Pettitt

LCP/Holloway
Wigmore Hall

Saturday was a good day for Mozart. In the morning Radio 3 broadcast the superlative concert given by Frans Brüggen's Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century at the Edinburgh Festival: period-instrument playing of precision, grace and refinement, including a strong, wiry account of the Sinfonia Concertante with Daniel Stepner and Lucy van Dael as Soloists, and a magnificently assured 39th Symphony, characterized with original ideas right up to the final throwaway diminuendo.

Then, in the evening, the London Classical Players opened this year's Early Music Centre Festival in London with two Mozart piano concertos played with pananche by that remarkable musician Melvin Tan.

He chose to use the Streicher reproduction piano recently unveiled at Smith Square in Beethoven and, for all that it is a fine instrument, I regretted the decision. As the director John Holloway admitted, it copies a model of 1814, and though it has excellent projection, with a biting treble tone, one missed that bright, sparkling quality of the best Mozart pianos.

Tan zipped around the keyboard, however, with barely a stumble; it was good to hear someone invent his own cadenzas for the E flat Concerto, K271, and someone who played with such individual style. Taste enters into old-instrument performance as much as new, and several of Tan's expressive devices do not appeal to me: he often impishly softens a phrase just where it should reach its climax – repeatedly so in the chromatic sequential treatment of K271's first movement subject – and pauses expressively before the first beat of the bar in a way that quickly comes to sound affected.

In June, with some of the same players, Tan gave a Sunday morning concert at the Wigmore in which he also included the K414 Concerto, but in Mozart's quartet arrangement. With a smaller, more apt piano, it sprang to life more readily than on Saturday night, and the string playing was sharper, too. But there were splendid moments of sharpness in Haydn's "Trauer" Symphony, especially in the taut, hard-driven finale. In the slow movement, with some suspect tuning, the sharpness became acidic.

Nicholas Kenyon

4 miles
NORTH SEA
A1086
DURHAM
A19
Hartlepool
CLEVELAND
A689
A178
Billingham
Redcar
A1085
A177
Stockton-on-Tees
Marske
Brotton
Saltburn
Loftus
A66
A174
A173
A174
Middlesbrough
A171
Eaglescliffe
A174
Guisborough
A171
A172
A19
A67
NORTH YORKSHIRE

Cleveland

A SPECIAL REPORT

The county is a special development area including two enterprise zones: Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. The decline of traditional industries is being offset by the growth of offshore business. **Ronald Kershaw reports.**

New jobs for old, but not enough

The county of Cleveland stands like a coastal wedge hammered between Durham and North Yorkshire, a triangular chunky splice in the cricket bat of the North-East. The county is a cauldron of industry, steelworks, chemicals, and heavy engineering, traditional trades which owe their existence to the central spine of the River Tees and to road and rail communications which have improved as these longstanding industries have declined.

Well over half a million people live in the county and, according to last month's statistics, nearly 56,000 of them are unemployed. This translates to 20.8 per cent of the employable population. The county divides into four boroughs, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Langbaurgh, the last almost completely rural.

One suspects that outside town halls, nobody really knows where borough boundaries begin and end. The mixture of industry is common to all three remaining boroughs though all three maintain industrial development organizations and vie with one another for new industry.

Hartlepool and Middlesbrough have the edge over Stockton because they have designated "enterprise zones" with all that means in terms of free rents, high-speed planning approval and a minimum of red tape to speed the implantation of new industrial and commercial projects.

The outsider must take a broad industrial view to discover how the county is faring. He could do worse than turn to the Cleveland County Council employment review, which is being considered by the elected representatives this week. He will discover that even after big cuts in employment in recent years, the steel and chemical industries still account for half the manufacturing jobs in Cleveland and about one fifth of all employment. It follows that many other companies depend on these two industries, which they provide with goods and services.

On the steel side, decline in demand and foreign competition have been the cause of drastic cuts in jobs. In 1979 some 24,000 people were employed in steel compared with today's figure of 7,500. Production is now centred in the Redcar, Lackenby and Cleveland complexes with smaller works at Skinningrove, Cargo Fleet, Stockton and Middlesbrough.

Position could get worse

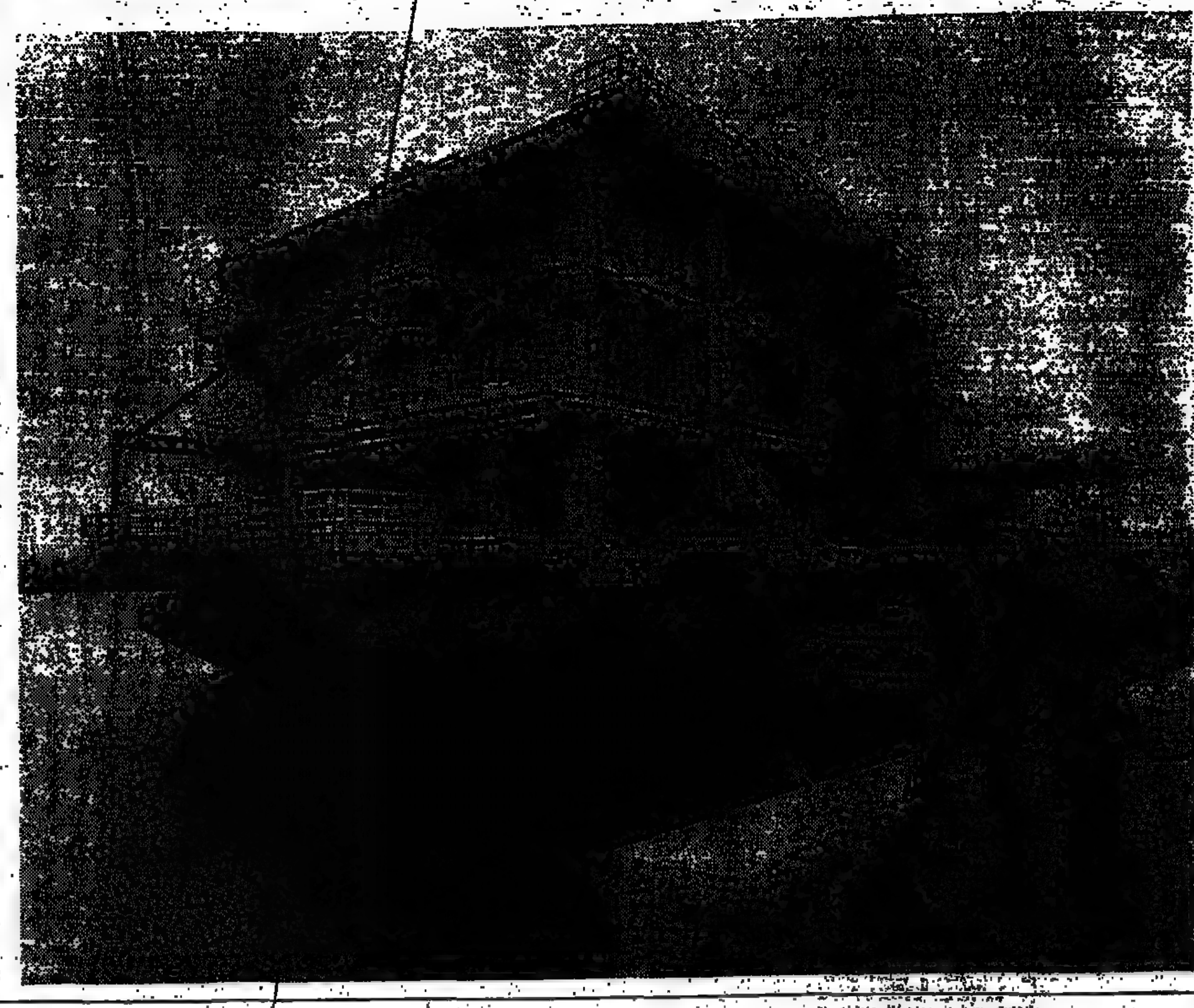
Cleveland produces general steels – not the highly sophisticated, stainless high-speed and special steels of other divisions of the British Steel Corporation – and so is particularly vulnerable to the similarly unsophisticated steel industries of the developing countries which have a never ending supply of cheap labour and compete accordingly. The situation is likely to become more acute because BSC at Redcar operates a massive 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace, the biggest in Europe, *and this has to be relined in* 1987. It will probably take six months, and during that time the rest of the steel complex will be without iron for steelmaking.

BSC is bending all its efforts to find a solution to this problem. Those who warned that the only other northern ironmaking plant, at Consett, should never have been closed are saying "We told you so".

The county's commentary observes that more than three quarters of all jobs in the chemical industry in Cleveland are in ICI, which has suffered equally drastic cuts in employment and plant closures as steel. Overcapacity in petrochemicals and plastics throughout the world has taken its toll here but, as discussed elsewhere in this issue, important steps have been taken to rationalize and there is some hope of an upturn in the fortunes of this part of ICI.

All is not doom and gloom, however. The whole of Cleveland is in a special development area, with a wide variety of incentives from both central and local government available to attract new industries and expand those already established. Inquiries from companies contemplating relocation in Cleveland flow steadily in to county and borough councils, although job losses and gains never match up – roughly three and a half jobs are lost to every one gained – it shows industrial development efforts are not futile.

In the first seven months of this year, the county council received 205 industrial inquiries, 24 more than in the same period of last year. Of these 182 were about premises and only 17 requesting sites. Just over half the inquiries were from the manufacturing sector and 45 per cent from service sector firms. *Some 70 per cent* of all inquiries came from within the county, 9 per cent from the northern region of the UK, 13 per cent from elsewhere in Britain and 8 per cent from abroad.



Ready to go: an accommodation module built by Redpath Offshore for British Gas's Rough Field in the North Sea.
Picture by Barry Wilkinson

ENTERPRISE ZONES

The big package that should bring in the jobs

Cleveland enjoys the dubious distinction of having the highest unemployment rate of any county in mainland Britain. If one leaves out the qualification "mainland", at 20.8 per cent it ranks second only to the Western Isles. Small wonder then that two of the principal towns, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough in this relatively small county have been designated enterprise zones.

The only other town of equal importance, Stockton, has been left out because, one must assume, while Middlesbrough has an unemployment rate of 22 per cent and Hartlepool one of 21.2 per cent, Stockton at 16.4 per cent, is in a position of relative luxury in the job starved North-east.

The whole of Cleveland has been designated a special development area, which means that all three towns may offer the various financial incentives available – tax allowances on capital expenditure, government regional assistance, government cash grants, low interest loans, training grants and the rest of the package designed to attract new industry.

There is little doubt that the further inducements offered by enterprise zone status provide an added edge. The main "extras" include freedom from rates for 10 years; exemption from development land tax; 100 per cent of building cost available for initial depreciation; easing of customs formalities and what are termed "facilitation of warehousing"; no industrial development certificates are required; no industrial training levies; government requirements for statistical information are reduced and planning procedures simplified.

It is not surprising that Mr Eddie Morley, Hartlepool's industrial development officer, says that since the Hartlepool *EZ was designated in October* 1981, activity has increased considerably. He said: "It is a valuable additional promotional tool. Factories that have remained empty have become occupied." However, the number of jobs lost from basic industries still outstrips the number of new jobs provided. The Hartlepool zone is of 265 acres within the borough and located on three separate sites. In the two years of its existence it has attracted more than 50 companies and provided 800 jobs with a further 1,000 jobs in prospect from projects in hand. It has to be remembered that enterprise zones are best suited to small and medium-sized firms and Mr Morley points out that two-thirds of new entrant companies employ between 50 and 100 people.

Middlesbrough is in a slightly different position to Hartlepool in that while the 190 acres zone has been approved and an*nounced, the final decision of a* designation date is still awaited from central government. This is important because from that date the financial and other *benefits apply.*

This has not stopped Middlesborough promoting its new enterprise zone. Of the 80 factory units already available, 55 have been occupied and others are the subject of negotiation. The announcement of the "off" is confidently predicted to be some time next month.

One ambitious project worthy of note is the Cadcam development. The Cadcam association (computer aided design – computer aided manufacturing) formed two years ago from companies and institutions interested in computer education and manufacture, plans to establish a £2m complex in the Midlesbrough enterprise zone. A £10m investment fund is proposed to help new, high technology companies grow round the centre and these will provide much needed jobs. After a study undertaken with the help of a *£60,000* grant from Cleveland County Council, a plan has been produced which estimates that 5,000 to 8,000 new jobs can be created within 12 years of the start of the development. Finance is being sought from commercial sources, from the Government and the EEC. It is hoped that the Cadcam centre will be built by 1985 and will provide a whole range of services – including sharing equipment, evaluating new industrial projects, training new staff, counselling on finance accounting and management services and leasing computer terminals and work stations.

CLEVELAND FACTS

Area: 58,550 hectares (excluding tidal areas)

Population: 567,100 persons

Unemployed: 51,943 (19.4 per cent, August, 1983)
:38,781 males
:13,162 females

An oil boost

ENGINEERING

The advent of North Sea gas and oil gave new life to dozens of companies in Cleveland generally and Teesside in particular. *Oil and gas rigs had* to be built and with them all the modules, decks and topside packages contributing to the new offshore industry. Two companies, Redpath Dorman Long and Cleveland Bridge and Engineering, pre-eminent in structural and mechanical engineering, soon found their place in the offshore industry.

In April 1982, RDL was acquired from the British Steel Corporation by the Trafalgar House Group and merged with Cleveland Bridge to form Cleveland Redpath Engineering Holdings. This in turn produced two units, Cleveland Redpath Offshore and Cleveland Redpath Engineering. The offshore division (CRO) has a turnover of £100m and a workforce of about 2,000. It is divided into Cleveland Offshore, with one of Europe's best undercover module construction plants at Port Clarence, and Redpath Offshore at Linthorpe Dinsdale. Both yards are in the Middlesbrough area.

Trafalgar House invested £6m at the Port Clarence yard and at the end of last month Mr Nigel Broackes the chairman, announced a similar investment at the Linthorpe Dinsdale yard. Cleveland Redpath Offshore now claims to have the finest all-round *capability for the* design and construction of modules decks.

Backing up the activities of the two module building yards is another company, Cleveland Redpath Fabrications, at nearby Stockton. It specializes in tubular fabrications. Cleveland Pipework Services, yet another subsidiary at Stockton, concen-

Continued on page 17

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A SPECIAL REPORT

PORTS

A flood tide for Teesside

The performance of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority, which not only made a profit in the last financial year but looks set fair for even better results this year, is doubly welcome in a depressed region like the north-east of England.

The port authority made a pre-tax profit of £5.151m in 1982, nearly £1.5m more than in 1981, and recorded a slight increase in tonnage handled 35.382m tonnes compared with the previous 35.246m tonnes.

The good news does not stop there. In the first six months of 1983 the two ports, Tees and Hartlepool, made a surplus of more than £4m and handled 17.5m tonnes. Moreover, Tees Dock which has made a loss for many years is now in the black, having registered a small cumulative profit of £150.00 for the first six months. Hartlepool Docks, which invariably does well, has £800,000 on the credit side of the ledger, despite a fall in income from local industrial users of the Tees.

The port authority's chief executive, Mr John Tholen, feels confident enough to predict a final profit "comfortably in excess" of the 1982 figure. The half yearly profit is £1m higher than at the same time in 1982.

Tees and Hartlepool is Britain's third largest port authority in terms of tonnage and about the third in terms of profitability, after Associated British Ports and Felixstowe.

Last month Mr John Peart, the new chairman of the port authority announced that nearly £1m will be spent on Hartlepool Docks this year, and said even more substantial sums would have to be invested to keep them up to date. The current programme includes a £600,000 extension to one of the storage sheds.

A third car terminal recently completed, will, with improvements to the two existing terminals, account for £150,000. A further £150,000 has been earmarked for forklift trucks, grabs and small cranes. Last year £800,000 was spent on a new shed and a roll-on/roll-off berth.

Tees Dock has always presented a financial problem. Its balance sheet showed a regular loss of £2m until last year when the deficit was reduced to £1.7m. The cumulative losses amounted to £14m.

In 1980 Middlesbrough Dock was closed, resulting in a savings of £800,000 a year, which amount was pumped into the Tees Dock operation to improve facilities. The fight for viability was helped by the elimination of overmanning through a steady reduction in the number of dockworkers and other staff. A new productivity agreement with the dock labour force was reached, the effect of which was to increase flexibility and to free more men to handle ships. A wider mix of business through the dock has also helped.

Most of the shedding of labour has been achieved through natural wastage, but last year about 100 men took advantage of a voluntary severance scheme which provides for dockworkers to leave their jobs with handsome redundancy payments.

The total labour force employed by the port authority now stands at about 1,150, including administrative workers about half its size when it was set up in 1966 as a public trust to supersede the old Tees Conservancy Commissioners in 1967.

The two docks, Tees and Hartlepool, serve the needs of the oil, chemical, marine construction and steel industries of Teesside but the authority is constantly aware of the need to attract new users.

Six new shipping lines were persuaded to try out Tees Dock last year and they found the service so satisfactory that they became regular users. Another four lines look like becoming valued customers.

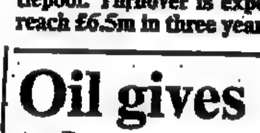
While the ports are striving to obtain diversification, they are aware of their dependence on local industrial users such as Shell, ICI, British Steel and Phillips.

All things considered, the ports seems to be on the climb towards prosperity. Mr Peart, however, sounds a warning: "For the long-term, I must point out that Hartlepool has absorbed over £2m more in capital investment than it has generated in profit. It is therefore essential for Hartlepool to achieve a large positive cash flow during the next six to seven years – the more so, as replacement and renewals running to several million pounds will be necessary by the end of the decade to keep the inner docks operational."

Technology creates new jobs

Two new companies whose operations rely on new technology, have just been set up in Cleveland. Eyetech Security Print at the Duke's Way industrial estate, Thornaby, specializes in the high-speed printing by computer and laser processes of what are termed "individually unique" documents. Isocon has been located in the Hartlepool enterprise zone, to manufacture opto-electronics and fibre optic components for the military and telecommunications markets.

Initially Eytech will employ six people but plans to extend staff to 17 within three years. It is a subsidiary of Norton Opax PLC, and its laser printer is capable of printing information directly on to plain paper at up to 71,400 characters per second. Mr Alan Redhouse, marketing director, says this means that the machine will individually address and print a single sheet letter of the type used by companies for direct mail projects, at the rate of 10,000 in less than half an hour.



Government grants

The Isocom venture has been organized by the Newcastle regional office of the British Technology Group, a government-backed body which initially underwrote the project, though it is now being financed by private investors.

The factory will cost £1.5m and plant and equipment a further £1.5m. The company, which will receive the usual government grants, was eagerly wooed by South Wales. Ninety per cent of production will be exported aimed at the export market. The company will employ 100 people initially and plans to increase the workforce to 500 in five years.

A spokesman said that the Department of Industry, Hartlepool Enterprise Agency, Venturelink, a private agency, and BSC Industry all played a key role in putting the project together in three months.

The company's new factory which is being built by English Industrial Estates, will take a year to complete, meanwhile operations are being conducted at temporary premises in Hartlepool. Turnover is expected to reach £6.5m in three years.



ICI's £90m acid plant at Wilton, Teesside

CHEMICALS

Prosperity and the big employer

Despite losing more than 3,000 jobs in the last two years, ICI remains Cleveland's biggest employer with 15,000 people on the books at Wilton on the south bank of the Tees, which is home of the company's petro-chemicals and plastics division, and at Billingham on the North bank, headquarters of the agricultural division.

That the prosperity of the county is inextricably bound up in the fortunes of ICI can be seen when it is realized that almost £2,000m has been invested in the two sites and the company's annual rate bill alone is more than £14m. The county holds the biggest concentration of ICI's UK production capacity and when it is understood that last year worldwide sales of ICI products amounted to £7,358m the importance of Cleveland is put into perspective.

The Wilton site produces key raw materials for synthetic fibres, plastics resins and detergents. In chemicals it manufactures olefines, alcohols aromatics and intermediates for nylon and polyester fibres and film. A joint venture at Wilton between ICI and BP produced the giant cracker with a capacity of 650,000 tonnes a year ethylene and 350,000 tonnes a year propylene. Its main feedstock is naptha but it can also crack large quantities of propane and butane. Ethylene from the cracker supplies ICI factories in the North-West via a trans-Pennine pipeline.

Billingham produces vast tonnages of fertilizers. It is the biggest single production site of ammonia in the UK and the largest manufacturing complex for carbon dioxide. Capacity is 600,000 tonnes a year some of which is being used as feedstock in the production of high protein animal feedstuffs for West Europe's pig, poultry and which is being used as feedstock in the production of high protein animal feedstuffs for West Europe's pig, poultry and calf breeders.

Teesside has been developing as a chemicals centre since the 1920s. The Billingham site, bought from the Government in 1919 by Brunner Mond, first started producing synthetic ammonia for the production of the fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia, in 1923.

In common with many other industries, chemicals has been hit by recession and, as in most cases, the principal problem is worldwide over-capacity. Officials at ICI freely admit: "In the petro-chemicals and plastics business, it has been a battle for survival over the past four years." At Wilton there are three ethylene plants and for the past year only one has been operating. There is an even chance the other two will never function again. Only completely modern plants with the latest technology and its attendant economies are the ones that can produce the right product at the right price. So, to survive, plants have been closed and manpower has been drastically reduced. Over the past three years a total of more than £200m losses have been recorded in plastics and petro-chemicals.

In April 1981 ICI merged petro-chemicals and plastics to form a new division. Since then a number of important steps have been taken to reshape the company's UK bulk polymer business to help recover profitability. The most significant was the acquisition by ICI of BP Chemicals' PVC business and the acquisition by BP of ICI's low density polythene business. This produced urgently needed rationalization in the bulk polymer industry and left ICI with an improved competitive base in its PVC business in which it has significant technological feedstock and marketing strengths. The BP acquisition, ICI's No. 5 plant at Wilton, is being operated by ICI on behalf of BP Chemicals.

Towards the end of last year exchange rates improved and at the beginning of this year there was a significant reduction in oil prices. ICI officials are daring to hope that these may be the first signs of an economic change for the better. With reduced losses in the first half of the year, the general feeling is that the ICI petro-chemicals and plastics division is starting the long haul back to recovery.

Lifting the doom

STEEL

Like the tides that hammer the North east coast, the fortunes of the steel industry – which basically means the British Steel Corporation in this part of the world – ebb and flow. If the peaks and troughs could be forecast they could plan for it. In Cleveland however, British Steel is celebrating new work for two mills thought totally doomed; and at the same time forecasting a bleak winter.

Three years ago, British Steel employed some 18,000 people on Teesside. It now employs 7,500 and still has the same capacity of about 70,000 tonnes a week. Capacity and production present a large gap and at the end of last year only 40,000 tonnes of liquid steel was being produced per week. Earlier this year things picked up and by June, BSC in Cleveland was averaging 65,000 tonnes a week. It was not to last long and a BSC spokesman said: "We look like being down to about 52,000 tonnes a week and are facing a bleak winter. Lack of demand in the home market, some products limited by quota restrictions, keen price competition in the export market and a continuation of restrictions in the United States, all contribute to our problems."

The overall picture is more encouraging, with the odd bright spot, such as Hartlepool. Not long ago the BSC's 44 inches pipe mill ran out of orders. The mill closed down, but for a small maintenance crew, and the men took redundancy payments on the understanding that they would return to work if new contracts were obtained. Nobody had hopes until the Shell Fulmar Field contract was obtained and the pipe mill reopened. The Hartlepool plate mill that produced plate for the pipe mill found itself in the same situation and so both mills which had been closed for about six months opened up in early August and are now producing plates and pipes.

The Shell contract looks like producing about six months work and everybody at British Steel is on the look out for more contracts a similar nature.

Typical of the problems is the Redcar pellet plant, now closed. "We can import pellets cheaper than we can make them" said an official. More encouragingly, the Redcar coke ovens, taken out of commission 18 months ago for rebuilding will be back in operation next year.

Oil gives a boost

Continued from page 16

trates on sophisticated pipework and fittings.

When Mr Broackes announced the latest £6m investment, he described it as "an act of faith" on the part of the Trafalgar House board. Other areas of investment include £27m at the recently opened structural steelworks of Cleveland Redpath Engineering at Darlington in County Durham.

ITM (Offshore) of Middlesbrough has just won a £25m contract to provide a new floating port for Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands.

The flexi-port comprises six of the company's 300ft by 90ft barges, linked in pairs with four legged pile structures called dolphins securing them. The back three will carry warehouse accommodation and the front three will provide a 1,000ft quay front in deep water, which will be used by deep draft vessels carrying equipment and materials for the development of the island. ITM is particularly pleased because the flexi-port was orginally designed and developed for the Niger Delta for a contract that was later cancelled. It has five months to complete the Falkland job.

ITM (International Transport Management) is a typical spin-off from the offshore oil and gas industry. It was formed by three friends with experience of North Sea work. Alf Duffield, ITM chairman, now aged 45, and partners John Wilson and Brian Pearson both in their mid-thirties, had become experts in the complicated business of moving modules and other structures to oil rigs. Wilson and Pearson were both trained in heavy engineering and Duffield was an accountant. They acquired barges and multi-wheeled transporters and quickly gained a reputation for moving massive loads on land or sea.

In May this year the company bought Normanby Wharf, a site of 27 acres on the South bank of the Tees. It has extended to fabrication work and is now building structures for oil and gas rigs.

The company employs 250 people and has a turnover of about £40m. It has offices in the Middle East, Brazil and Nigeria. With Seatrans of Norway it formed ITM-Seatrans to enhance the heavy lifting-transportation services available to the Scandinavian offshore and construction industries.

Apart from the British company's fleet of flat top barges, it has an anchor handling-tug-supply vessel, the ITM Seafarer, and a vast crane vessel, ITM Mariner, which can lift 200 tonnes loads. A multi-purpose offshore support vessel with a primary role as a cable-layer, the ITM Venturer is now being built. This will lay the cable between Britain and France for the Central Electricity Generating Board to connect the British and French national grids in Spring next year.

The company has given a helping hand to history, too. When the 437-year-old Tudor warship Mary Rose had to be transferred to a restoration barge, ITM Offshore did the delicate job with a 48 axled trailer.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Today. Dealings End, Oct 28. § Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS — SHORTS — MEDIUMS — LONGS — COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN — LOCAL AUTHORITIES — DOLLAR STOCKS — BANKS AND DISCOUNTS — BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES — COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A—B, C—E, F—H, I—N, O—S, T—Z) — FINANCIAL TRUSTS — INSURANCE — INVESTMENT TRUSTS — SHIPPING — MINES — OIL — PROPERTY — PLANTATIONS — MISCELLANEOUS — UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
20.8m	Empire Stores	64	-3	0.1	0.2	..
14.4m	Energy Serv	38½	-2½	1.5	3.9	46.4
311.2m	Eng China Clay	192	-12	12.1b	6.3	15.9
1,281.8m	Ericsson	£36¼	-2¾	62.5	1.7	65.4
13.7m	Erith & Co	72	-2	3.3	4.6	17.3
202.7m	Euro Ferries	73	..	4.9	6.8	8.7
65.8m	Eurotherm Int	245	-5	4.6	1.9	22.2
9,351,000	Evered Hldgs	107	+7	..	..	18.6
16.2m	Evode Group	102	-1	3.5b	3.4	10.1
64.0m	Extel Grp	370	+7	14.3	3.9	20.9
F — H						
5,000,000	FMC	50	-2	..	..	14.3
40.4m	Fairview Est	120	-6	7.3	6.1	5.0
2,954,000	Farmer S.W.	117	-1	13.9	11.9	5.4
1,086,000	Do A	25	..	..	..	..
22.5m	Marshalls Hfx	146	-2	8.6	5.8	8.6
10.2m	Martin News	146	-7	8.6	5.9	6.5
30.3m	Martonair	233	-2	11.4	4.9	13.9
23.5m	Matthews B.	147	-7	7.9	5.4	5.2
6,546,000	May & Hassell	93	+1	5.4	5.8	7.0
1,100,000	Medminster	55	..	5.9	10.7	9.9
79.2m	Menzies J.	286	-7	7.7	2.7	10.0
191.8m	Metal Box	354	+2	16.5	6.5	10.1
12.2m	Metalrax	47	-4	3.1b	6.7	11.4
133.0m	Meyer Int	138	-13	5.4	3.9	11.0
3,870,000	Midland Ind	30	+1	..	..	..
7,696,000	Milletts Leis	146	..	9.9	6.7	..
9,094,000	Mining Supplies	38	-6	0.1	0.4	..
32.2m	Mitchell Cotts	45	+4½	5.2	11.5	11.4
16.6m	Moben Grp	30	-4	0.4	1.2	8.6
49.8m	Transcont Serv	156	-10	13.7	8.7	10.7
121.8m	Transport Dev	91	-1½	6.4	7.1	12.4
56.0m	Travis & Arnold	328	-2	8.2	2.5	12.5
416,000	Trent Hldgs	64	-8	1.0	1.6	13.1
48.3m	Trident TV 'A'	100½	+½	6.4	6.4	26.5
1,560,000	Triefus & Co	39	..	0.2	0.5	..
2,143,000	Triplex Found	36	-1	0.7	2.7	..
649.8m	Trust Hse Forte	169	-9	10.7	6.3	19.2
65.4m	Turner Newall	63	-3	0.4	0.6	..
9,294,000	Turriff	211	-4	8.3	3.9	5.0
73.3m	UBM	125	+1	9.3b	7.4	12.3
102.2m	UEI PLC	195	-28	7.1	3.7	15.5
10.9m	UKO Int	78	+1	..	..	27.2
229.8m	Unigate	105	+4	9.7	9.2	7.1
1,346.9m	Unilever	845	+2	41.2	4.9	10.4
1,738.7m	Do NV	£37½	+⅛	169	4.8	8.6
106.9m	Inv Cap Trust	173	-1	4.8b	2.8	..
13.2m	Japan Assets	44	-1½	0.1	0.3	..
96.1m	Lake View Inv	214	-5	6.1	2.8	..
28.1m	Law Deb Corp	124	..	6.4b	5.2	..
110.2m	Ldn Merch Sec	69	-2	2.2	3.2	..
40.7m	Do Dfd	51	-2	..	..	..
10.5m	Ldn Pru Invest	176	-2	7.9	4.5	..
61.4m	Ldn Trust Ord	67	-2	5.4	8.0	..
71.5m	Merchants Trust	70	-3	3.4	4.9	..
84.5m	Monks	109	-3	3.4	3.1	..
20.7m	Moorside Trust	107	+13	5.0	4.7	..
62.8m	Murray Cal	77	-2	6.3b	8.2	..
993,000	Do 'B'	75	-3	..	..	..
87.8m	Murray Clyde	66½	-2½	2.0	2.9	..
1,687,000	Do 'B'	63	-2	..	..	..
22.9m	Murray Glend	221	-3	4.5	2.0	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE WEEK AHEAD ● by Andrew Cornelius

Timber group to boost Brooke Bond profits

Brooke Bond Group is expected to report pretax profits of £45m for the year to June 30 tomorrow. The improvement on last year's £35.3m is likely to stem from a contribution from the Mallinson-Denny timber group, which has yet to add to group profits since it was acquired in September, 1981.

Despite substantial rationalization of the timber business, *the City is hoping that Mallinson-Denny will recover from* it's £700,000 trading loss at the half-way stage, which was caused by problems in Australia.

Elsewhere, the prospects are *easier to predict*, with a 30 per cent increase in tea prices and lower interest rates helping to ease the effect of the group's high borrowings.

At British Home Stores, which reports on Wednesday, *analysts are looking for pretax* profits of £13m at the interim stage (to September), against £10.9m last time.

This should put the group on course for a total for the full year of about £55m, against £48.9m. Improved food sales are the key to the market's enthusiasm. The emphasis in *recent months has been on* boosting the contribution from the food side which accounts for 15 per cent of group sales, which reached £503m last year.

BHS has been busy revamping its stores to a new "walkway" layout. The first store was opened in Harlow, Essex, *earlier this year and more* recently the Nottingham branch has been converted to the new layout which ensures that food has a prominent position in the new store design.

At the same time, BHS has *taken on the likes of Curry's* and Rumbelows, with a diversification into television sets and *home videos, and its arch-rival,* Marks & Spencer, by selling a new range of keenly-priced men's suits.

Extra profit growth could come from a deal announced with Bejam, the forzen-food specialist chain, to market each other's products. The experiment will be evalutated next year to see whether it should be *extended*.

There will also be keen interest in the contribution *from the BHS stake in its joint-*venture, SavaCentre hypermarket, with J. Sainsbury.

On Wednesday, **Hawker Siddeley** produces interim results for the period to June 30, with the market looking for pretax profits of £53m – down from the £58.5m achieved at the comparable stage last year. Despite the group's manage*ment strength, its emphasis on* overseas and project engineering business in less developed countries is likely to inhibit the group's medium-term profits.

At the annual meeting, the group warned that, although there were grounds for thinking that the recession was lifting, it did not believe that any improvement would show through for some time yet. The second half is likely to prove better than the first with the City looking for pretax profits of £120m and an increased dividend.

Foster Brothers Clothing publishes its results for the six months to August 31 on Thursday, with the market looking for a continuation of the improvement indicated earlier in the year.

As the same stage in 1982, the group made pretax profits of *£1.02m, but the deterioration in* profits over the past three years appears to have been arrested after substantial reorganization and conversions of shops as well as new branch openings.

Also on Thursday, **Sound Diffusion**, the electronic engineering company, reports its half-year results to June 30, with *analysts* looking for pretax profits of between £2m and £2.5m, to put the group on course for £5m for the full year.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Key policy speech by Lawson

The *highlight* of the coming week is the Chancellor's Mansion House speech – one of his key setpiece speeches of the year – in which he is expected to outline his broad approach to monetary policy. Mr Lawson may also give some clues to the outcome of the recently-concluded internal review of monetary policy which, among other things, has looked at ways of formalizing the role of the exchange rate and of incorporating objectives for nominal national income.

The foreign exchange markets have been even more uncertain and volatile than usual in recent days and this pattern seems likely to continue. Signs that the United States recovery remains robust are fuelling renewed fears of higher interest rates, despite on-target money supply growth and low inflation.

Sterling remains mainly on the sidelines, although concerned over possible interruption to Middle-East oil supplies has thrust it briefly into the *limelight from time to time. No* further cut in bank base leading rates is expected in the near future.

Economic indicators out this week include, tomorrow, the public sector borrowing requirment for the second quarter of the 1983-84 financial year, which will indicate how far off-course the Government may be, *and on Thursday the details* of the ½ per cent drop in money suply announced last week.

Today the Department of Trade and Industry publishes its provisional estimate of retail sales for September, followed on Wednesday by the latest cyclical indicators for the British economy and the index of average earnings in August.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's change and week's close
FT Index: 678.5 down 31.3
FT Gilts: 81.10 up 1.07
FT All Share: 427.65 up 16.36
Bargains: 20,917
Datastream USM Leaders Index:94.21 up 3.72
New York: Dow Jones Average: (close) 1263.52 up 8.63
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,323.63 up 238.75
Hongkong: 738.51 up 4.46
Amsterdam:151.3 up 0.9
Sydney: AO Index 692.4 down 17.1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 973.40 up 5.0
Brussels: General Index 127.61 down 1.43
Paris: CAC Index 141.1 up 0.2
Zurich: SKA General Index 289.2 up 1.4

CURRENCIES

Friday's change and week's close
LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5000 down 0.0015
Index 83.6 up 0.3
DM 3.93 up 0.06
FrF 11.9950 up 0.1225
Yen 349.50 up 1.5
Dollar
Index 126.4 up 1.3
DM 2.6200 up 0.064
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5060 down 0.0032
DollarDM 2.5973 up 0.0321
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.575772 down 0.005738
SDR£0.706748 down 0.006381

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9⁷⁄₁₆-9⅜
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝-9¾
3 month DM 5⅞-5¾
3 month Fr F14¹³⁄₁₆-14⅝
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9¼
Treasury long bond 103⅛₃₂-103⁵⁄₃₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Erith, Seafield Gentex, F. Sumner, Thomas Nationwide Transport (quarterly), Wettern Bros.
TOMORROW – Interims: Davis and Newman Holdings, Edith, Firmen and Sons, *Harrisons and Crosfield*, Hunting Petroleum Services, Ibstock Johnsen, Walter Lawrence, London and Northern Group, More O'Ferrall, Whittington International Holdings. **Finals:** Brooke Bond *Group, Castle (GB), Minerals* Oils and Resources Shares Fund, Paterson Zochonis.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: Bankers' Investment Trust, British Home Stores, City of Oxford Investment *Trust, Duport, John Folkes Hefo*, Hawker Siddeley, Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett, Marshall's Universal, Securities Trust of Scotland, Smith St Aubyn, Sun Life Assurance, Telephone Rentals, TR North *America Investment Trust*. **Finals:** Eleco, Grosvenor Group, Kalamazoo, RP Martin, Medminster, Quest Automation, Television South West Holdings.
THURSDAY – Interims: Anchor *Chemical, East Rand Gold* and Uranium, Foster Bros, General Scottish Trust, Gerrard and National, G.T. Asia (Sterling) Fund, London Atlantic Investment Trust, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, *Selincourt, South Diffusion*, SI Group. **Finals:** Wm. Low, Welkom Gold Mining Co.
FRIDAY – Interims: Bluemel Bros., William Cook and Sons (Sheffield), Midsummer Inns, *Uniflex Holdings*. ***Finals:*** Goodman Bros., Lowland Investment, North Sea Assets.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TOMORROW – Ricardo Consulting Engineers, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, SW1 (noon).
WEDNESDAY – Christie-Tyler, Breynmenyn, Bridgend, Mid. Glamorgan (noon).
THURSDAY – George Blair, Royal Station Hotel, Neville Street, Newcastle upon Tyne (2.00); **Capper-Neill**, Corporate Headquarters, Neills Road, Bold, St Helens, Merseyside (2.30); **Estates Property Investment Co.**, Armourers' Hall, 81 Coleman Street, EC2 (noon); **Haynes Publishing Group**, The Crest Suite, Manor Hotel, *Yeovil (noon); Telefusion*, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (noon).
FRIDAY – Breville Europe, Angel Hotel, High Street, Guildford (11.00); **Deborah Services**, Granville & Co., 27/28 Lovat Lane, EC3 (11.30); **Land Investors**, Regent Suite, Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, W1 (noon); **Nolton**, Berystede Hotel, Bagshot Road, Ascot (11.30).

● **Minority** shareholders who fail to accept a take over bid which gives a bidding company control but not outright ownership, may be allowed a higher offer six months later, instead of 12 months as at present.

China approves of link with US curency

Pegging of Hongkong dollar expected to restore stability to colony

By Graham Searjeant

The weekend decision of the Hongkong Government to peg the Hongkong dollar to the US dollar, at HK$7.80, is wxpected to give a powerful psychological boost to stability in the colony *as the new sustem befins* to operate in exchange markets this morning.

The move has been widely welcomed in Hongkong and has been officially approved by China. It was taken to halt the run on the currency brought about by uncertainty over the colony's future after China said it planned to take control when Britain's *lease expired in 1997*.

The New China News Agency yesterday quoted an official of the Hongkong branch of the Bank of China as saying that "taking these measures is better than the so-called non-intervention attitude. Hongkong authorities should be held *responsible for stabilizing* the Hongkong dollar".

The Bank of England, which provided technical assistance in working out the new fixed exchange rate system, which follows nine years of a floating rate, is also thought to believe it is workable.

The Hongkong dollar, which depreciated from under HK$7 to the *US dollar* in May to around HK$8.80 a month ago, as talks over the colony's future turned sour, had recovered sharply in expectation of a currency stabilization plan. In Saturday morning trading, it reached HK$8.08 compared with HK$8.25 on Thursday. (Friday was a local holiday.)

Sir John Brembridge, the colony's financial secretary, said that the fixed rate was based on prevailing market rates.

The new rate will be protected by the Government's exchange fund. This holds foreign currency backing for the colony's *privately* issued supply of bank notes, which started the year at HK$12.6 billion.

In future, if the two note-issuing banks, the Hongkong & Shanghai and the Chartered, want to issue more notes, they must, as backing, pay foreign currency into the exchange fund at the new fixed dollar rate in exchange for additional "certificates of *indebtedness*".

The fall in the local currency was caused largely by a flight of local money rather than trade or international speculation. If cash is now withdrawn to convert into foreign currency, the banks will receive foreign currency from the exchange fund at the fixed rate, causing an immediate loss of liquidity and a countervailing rise in domestic interest rates.

In a move to encourage holdings of Hongkong currency, the Government has abolished its withholding tax on Hongkong dollar deposits. A similar levy on foreign currency deposits was withdrawn earlier to *protet the colony's status as an* international financial centre, giving local people a tax incentive to hold their bank deposits in foreign currency.

Sir John admitted that there may be some upward pressure on interest rates in the short term but thought that "once the stability of the exchange rate becomes evident and accepted, interest rates should fall below present levels."

Tozer to sell timber subsidiary for £3m

By Our Financial Staff

Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn, the international trading group supported by its bankers, has agreed to sell its forest products subsidiary, Price & Pierce, to Sears World Trade (SWT).

SWT is part of Sears Roebuck, the United States stores and mail order conglomerate. It is paying Tozer £3.3m on completion and up to £750,000 over the next 18 months providing various conditions are met.

The sale is the latest in a string of disposals Tozer has made in recent years to help cut losses and reduce borrowings which stand at nearly £90m. The group turned round from *losses of £1.35m* pretax to a £3.94m profit in the first half of this year. Tozer's 86 bankers have agreed to continue support until May, providing a breathing space to work out a financial reconstruction.

Sears is expected to end up paying a little over net worth for Price & Pierce. The 170-year-old timber and pulp broker had net assets of £4.9m at end of last year but this included £1.17m owed by the Mexican private sector which Tozer is having to keep and expects to receive in March.

Tozer will also receive Price & Pierce's net profits for the nine months to September 30.

Sir Montague Prichard, the *chairman of Tozer*, said there had been several interested buyers and a proposal for a management buyout but Sears had made the best offer. Management was happy with the deal.

Price & Pierce made profits of about £3m in 1977 but has suffered with the timber industry. Profits fell from about £600,000 to £62,000 last year although better is expected.

The insurance activities of Price & Pierce are not included in the deal but Sir Montague said talks were well advanced on selling the insurance side which might raise about £1m.

Discussion on Tozer's capital reconstruction is expected to gather pace.

Logica prepares for quote

By Clive Cookson
Technological Correspondent

Logica, Europe's largest independent computer software company, will reveal final details of its stockmarket flotation on Thursday. The prospectus will be published next Monday and dealing begin on *November 2*.

About 30 per cent of the company is to be offered by tender, representing a mixture of new capital and sales by existing shareholders. The minimum tender price will be decided today or tomorrow by Logica, Hoare Govett, its brokers and Close Brothers, the small merchant bank handling the issue.

Although recent troubles in the microcomputer industry have dampended the City's enthusiasm for computer manufacturers, the retention of the software industry still rides high.

Assuming a fully-taxed historic price earnings ratio of 30, Logica would be worth about £50m. The company reported pretax profits up 55 per cent to £3.3m for the year ended June 1983 and a turnover 27 per cent higher at £42m.

Mr Philip Hughes, chairman, and Mr Len Taylor, managing director, said that they would not be making any profit forecasts for the present year, but indicated that business in the first quarter had continued at record levels.

The company turnover has grown by a factor of £200 since its first year of operation in 1970. Profits have *risen more* erratically, although Mr Huges points out that the company has never made a loss.

Logica has had several owners. In the early 1970s, the largest shareholder was an American group, the Planning Research Corporation. In 1979, the National Enterprise Board bought a 30 per cent stake and last year this was bought by a group of staff and institutional shareholders.

Fifty-five per cent of it shares are owned by 220 of the 1500 staff. Several dozen hold stakes worth £500,000 or more.

Feldstein muzzled by White House

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The White House has begun censoring the speeches of President Reagan's top economic advisers in an attempt to avoid another embarrassing confrontation with Mr Donald Regan, the US treasury secretary.

At least twice in a month, Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has been told to alter a planned speech or scrap it.

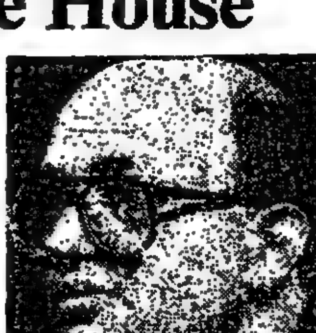
Publicly, Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, has confirmed what he described as "a new review procedure" under which the Administration's top economic officials are required to clear their speeches with the White House communications office.

This is to ensure that the Administration speaks with one voice on economic issues, Mr Speakes said. It is not directed at individuals, he insisted.

Privately, however, officials said the policy is designed to muzzle the outspoken Mr Feldstein who insists on contradicting the president and Mr Regan on the increasingly controversial issue of federal budget deficits.

Mr Feldstein *has constantly* said that the uncontrolled federal deficit is the biggest recent threat to the economy

In one recent speech particularly galling to White House officials, Mr Feldstein said the president should raise taxes immediately because continued inaction on revenue to reduce the deficit threatened the recovery.


Feldstein: unwelcome remarks on deficit policy

On the same day, Mr Regan, who is considered a loyal soldier by White House officials, gave a speech in which he advanced the president's line *that the perils of the deficit have* been exaggerated.

There is no direct link between big deficits and high interest rates, Mr Regan said, adding that the deficits and the economic controversy they had generated will go away in time as the recovery strengthens.

Mr Feldstein joined the Administration from a prominent post at Harvard University to which he has been invited to return.

Aides claim that if Mr Feldstein accepted the Administration *line* and *argued publicly* that the deficit threat was exaggereted, the Harvard post and others would be in doubt.

City Editor's Comment

Welcome for Tebbit made in Japan

Little, surely, could please Mr Norman Tebbit more in his new job as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry than the hints from government sources in Tokyo that Japan is about to launch a new package of economic measures. These are planned to encourage imports, head off further increases in the current account surplus and ease trade tensions.

Such moves would be neatly timed to provide a more positive background to the high-level visit of Japanese officials and businessmen to Britain and the continent next month, and to defuse what might otherwise be some ritually tough talking by the rapidly-briefed Mr Tebbit.

The package will be worked out on Friday, at an economic affairs council headed by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, and Mr Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan.

From our point of view, the Japanese trade surplus is the big target. The private Nomura Research Institute calculates that the current account surplus could be about $28 billion this year, rising to $46 billion by 1986. But Japan is equally worried by unemployment. This is now at a peak, though, in international terms, is minuscule at 2.8 per cent.

The measures will surely include some stimulus to home consumption. But this will not be enough. Mr Nakasone faces, in any case, business worries over his budget deficit and Mr Maekawa sees the rising yen as the main solution to trade strains. He will not, therefore, want to cut already low interest rates far.

Instead, Japan is likely to boost the yen by swallowing its prejudices and opening its financial markets further, reluctantly permitting the yen to play a *greater role as a world* trading and reserve currency.

Mr Tebbit will be more interested in the moves to cut tariffs and to encourage imports by getting more British goods into Japanese shops.

He may reflect, though he will no doubt push the thought to the back of his mind, that what the Japanese are now doing under international pressure contrasts oddly with our own behaviour when we have had proportionately similar trade surpluses and rather more unemployed.

The stamp of success

The Stock Exchange has *understandably taken* the opportunity to link its commission-cutting reforms with pleas for the abolition of the 2 per cent stamp duty *on purchasing shares*.

If costs of dealing need to be cut for the exchange to compete internationally, runs the argument, why keep *London* expensive by keeping the stamp duty?

There is some sense in this, even though a concession allows overseas *holders to pay only* 1 per cent stamp. But the tax will not stop the London Stock Exchange becoming much more competitive than it is today and stamp duties are far too good at raising revenue cheaply, to throw away.

Stamp duties, chiefly on property and securities, are expected to raise almost £1 billion this year. That is nearly as much as capital gains tax and capital transfer tax combined, with much less expense and much less distortion of people's behaviour.

There is a case for spreading the load even further, for instance, by charging a lower rate on shares but including all dealings in Government securities that are now exempt.

Indeed, there is even a case for extending stamp duties *into new growth* areas such as credit card transactions.

Midland Bank awarded double 'A' rating in US

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank, which last week paved the way for it to raise loan capital in the United States, has been assigned an "AA" rating by Standard and Poor, the influential American *debt-rating agency*.

The double "A" rating is in line with most of the big United States banks which were demoted from triple "A" last year. But Midland is being rated less highly than two of its British competitors, Barclays and National Westminster, which have already raised capital in the United States.

Midland signalled its plans to raise finance in the American bond market for the first time when it filed a $400m (£267m) shelf registration last week with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Standard and Poor said the preliminary rating was based on Midland's sound financial position. The bank was adequately capitalized, although asset quality – mainly at the 57 per cent-owned Californian subsidiary, Crocker National – had deteriorated somewhat, the agency said.

Midland's prospectus filed with the SEC reveals that it has lent £1billion to Brazil, £900m to Mexico and £500m to Argentina. This £2.4 billion exposure to Latin America's main debtors represents 5.1 per cent of the group's assets.

It compares with total shareholders' funds of £1.675 billion, but developments in these countries to have an adverse impact on its financial condition.

Arms plants in study for selloff

By Our Financial Staff

The Government has asked Lazard Brothers, the merchank bank, to conduct an investigation into the Royal Ordnance Factories, and make recommendations on whether they should be privatized.

Latest profit figures for the factories, which make arms and munitions for the Ministry of Defence, showed that they earned £68m before tax. It has been widely assumed *that they* would command a price of about £300m if they were sold to the public.

Officially, Lazard has been asked to advise on matters concerning the transition to Companies Act status. But it was understood last night that the brief would be wide ranging, and would discuss alternatives to full privatization, the possibility of sale to the private sector of some or all of the factories, and the combining of the ordnance factories with other interests – like the warship yards.

Philippines delay paying debts

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Capital flight and severe balance of payments problems have forced the Philippines to seek a moratorium on loan repayments. The Governments has asked international bankers for a 90-day delay on repayment of loan principal falling due in the next three months.

Manufacturers Hanover, the big United States bank which is chairing a newly formed advisory committee of 10 banks, said that the committee had agreed to the request and would be reviewing the country's 1983-84 financial plan.

With foreign debts put at $18 billion (£12 billion), of which $4.5 billion is short-term, the Philippines is believed to be the biggest borrower in Asia after Indonesia and South Korea.

It is the first big Asian country to find itself unable to meet debt repayments.

Mounting political tensions since the assassination of the opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, in August have led to a heavy outflow of capital from the country. The rapid worsening in the balance of payments has drained the country's hard currency reserves.

● New disagreements have emerged within Argentina's Government over negotiations to reschedule part of the country's estimate $40billion foreign debt.

A senior Air Force source says renegotiation of state company debts should be postponed until after the general elections on October 30.

Brazil pay agreement in balance

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The conflict over wages between *Brazil's* government and Congress is set to reach a climax this week. A presidential decree which has been in operation since mid-July, setting all wage *rises* at 80 per cent of inflation, expires on October 26, and a Bill proposing to make the decree law is being laid before Congress today.

The IMF and the banks see qage cutting measures as essential if Brazil is to reduce its soaring inflation rate. Loans are dependent upon the measures being implemented.

The Bill has to be voted on by the House within the next 10 days, it otherwise becomes law automatically. But Oppostion parties plan to force a vote. The Government's PDS Social Democratic Prty cannot count on a majority to pass the Bill.

The planning minister, Senor *Delfin Netto*, is anxious that a virtually identical decree, should be announced by the president to replace the present one, and that this process should be repeated until inflation falls to an acceptable level, hoped to be in 1985.

However, several other ministers want to avoid this drastic and certainly undemocratic course.

Formulas whereby the lowest paid could receive 100 per cent of the inflation rate are now being examined. The problem here is that more than half of all Brazilian wageearners get less than the minimum wage, about £110, the suggested cut-off point. To allow this massive number of people to maintain their purchasing power, that of the higher paid would have to *be cut substantially more*.

The big problem is that time is running out fast. The board of the IMF meets early in November with the hope of *ratifying a new agreement* with Brazil. Without the agreement efforts to persuade bankers to renew existing loans and make massive new loans to Brazil will come to nothing. But IMF ratification depends on a wages law being firmly in place.

About 450 British and European banks will meet Brazil's central bank governor, in London tomorrow to discuss the $12bn loan and rescheduling package being requested of banks. They are being asked to provide $6.5bn of new loans and reschedule *$5.5bn of 1984* repayments over nine years.

US hotel chain expanding into Britain

Ramada seeking rooms to grow

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

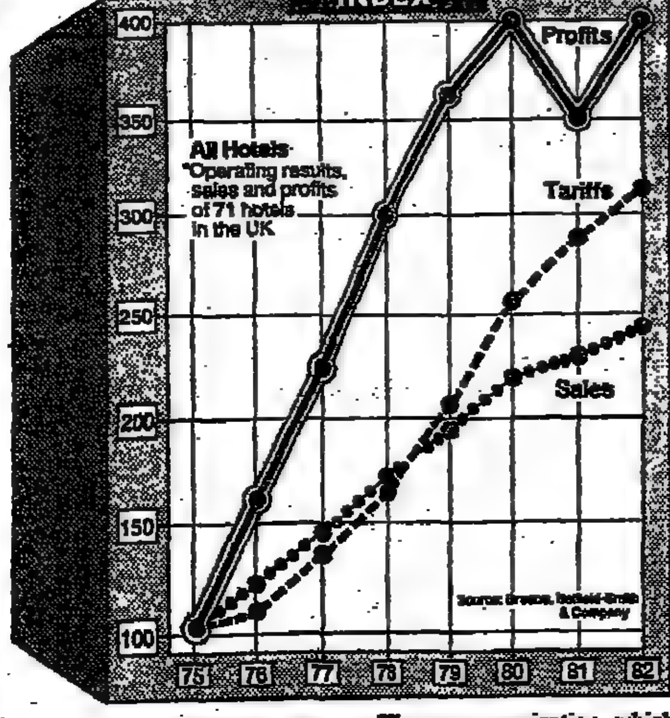
Arozona-based Ramada, the world's third largest hotel chain, will *soon* launch a hotels development and financing operation in Britain which is expected initially to raise more than £65m, enough for up to five Ramada hotels to open in key centres in rapid succession.

The operation will minimize Ramada's capital involvement while maximizing fund raising to build a United Kingdom chain managed by Ramada aimed at what it has identified as an expanding sector. Elegant hotel standards with prices at the upper end of the medium-price bracket is the kernal of Ramada's strategy.

A new hotel in Edinburgh and conversion of an existing new hotel building in Manchester are likely to be among the first schemes off the ground. A central London hotel is also being sought.

Ramada, whose only British presence *has been its marketing* of the Gloucester in Kensington in a deal with the Rank Organization, last week opened a new Ramada in the centre of *Reading*. Ramada has a 17 per cent stake in this venture with one main backer.

And Ramada is close to forming a joint venture company in which one-third stakes will be held by a construction-based British development company and a City institutional investor.



The new organization, which should be operating by the first quarter of next year, will take a 51 per cent stake in new ventures, with the rest of the backing attracted from sources mostly local to the project.

Mr Bill Grau, Ramada's executive vice-president (international), said: "This will increase our purchasing muscle by 12 to 15 times. It means our first three new ventures should run more or less in parallel."

Ramada had mistakenly missed earlier chances of moving into Britain, he added. He saw a British chain as a crucial bridge as Ramada builds up its United States-European customer traffic. Ramada has eight hotels in Europe out of 620 world wide.

In the United States Ramada has found more hotel users are trading up from "no frills" establishments while luxury hotel users are becoming more price sensitive. Ramada's aim is to profit from both these trends. Mr Grau believes that as Britain pulls out of the recession similar trends will become evident here.

Other American-based international chains are already hurrying to increase their presence in Britain, led by Holiday Inn and Sheraton.

Sales and operating profits of British hotels are still rising according to the latest trends survey from Greene, Belfield-Smith, the specialist consultants on the hotel industry.

USM REVIEW

Page turns to City for expansion in US

When a leading publicly quoted company decides to look around for a new finance director or accountant, paying around £40,000 a year, it often turns to the likes of the Michael Page Parnership to select the most suitable applicant.

It has certainly proved to be a big money spinner for Mr Michael Page, chairman , and fellow director Mr Bill McGregor, both qualified accountants, who got together in 1976 when they discovered there was a hole in the market for professional job appointments to be filled.

With a £4,000 loan from the bank the two men formed MPP – the rich man's version of the Alfred Marks Bureau.

Now the group boasts over 1,500 clients including BP, Plessey, BTR, Esso and Mobil. Page's fees usually amount amount to 17 per cent of the first year's total salary an last year fee income reached £1.5m. This year it should exceed £2.25m. On average there are 150 applicants for each job advertised.

Operating from five major cities in the UK the froup has recently opened a new office in New York which it hopes to use as a .springboard for the lucrative US recruitment consultancy market. But this will need extra finance.

As a result the group is arranging a placing with brokers Phillips & Drew of around 25 per cent of the equity, valuing the company at about £5m. The shares should come to market on a price/earnings ratio. In the past three years pretax prifits have grown from £96,000 to £219,000. For the current year the froup should be capable of £500,000.

The placing will consist partly of new shares and some existing shares. "A public quote is now essential to us for future growth", Mr Page says.

It looks as though much of the group's growth will now take place in the US where it already has a reciprocal agreement with one American firm. Although the group's strenght lies in accountancy it also takes in banking and financial services. Dealings in the shares should start in November.

The champagne was flowing at Fitch & Co, the interior design consultants, on Friday, after the group landed its latest contract. Mr Rodney Fitch, *chairman*, had just *clinched* a deal to convert the 440-shop Timpson shoe chain. Two experimental conversions have already been completed.

The deal will mean that earlier analysts' forecasts of £1.1m for the current year will almost certainly need upgrading. The shares held steady at 275p.

The latest record profit figures from computer component distributors CPU Computers, whose first small business computer was launched last week, highlights the dubious benefits of a USM listing before achieving a full listing.

The company is 10 years old and very conservatively managed. It came to the USM last June, paying its advisers, Kleinwort Benson, £400,000 in raising £1, a huge expense compared with the £100,000 paid by Good Relations and a meagre £12,000 by Kennedy Brookes.

The company has now decided to seek a full listing as soon as possible

It looks as though the worst may be over for Heelamat, the heel bar operator and the first company to join the USM, in November 1980. After meeting its original pretax profits forecast of £606,000 things have taken a turn for the worse. In 1982 profits tumbled to £382,000 and although they have recovered to £401,000 this year they are still below par.

But tomorrow's annual meeting might provide shareholders with some better news. Mr Michael Strom, chairman, is expected to reveal that the group is now on its way to a full recovery. Close observers expect the group to easily exceed market estimates of around £500,000. The shares ended the week at 70p compared with the 1980 placing price of 82p.

Full-year figures are expected from Castle (GB), the bathroom and kitchen equipment distributor – the first since it joined the USM in May. At the time the group forecast pretax profits of £1.1m and is expected to comfortably match this figure with a final outcome of £1.15m.

However, the group's share performance since it joined the USM has been disappointing. The 3.6 million shares were placed by Grieveson Grant at 80, but opened at a discount and continued to drift lower. Despite a brief rally the shares closed on Friday at 76p.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
12.6m	A & G Security	238	-12	2.6	1.1	45.1
9,688,000	A & M Hire	22	-1½	0.3	1.3	28.6
7,945,000	Aeronite	158	..	3.6	2.8	25.1
1,458,000	Acsis Jewel	27	+1	..	..	..
20.2m	Adam Leisure	81	-2	1.4	1.8	14.1
7,562,000	Aerospace Eng	159	-6	13.9	8.8	9.7
11.5m	Aidcom Int	60	..	0.9	1.0	67.2
15.4m	Air Call	400	-38	8.0	2.0	19.0
14.2m	Airship Ind	113	-1	2.9	9.0	9.4
10.1m	Anglo Nordic	32	..	22.0	5.3	11.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,852,000	Garfunkels	168	+3	2.7b	1.6	17.4
12.9m	Gee (Cecil)	119	..	3.0	2.5	22.6
5,611,000	Gilbert Hse Inv	21	+1	..	..	..
2,794,000	Godwin Warren	78	-3	2.0b	2.6	11.3
2,252,000	Gould Laurence	110	..	4.3b	3.9	..
7,935,000	Grainger Tst	183	..	5.4b	3.0	..
1,162,000	Greenwich Cable	43	-6	..	..	..
965,000	Guernsey At Sec	143	..	..	..	62.2
3,600,000	HB Electronics	90	-5	1.8	1.8	17.6
2,010,000	Hadland Hldgs	63	-8	3.6	5.7	..
48.3m	Hadson Pet	78	-20	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,700,000	Pict. Petrol	85	+5	..	..	..
2,200,000	Pineapple Dance	110	-8	8.0b	7.3	12.6
20.5m	Polytech Marine	232	-7	2.9n	1.2	62.7
3,460,000	Promotions Hse	29	+1	1.0	3.4	..
2,751,000	Radio City	125	-7	8.0b	6.4	14.6
15.5m	Rayford Sup	221	..	7.0	3.2	11.3
2,764,000	Ramar Hldgs	85	-8	7.1	8.4	14.4
15.1m	Real Time Cont	216	+6	2.9b	1.3	36.5
1,051,000	Reliant Motor	19	-2	..	..	5.1
61.9m	Renishaw	201	-17	1.6	0.8	71.8
13.4m	Resource Tech	147	-10	..	..	16.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets wait for a Fed-inspired thaw

American notebook

The policies of the Federal Reserve are under keener scrutiny than usual as the financial markets wait with increasing nervousness for a sign that its attitude to monetary restraint will change.

This policy has been in effect for six months. In that time there has been almost no change in the level of banks' reserves.

This freeze, on banks' reserves has produced a sharp slowdown in monetary growth. In the week of October 5, the level of money M1 was only $2.7 billion greater than the level in the week of June 8.

The markets will not tolerate for long any boost to money growth. That indicates how deep-seated is the fear of inflation and of loss of values in the bond markets.

The situation in the financial markets is beginning to look more like that in the first half of last year. Then the Fed was continuing its tight money policy initiated in April 1981, and interest rates were declining.

As Mr Partrick Savin, the talented monetary economist for Drexel Burnham Lambert, said last week: "Having 'tightened' by slowing reserve growth and having pushed money back into its target zone, the Fed's next move is likely to be towards 'ease'.

"Consequently, we anticipate that by December, with money growth comfortably within its targets, the Fed is likely to accelerate the injection of non-borrowed reserves from its present low level of 1 to 2 per cent, so as to ensure sufficient growth in money in 1984, allowing the economy to exhibit further growth.

"Fed funds would trade lower in this scenario and, with money in its target range, inflation fears should shrink, allowing the bond market to reduce its present elevated risk premium."

Last week, the bond bears managed a fairly successful attack on the bond prices, invoking supposed "disappointment that the fed had not eased after all" and also invoking Mr Paul Volcker's speech to the American Bankers Association on the previous weekend in which he declared the central bank's continuing commitment to the control of *inflation*.

If this were a cut and dried issue, there might perhaps be less heat in the argument between Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Mr Martin Feldstein.

Mr Donald Regan is arguing that the federal deficits are not pushing up interest rates;

Feldstein's stand reflects the dominant thinking in the Federal Reserve, where the long-standing view is that deficits are inflationary.

The Treasury fears this view because it can encourage the Federal Reserve to maintain tight money for too long. And looking into 1984, Treasury officials among others fear the Fed may maintain its tight money policy for so long as to jeopardize the prospects for a buoyant economy.

Maxwell Newton

APPOINTMENTS

Edwardes successor is named

Mercury Communications: Air Chief Marshall Sir Douglas Lowe is to become chairman when Sir Michael Edwardes relinquishes the position at the end of the year.

Sedgwick Group: Mr M. A. Butt has been appointed chairman of Sedgwick UK, succeeding Mr R. C. Steven. Mr Butt will continue as chairman of Sedgwick International and Mr Steven will remain a director of Sedgwick Group until he retires on December 31.

Christian Salvesen: Mr Reg Mills becomes group financial controller from October 31.

Midland International Trade Services (USA) Corporation, New York: Mr Kenneth Brown has been appointed president and chief executive officer.

Barclays Development Capital: Mr Charles Morland, a director of Barclays Merchant Bank, has become a non-executive director.

Grieveson, Grant and Co: Mr M. G. Bedford and Dr Bernard Donoughue have been taken into partnership.

Brooke Bond Group: Mr A. M. Heath, group marketing director of British-American Tobacco Company, has been made a non-executive director.

Chubb Fire Security: Mr Cyril Green has become managing director. He was previously operational managing director (European Division). Mr Green succeeds Mr Philip Crossland, who has become managing director of Chubb & Son.

Hogg Robinson (Benefit Consultants): Mr Alan Culverhouse has been appointed regional director, sales and marketing.

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations: Dr Richard Arnold, director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry is to become executive vice-president in succession to Mr Michael Peretz who is retiring. Dr Arnold will be leaving the ABPI to take up his new post in Geneva early next year.

Mace: Mr Derek Abbot becomes chief executive, from October 31.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Danks Gowerton
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £1.8m (profit £242,000)
Loss per share 18.65p (profit 3.018p)
Turnover £18.1m £12.1m
Net dividend 0.25p (0.75p)

Prince of Wales Hotels
Half-year to 6.7.83
Pretax profit £79,00 (£38,00)
Turnover £5.3m (£5m)
Net interim dividend 1p (0.75p)

Reunion Properties
Half year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1m (loss £370,000)
Turnover £11.7m £11.5m
Net interim dividend none (same)

Lee Cooper Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £5.2m (£5m)
Stated earnings 13.67p (16.23p)
Turnover £48m (£45m)

Scottish Heritable Trust
Half year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £451,000 (£61,000)
Stated earnings 2.52p (0.04p)
Turnover £9.6m £12m
Net interim dividend 1p (same)

Allebone and Sons
Half-year to 31.7.83
Pretax loss £97,000 (£156,000)
Loss per share 1.3p (2.1p)
Turnover £6.3m (£6.3m)
Net interim dividend None (same)

Rosehaugh
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2.2m [illegible]
Stated earnings 29p (24.8p)
Turnover £14.6m £16.3m
Net dividend 2.87p (2.45p)

Bar & Wallace Arnold Trust
Half-year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £482,000 (£323,000)
Stated earnings 7.13p (5.33p)
Turnover £79m (£54m)
Net interim dividend 2p



Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1986	102.50	10.04
C.I.B.C. 14½% 1984	102.00	9.05
Wells Fargo 16½% 1984	102.85	10.21
Continental Illinois 14¾% 1984 (EW)	105.50	10.14
G.M.A.C. 16½% 1985	106.75	10.36
G.M.A.C. 16% 1986	106.38	10.92
Elf Aquitaine [illegible] 1985	96.00	11.20
J. C. Penny 13¾% 1986	102.88	11.26
I.B.M. World Trade 14¾% 1986	102.88	12.76
A.R.D.B. 13% 1986	105.50	11.20
Mobil Expl. 13¾% 1986	105.75	11.14
Citicorp 10% 1988	98.00	10.84
Southern California Edison 16¾% 1986	107.50	13.66
R.C.A. 16¼% 1987	104.50	13.62
Japan Development Bank 16¼% 1987	110.25	11.26
Occidental 16½% 1987	109.50	13.36
Nordic Investment Bank 16¼% 1987	98.00	11.04
Amoco U.K. 13¾% 1988	105.25	12.17
[illegible] 11¾% 1988	100.63	11.51
Montana Power 16¾% 1989	106.50	13.20
Manufacturers Hanover 10¾% 1989	94.00	11.97
Trans Canada Pipeline 16% 1989	112.00	14.21
Coca Cola 11¾% 1989	102.75	11.09
Dresser 12¼% 1989	104.00	11.53
Walt Disney 12¼% 1989	104.38	11.35
Electricite de France 11¾% 1990	96.38	12.00
Citycorp 10¾% 1990	95.25	11.85
World Bank 10¾% 1990	96.50	11.55
Ontario Hydro 13¾% 1991	108.13	11.75
E.I.B. 11% 1991	95.75	11.95
B.M.W. 10¾% 1991	96.63	11.49
Barclays Bank 8¾% 1992	84.25	11.40
Amex 16% 1992	111.00	13.90
E.E.C. 14% 1995	109.13	12.98
Richardson Vicks 11½% 1994	96.88	12.04
Prudential 10¼% 1993	96.13	11.22
Getty Oil 10½% 1994	94.38	11.18
C.N.R. 16½% 1996	112.25	13.17

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
General Electric 4¼% 1987	132.00	-0.08
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	109.00	0.07
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988 (BA)	92.00	25.82
Ford 6% 1988	117.00	-1.00
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	100.50	153.66
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	111.50	18.35
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	127.00	-2.57
Revlon 4¾% 1987	92.05	21.00
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	90.00	12.16
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	89.50	38.02
Northern Telecom 7% 1977	177.00	-1.00

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
World Bank 8% 1990	102.25	7.75
World Bank 9% 1992	106.50	7.94
Comm Nat Tele 7¾% 1985	96.65	8.26
E.E.C 8% 1994	99.15	8.12

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.10	9.80
I.B.J. 1985	100.35	10.15
Offshore Mining 1986	100.85	10.82
Midland Bank 1987	100.95	9.63
Credit National	99.95	10.88
G.Z.B. 1989	100.25	10.82
Barclays Bank 1990	100.90	10.06
B.N.P. 1991	99.55	10.76
Midland Bank 1992	101.00	9.90
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.70	10.74
Nat West 1994	100.80	10.04
Barclays Bank 1995	100.40	10.79

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Yields Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURES					
Allied-Ly	7½	89/94	74¼*	9.77	11.72
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOC Group	12¼	12/17	98	12.41	12.41
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	129¾*	12.77	12.59
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	75¾	11.26	12.47
Imp Brew	10¼	90/95	89¾	11.46	11.85
Distillers	7½	88/93	74¾	9.82	11.59
Distillers	10½	93/98	90¾	11.83	11.91
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONVERTIBLE LOANS					Prem Disc
BOC Group	9	01/06	165	5.316	-4.2
Bell (A)	9½	98/01	150	6.306	-1.2
B.H.S.	5	92	150	5.835	4.8
Habitat M.	9½	98/01	186	5.058	-0.9
Hanson Tst	9½	01/06	221	4.222	-6.2
Imp Group	8	85/90	93*	2.100	-4.8
Rio Tinto	9½	95/00	125½	7.586	11.9
Thorn EMI	7	92/98	152	6.538	4.7
Land Secs.	10	90/95	295	4.777	-2.3

* Ex Dividend
Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Offshore and International Funds			
		Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd, PO Box 284 St Helier, Jersey. 0534 76077			
196.2	-4.7	Dollar Inc.	190.5	198.50	11.57
208.0	-1.6	Eastern Int	193.3	202.4	0.89
84.7	-0.7	Govt Secs	80.5	84.0	11.80
151.4	+0.3	Sterling Fnd (3)	153.5	152.7	0.31
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd, 1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741			
47.4	..	Unigilt Trust	44.8	47.4	10.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

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Ryder Cup:

Faldo is Europe's winged keel as America sail onwards in search of a favourable wind

From Mitchell Platts, Palm Beach, Florida

Severiano Ballesteros and Fuzzy Zoeller kept the 25th Ryder Cup finely balanced when they halved the first of the 12 singles on the Champion Course at the PGA National Golf Club here yesterday. Europe and the United States entered the final day locked together at 8-8 and the biennial match remained on a knife edge as Ballesteros and Zoeller enjoyed a game of two halves. Initially the Spaniard held control after a miraculous run of four birdies in succession from the fourth took him from one down to three holes ahead.

Ballesteros holed from five yards at the fourth and fifth and then, after being 50 yards short of the green in two, he chipped over a huge bunker to eight yards and successfully holed for an unlikely birdie four. Another five yard putt for a two at the short seventh gave him a sound advantage which he held through to the twelfth, where Zoeller won his first hole since the second with a birdie.

Ballesteros lost the 13th and 14th through his own errors, three-putting the latter, and Zoeller astonishingly went ahead when he holed from 15 feet for a two at the short 15th. Ballesteros replied by winning the next with a 20-foot birdie putt and the two golfers came to the 18th all square. Both drove into the rough but Ballesteros, with a terrible lie, could force the ball only 20 yards forward into a bunker. He now had 245 yards to the green but he produced an incredible three wood to leave the ball only 18 feet left of the pin, but six inches into the surrounding rough. With Zoeller, on in three, cutting close for a safe par the Spaniard fluffed his chip five feet short. The European captain Tony Jacklin could hardly watch as Ballesteros lined up the putt. But with a strong, solid stroke he successfully holed to halve the match.

In many respects it represented a point lost but the European camp was still oozing with confidence especially as Nick Faldo made a birdie two at the seventeenth to edge out Jay Haas 2 and 1.

Foursomes
Faldo and Langer beat Kite and Floyd, 3 and 2.
Torrance and Cañizares lost to Wadkins and G Morgan, 7 and 5.
B Waites and K Brown lost to C Strange and J Haas, 3 and 2.
Ballesteros and Way beat Watson and Gilder, 2 and 1.
Fourball
Waites and Brown beat Morgan and Zoeller, 2 and 1.
Faldo and Langer lost to Watson and Haas, 2 and 1.
Ballesteros and Way beat Floyd and Strange, 1 hole.
Torrance and I Woosnam halved with Crenshaw and Peete.
Singles
Ballesteros halved with Zoeller.
Faldo beat Haas, 2 and 1.

Considering that Faldo has won five tournaments in Europe this year, it was, perhaps, slightly surprising to hear him insist that his achievement on Saturday in winning two games with Bernard Langer represented the "most exciting day of his entire career". In the morning he partnered Langer to a 4 and 2 win over Calvin Peete and Ben Crenshaw. Faldo had five birdies to help Europe gain their only point in the second of the fourball series which the United States won 2½–1½.

On Friday, Faldo and Langer had played twice, winning once so when they stepped back on to the first tee on Saturday afternoon, they faced a severe examination both mentally and physically. There opponents in the foursomes were Ray Floyd and Tom Kite, who were fresh after having the morning off. Faldo and Langer, however, knew that by the end of the afternoon they would have spent a total of 16 hours on the course over two days.

By now Faldo could be excused if he simply went through the motions. He had already played seven exhausting rounds under intense pressure in the world matchplay championships at Wentworth before boarding Concorde and flying to the United States with the team last Monday.

But Faldo, who retains peak fitness by jogging over the fields and through the woods near his Hertfordshire home in the picturesque village of Ayot St Lawrence, diligently addressed every shot. Since he was first attracted to the game after watching Jack Nicklaus on television in the early seventies, his one burning desire has been to carve a place in the record books. To that extent, he still has some way to travel if he is to emulate such achievements as those of Jacklin, who won open championships on both sides of the Atlantic. But by the time Floyd and Kite had been eclipsed, Faldo knew that as far as the Ryder Cup was concerned, his record spoke volumes for his ability.

Peter Oosterhuis has the finest British record in these biennial matches. He won 14 of his 27 games in six appearances between 1971 and 1981. But Faldo took his number of wins to 10 from 15 games following his three point haul with Langer. That measure of success, against the finest players in the world, provides further evidence of his battling qualities.

It was an inspired decision by Jacklin to put Faldo and Langer together. The two golfers struck a sound understanding with Langer, driving the ball prodigious distances, providing Faldo with the opportunity to attack the greens. He brought over a five wood for that specific purpose but with Langer striking the ball so far, Faldo was often going for even the longest of holes with an iron. As Nicklaus reflected: "They killed us on the par five."

If Faldo had a day to remember on Saturday, then Paul Way, aged 20, enjoyed a week he will never forget. Jacklin threw him in at the deep end, asking him to play in every match, and Way responded by winning 2½ points out of four in partnership with Severiano Ballesteros before the singles started. Way, of course, benefited enormously from being shepherded by the Spaniard.



Inspired pairing: Faldo and Langer earn their stripes as Ryder Cup men

Dobson and Miss New retain trophy

By Nicholas Keith

Beverley New and Keith Dobson, from the Lansdown Club, Bath, retained the Worplesdon Foursomes Trophy yesterday but not without giving themselves a fright. They always seemed in control of their final against Nicola McCormack (Porters Park) and Neil Briggs (Berkhamsted), but they let slip a dormie three advantage and eventually won only with a birdie at the 19th.

After Saturday's deluge the weather was reasonably kind with cool sunshine punctuated by the odd blustery shower. The accent was very much on youth with Miss New the oldest of the finalists at 23 – both men are 19 and Miss McCormack is just 18.

The holders started with a birdie at the first where Dobson holed his putt from off the back of the green but he hooked his drive into a ditch at the second and allowed his opponents to square the match.

However, Dobson and Miss New were two up at the turn having won the 5th and 8th. They extended their lead at the 582 yards 11th where they won with a six after both men had driven into a bunker.

Some brave putting by Briggs kept his side's hopes alive as the play became somewhat scrappy on the inward nine. Standing dormie three on the tee at the short 16th (193 yards), Miss New pushed her drive into an impenetrable place in the woods and then a hooked tee shot by Dobson cost them the 17th

At the last Miss McCormack played a marvellous bunker shot to the side of the hole and Dobson missed a nine foot putt for the match. But he made no mistakes at the first extra hole where Miss New put a lovely approach to eight feet

Semi-final: Miss B New and K Dobson bt Mrs H Kaye and D Longmuir, 4 and 3; Miss N McCormack and N Briggs bt Mr and Mrs J Thornhill, 3 and 2.
Final: Miss New and Dobson bt Miss McCormack and Briggs at the 19th.

IN BRIEF

Christie retains unbeaten record

Errol Christie extended his unbeaten professional record to nine wins with another devastating performance, at the Willenhall Social Club in Coventry on Saturday. The 20-year-old Coventry middleweight boxer stopped Doug James, the Welsh champion, after one minute of the fourth round.

James, a last-minute substitute, was knocked down inside a minute with a crunching blow to the side of the jaw, and was nursing a swollen left eye and a bloody nose by the next round. But he kept going until the end came when Christie got home with a succession of lefts and rights, followed by one ferocious left hook.

ATHLETICS: Hugh Jones, the top British marathon runner, narrowly failed to win the Chicago event yesterday. Joseph Nzau of Kenya beat him by a second to win in a course record time of 2hr 9min 46sec. Another Kenyan, Simon Kilili, finished third in 2:10.51.

● Another gallant British loser was Nat Muir of Scotland, who finished six seconds behind the Frenchman, Thierry Watrice, winner of the Paris 20 kilometres road race yesterday in 57min 15sec. The Belgian Alex Agelsteens was third.

ICE HOCKEY: Dundee Rockets' hopes of further progress in the European Cup disappeared when they conceded seven goals without reply in the first period of their home leg against Rodovre, Robert Pryce Writes. Wood (2) and Walker eventuall scored for Dundee, but the Danish champions won 12-3 (21-5) on aggregate).

● The Minister for Sport, Neil Macfarlane, yesterday officially reopened Nottingham Ice Stadium after improvement work costing £500,000.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly pulled off Ireland's first win in the Tour of Lombardy race by completing the 158-mile rainswept course fractionally ahead of the US world road champion Greg Lemond yesterday. The Dutch rider Hennie Kuiper began the final sprint 250 yards from the finish with Moser in hot pursuit, before Kelly, aged 27, first edged in front of Lemond.
RESULT: 1, S Kelly, (Ire) 6 hrs 27mins 36 sec; 2, G Lemond, (US); 3, Van Der Poel, (Neth); 4, H Kuiper, (Neth); 5, F Moser, (It); 6, G Glaus, (Switz); 18, S Roche, (Ire), all same time.

TENNIS: Surrey regained the women's title they last held in 1980 when they beat Middlesex in the final of the Inter County hard court championships, sponsored by Prudential, yesterday. They won 5-2 to take the title

RUGBY LEAGUE: The itinerary for the British team's tour of New Zealand next year is: July 10 or 11 Northern Districts at Whangarei; July 14, New Zealand, First International at Auckland; July 15, NZ Maoris at Huntly; July 18, Central Districts at Wellington; July 22, New Zealand, Second International at Christchurch; July 25, South Island at Christchurch or Greymouth; July 29, New Zealand, Third International at Auckland; July 31, Auckland at Auckland.

SNOOKER: Bill Werbeniuk found the combination of a nervous twitch, a new cue and an in-form Irishman, Eugene Hughes, far too much to handle and suffered a 5-0 whitewash in the second round of the £60,000 Professional Players tournament in Bristol yesterday.

RUGBY UNION: TOURING SIDES RUN INTO THE RAINY SEASON



Two down but always one up: Scott and England dominated the spirited Canadians (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Canadians are a proper caution

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England XV 27
Canada 0

When the players had wiped away the water from their eyes and the press wrung the rain from their notebooks, when the 6,200 souls who had braved some of the vilest weather of the autumn were steaming gently in front of their fires, all probably arrived at the same conclusion on Saturday's game at Twickenham: that it is impossible to play a decent game of rugby when the wind blusters and swirls and the rain sluices down as it from a giant watering can.

There were elements of the crowd who, with England 21 points to the good, called upon them to run the ball heedless of the factors which demanded that the wise player modified just such ambition. The overall result therefore, in terms of England's next outing against New Zealand in five weeks time, must be viewed with caution and judgements on individuals reserved. England scored three goals and three penalty goals, figures which indicate a quite remarkable goal kicking performance by Hare, who judged the gale to perfection a landed every kick he was called upon to make.

The Canadians can be praised without reservation. They concluded their tour with a performance of courage and character: with the weather's undermining of any constructive play attempted by England, they made matters quite uncomfortable for their hosts. They tackled their hearts out, they spoiled, their heads never dropped even when Wyatt's goal kicking form deserted him, and with an ounce more fortune they would have ended the game with a try.

England dominated the set pieces, as they must have known they would, and the only surprise was that they managed to lose a ball against the head after nearly 80 minutes spent pushing Canada off their scrum ball with the monotonous regularity. They rucked reasonably well too, though their mauling was less effective, and ran through a whole series of back row moves which, with tidier finishing, would have produced a couple more tries.

But once the ball arrived in midfield, things went astray. Perhaps both sets of backs could have learned from the Japaneses who, in conditions far less vile the previous week, fitted their three-quarters with gloves to help them grip the ball. As Wheeler, England's captain said afterwards, the game had to be close to the forwards which did not prevent Dodge from nearly finding a way through the packed ranks of Canada.

The one run of note from the wings came after Carleton had left the field at half time with a heamatoma on the thigh. He was replaced by Stringer, who rampaged down the blind side and set up a ruck where Canada were penalized and Winerbottom was despatched to the line for the only try of the second half.

With eight minutes remaining, Canada paid only their second visit to the England 22 and nearly made the most of it. Palmer was so close to MacLean's kick through that England would not have grumbled if he had been given the try, and then Jones pursued Delaney's little chip only for the ball to beat both him and the covering Davies to the dead ball line.

Even on a day when errors could not be avoided, England will look closely at the penalty count against them including two for showing dissent at the referee's decision. The may also ponder the use of Syddall at tapped penalty moves: the Waterloo lock, who had four stitches inserted in a cut over one eye, did not move his 18 stone with the greatest conviction and it maybe that Scott would be a better bet at such ploys.

It would be incidious to pick out Canadian heros from such a team effort, but it is hard to resist naming Russell for his excellence in defence, and his willingness to counter at the least opportunity. Richard Greenwood, the England coach quite rightly congratulated the players of both sides and the referee for making such a whole-hearted contest of it. At the same time, he pointed out how well his players had dominated possession.

Hare's first two penalties were followed by the award of a penalty try after an eight man shove had taken England over the line before Canada collapsed the scrum. Hare converted and kicked a third longer penalty before the England forwards combined down the blind side of a ruck to put Youngs over for a try, which Hare improved, as he did Winterbottom's second half try.

ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester); J Carleton (Orrell) (rep N Stringer, Wasps), P W Dodge (Leicester), S J Halliday (Bath), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); G H Davies (Wasps), N G Youngs (Leicester); P A G Rendall (Wasps), P J Wheeler (Leicester, capt), G S Pearce (Northampton), J D G Gadd (Gloucester), J D Sydall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), J P Scott (Cardiff).
CANADA: M Wyatt; P Palmer, J Delaney, G Fraser, C Jones; P MacLean, I MacMillan (capt); G Dukelow, J Vivien, R Breen, A Godziek, G Jennings, R Strang, Z Cvitz, R Russell.
Referee: W Jones (Wales).

Japanese weather the storm

By Gerald Davies

Neath 21
Japan 21

It is well worth bearing a thought for the Japanese as they enter the final week of their tour. They have nnot had much luck with the weather and as they have progressed to Wales the weather has grown steadily worse. It rained heavily in Abertillery, the wind blew in Haverfordwest, and in Neath on Saturday the wind and rain came together with a vengance. All this has played havoc with a team which, unlike any other, depends almost entirely on swift snappy handling and running to win matches and is ill-equipped, when the weather takes a turn for the worse, to play a tighter game.

Consequently examples of their skill have been sporadic. After Saturday they are not without their share of luck however. To everyone's surprise the game ended in a draw at the Knoll as Neath's three goals and a penalty were answered with a goal and five penalties.

Neath were unquestionably the superior side and for an hour seemed to have it all their own way. Thematch resembled a training practice on occasions, but one which would cause many a sleepless night to the club coach. Perhaps the weather was to blame.

Whenever they did break down Neath scored, only for Kobayashi to be given opportunities to kick penalties. Harris got the first point with a penalty; Kobayashi reciprocated. And when Lyn Jones scored a try converted by Harris, Kobayashi kicked two pennalties to bring the scores level at half-time.

After half-time Neath trying to scrummage the visitors into the ground nearly forced their way over before Gnojek on the second time of asking to squeeze himself over. Harris converted. Neath were threatening to run away but once again Kobayashi kicked a penalty to keep within striking distance. Childs then kicked over the top of the threequarters, chased, and re-gathered to score a try under the post. Harris again converted

In contrast to their performances in their other tour matches; Japan saved their best to the last quarter. And as in the other matches they again scored the best try. From their own half they ran with the ball which went through ten pairs of hands, with Hayashi, the second row, twice involved before Matsuo scored. Kobayashi converted this as well as adding another penalty

NEATH: N Harris; C Bridgewater, D Jacob, K Jones, S Powell; B Childs, C Gnojek, S Dando, M Richards, P Langford, B Jones, R Hughes (capt), J Wills, L Jones, D Glover.
JAPAN: N Taniuji; F Kanaya, H Kobayashi S Hirao, T Higashida; Y Matsuo (capt), Y Konishi; J Ishiyama, T Fujita, K Horaguchi, M Chida, T Hayashi, A Oyagi, K Takada, Y Kawase.
Referee: Mr K Mott (RFU).

WEEKEND RESULTS

Tour matches

England XV	27	Canada	0
Neath	21	Japan	21

County championship

Dorset & Wilts	10	Hampshire	3

Club matches

Aberavon	31	Moseley	13
Bath	12	Bristol	10
Bedford	13	Ebbw Vale	6
Birmingham	6	New Brighton	13
Camborne	7	Weston-s-Mare	3
Cardiff	24	Cambridge Univ	19
Coventry	12	Bridgend	20
Exeter	6	Saracens	7
Fylde	34	Rugby	3
Gloucester	3	Newport	7
Gosforth	10	Orrell	19
Harrogate	4	Hull & E. R.	4
Hartlepool Rvrs	44	Sunderland	0
Headingley	3	Broughton Pk	6
Ldn Welsh	12	Llanelli	13
Edn Scottish	15	Blackheath	3
Morley	12	Liverpool	3
Northampton	0	Leicester	25
Nuneaton	17	Metro Police	4
Oxford Univ	3	Richmond	24
Penarth	9	Lydney	4
Pontypridd	10	Newbridge	18
Swansea	44	Halifax	6
Torquay	6	Plymouth	7
Vale of Lune	27	Durham City	9
Wakefield	17	Otley	9
Wasps	19	Ldn Irish	6
Waterloo	16	Nottingham	9
West Hartlepool	7	Sale	3
Wilmslow	21	Roundhay	10

Scottish second division

Boroughmuir	26	Jed-Forest	7
Gala	3	Hawick	12
Heriot's FP	41	Ayr	3
Kelso	21	Haddington	3
Stewart's/Mel FP	46	Melrose	9
Watsonians	13	Kilmarnock	9
West of Scotland	15	Selkirk	26

Northern

Birkenhead Pk	10	Preston G	19
Bowdon	0	Metrovics	20
Calverdale	7	Rochdale	12
Caldy	14	Merseyside Pol	0
Chester	33	Kendal	6
Eccles	13	Halton	15
Furness	20	Newton le Wil	7
Huddersfield	0	Bradford & B	30
Ilkley	10	Sheffield U	0
Kersal	4	Chesterfield	16
Manchester	27	Manchester U	17
Northern	10	Tynedale	3
Oldham	12	Oldbrodleians	20
Sandbach	3	Lymm	20
Sheffield	34	Davenport	0
Southport	13	Sedgley Park	3
Swinton	44	Halifax	6
Tyldesley	3	Littleborough	22
Warrington	25	Scunthorpe	15
W Hartlepool	7	Sale	3
Westoe	23	St Helens	3
Widnes	51	Leigh	0
Wigan	13	West Park	30
Winnington Pk	19	Worcester	9
York	22	Percy Park	3

DEVON MERIT TABLE: Brixham 15, Sidmouth 7; Totnes 8 Ivybridge 15.
CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: Redruth 28, Falmouth 0; St Ives 6, Penryn 3; Launceston 18, Newquay 7.
WEST: Bideford 6, St Austell 0; Barnstaple 17, Tiverton 17; Wellington 6, Crediton 17; Truro 4, Okehampton 0.
SOUTH WEST COLTS COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cornwall 4, Somerset 8 (at St Austell).

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abingdon 12, Magdalen CS 0; Alleyne's Stevenage 11, Hitchin 14; Ashville 21, Mount St Mary's 10; Bablake 22, Old Swinford Hospital 0; Bancroft's 8, Eltham 6; Barnard Castle 9, St Bees 13; Bedford 3, Oundle 9; Bethany 22, Chatham GS 9; Birkenhead 8, Lancaster RGS 13; Bishop's Stortford 14, Perse 0; Bournemouth 3, King Edward VI, Southampton 18; Bryanston 8 Hardye's 0; Canford 18, Monkton Combe 0; Chingford 4, Broxbourne 20; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 10, Emanuel 3; City Freeman's 15, Bishop Wand 17; Clifton 4, Cheltenham 0; Cranbrook 10, Caterham 16; Dartford GS 22, Crown Woods 0; Dauntsey's 10, Wellington (Somerset) 12; Dean Close 6, Marling 9; Dover 20, King's Rochester 0.
Eastbourne 4, Epsom 12; Ellesmere 3, Denstone 18; Gravesend G.S. 9, St Olave's G.S. 3; Gresham's 8 Felstead 4; Haberdashers' Aske's Elstree 3, Dulwich 7; Haileybury 0, Uppingham 0; Hampton 0, Reigate G.S. 11; Haydon 12, Cardinal Wiseman 7; High Wycombe R.G.S. 11, Sir William Borlase 9; Ipswich 0, Culford 3; Kelly 25, Tavistock 18; King Edward's, Bath 4, Colston's 14; King Edward's, Birmingham 3, Loughborough G.S. 6; King Edward's, Stafford 8, Abbot Beyne 7; King Henry VIII, Coventry 18, Worcester R.G.S. 3; King's, Wessex 10, Wells Cathedral 13; Kingsbury 40, St. Ignatius 0; Kingswood 11, Prior Park 3; King's, Bruton 9, Queen's Taunton 12; King's, Taunton 50, Allhallows 0; King's, Worcester 14 Bishop Vesey's 0.
SUFFOLK CUP: First round: Bury St Edmunds 78, Southwold 6; Clacton 0, Essex University 3; Harwich 0, Ipswich 21; Haverhill 0, Sudbury 11.
NORFOLK CUP: First round: Holt 9, West Norfolk 3; Norwich 32, Fakenham 0.
SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: Maidstone 12, Southend 11.
HERTS MERIT TABLE: Welwyn 0, Bishop's Stortford 7; Barnet 10, Fullerians 10; Hertford 22, Hemel Hempstead 3; Bacavians 6, Old Albanians 9.
KENT LEAGUE: Canterbury 10, Gravesend 12.

FOR THE RECORD

CYCLING
WEST BERLIN: Six-day race: 1, Clark/Doyle (Aus/GB), 289 pts; 2, Frank/Oersted (Den), 256; One lap behind: 3, Braun/Rinklin (WG), 298; Three laps behind: 4, Pijnen/Raas (Neth), 179; Four laps: 5, Dewilde/Wiggins (Bel/Aus), 141; Five laps: 6, Freuler/Kaenel (Switz), 267.

ICE HOCKEY
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 5, New York Islanders 1; St Louis Blues 6, New York Rangers 5; Boston Bruins 5, Buffalo Sabres 3; Hartford Whalers 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 4; Toronto Maple Leafs 10, Chicago Black Hawks 8; Minnesota North Stars 2, Winnipeg Jets 1; Montreal Canadiens 5, Vancouver Canucks 4; Edmonton Oilers 4, Calgary Flames 3; Los Angeles Kings 3, Detroit Red Wings 3 (OT).

BOXING
CONCORD, CALIFORNIA: Amateur international: United States 8, Ireland 2. (US first) Bantamweight: P Gonzales bt G Hawkins, rsc; Feather: Banks bt G Duddy, pts; Light: T Hickman bt P Fitzgerald, rsc; Light-welter: R Franco lost to R Webb, pts; Welter: H Hughes lost to W Walsh, pts; Light-middle: M Bosland bt D Irving, rsc; Middle: D Trujillo bt T Corr, pts; Light-heavy: M Nunn bt B Byrne, rsc; Heavy: K Rifle bt J Shortall, pts; Super-heavy: A Evans bt A Hallet, rsc. Exhibition: Light-heavy: M Francois lost to G Storey, pts; Super-heavy: D Taufoou bt N Guiry, pts.

TENNIS
BASLE: Grand prix tournament: Quarter finals: R Stadler (Switz) bt J Carlsson (Swe), 6-4, 6-4; W Fibak (Pol) bt M Westphal (WG), 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; V Gerulaitis (US) bt P Annacone (US), 6-2, 3-6, 7-6; V Pecci (Para) bt R Acuna (Chile), 6-1, 7-6; Semi-finals: Fibak bt Stadler, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Gerulaitis bt Pecci, 7-6, 6-3; Final: Gerulaitis bt Fibak, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, 5-5 (retired).
TEL AVIV: Grand prix tournament: Semi-finals: A Krickstein (US) bt C Dowdeswell (Switz), 6-4, 6-4; C Zipf (WG) bt R Gehring (WG), 6-3, 5-7, 6-3; Final: Krickstein bt Zipf, 7-5, 6-3.
BANGKOK: Thailand second tournament: Final: J Van Nostrand (US) bt J Mansat (US), 6-3, 6-7, 8-6.
TOKYO: Borden Women's Classic: Semi-finals: L Bonder (US), bt E Inoue (Japan), 6-2, 6-3; L Arraya (Peru) bt M Schillig (US), 6-3, 7-5; Final: Bonder bt Arraya, 6-1, 6-3.
TARPON SPRINGS, Florida: Quarter finals (US unless stated): P Shriver bt R Reggi (It), 7-6, 6-4; M Navratilova bt B Gadusek, 7-5, 6-3; Z Garrison bt D Spence, 6-1, 6-1; K Rinaldi bt E Burgin, 6-2, 6-3; Semi-finals: Navratilova bt Garrison, 6-3, 6-2; Shriver bt Rinaldi, 6-3, 6-3.
BOURNEMOUTH: Prudential inter county hard court championships: Women's semi-finals: Surrey bt Sussex, 6-0; Middlesex bt Lincolnshire, 5-3. Final: Surrey bt Middlesex, 5-2 (two rubbers unplayed). Details (Surrey names first): J Langstaff lost to J Plackett, 4-6, 4-6; S Nicholson lost to D Walker, 3-6, 0-6; J Graydon bt A Noakes, 6-3, 6-4; J Wilson bt J Boothman, 6-1, 6-0; J Appleton bt D Schauerman, 6-3, 6-2; C Pollard bt L Brown, 6-0, 6-1; Miss Nicholson and Miss Pollard bt Miss Schauerman and Miss Brown, 6-0, 6-1. Men's semi-finals: Middlesex bt Buckinghamshire, 7-2; Lancashire bt Essex, 7-1.

GOLF
BRISBANE: Queensland Open: [illegible]

JUDO
MOSCOW: World championships: [illegible]

SHOOTING
CARDIFF: British air weapons championships: [illegible]

NETBALL
ALL ENGLAND: Lancs 33, West York 39; South Bucks 18, Army 16; Essex Met 34, Mid Hants 10; Essex Met 14, Surrey 23; Essex Thurrock 14, Suffolk 25; Essex Thurrock 8, Sussex 27; Suffolk 17, Sussex 21; Hampshire North 38, Avon 26; Kent 27, Herts 53; Shropshire 16, South Yorks 28; Shropshire 18, Merseyside 9; South Yorks 21, Merseyside 8.

ROWING
READING: Winners: Small boats head of the river: Double sculls: King's School, Canterbury, 14min 10sec; coxless pairs: Reading, 15:19; coxed pairs: Staines, 15:19. Long distance sculls: 1, C Smith (Nottingham and Union), 14:21 (Elite winner); 2, T J Crooks (Kingston), 14:22; 3, I Hopkins (Thames Tradesmen), 14:24 (senior B winner). Other winners: Senior A: M Knight (Nottingham), 14:32; senior C: S Melvin (London), 14:59; lightweight: S Simpole (Lea), 14:48; veteran: I Lloyd (Eastbourne), 14:55; junior: C Buckley (Reading), 14:56; novice: G Faultless (Tyrian), 15:12; women: M Wilson (Reading), 15:45.

EQUESTRIANISM
BOEKELO, Netherland: Three-day event: Dressage. Second day leaders: 1, Siemens-Fischer (WG), Kim; K Stives (US), Silent Partner; E Stibbe (Neth), Autumn Wanderer, all 47.60pts; 4, W Poehlking (WG), Valentin 17, 48.40; 5, M Stuarczyk (Pol), Niewiaza; J Jensson (Swe), Lyrik, both 48.40. Team placings: 1, Netherlands, 153.0; 2, United States, 157.6; 3, Poland, 161.6; 4, Sweden, 161.8; 5, France, 163.4; 6, Britain, 165.6.

ATHLETICS
STEVENAGE: Southern women's cross country: 1, D Peel (Crawley), 16min 51sec; 2, S Samy (Bracknell), 17:13; 3, S Bennett (Reading), 17:24. Team placings: 1, Crawley, 49pts; 2, Dartford, 89; 3, Hounslow, 133.
CHICAGO: Marathon: 1, J Nzau (Ken), 2hr 9min 46sec; 2, H Jones (GB), 2:9:47; 3, S Kilili (Ken), 2:10:51.
PARIS: 20 kilometre road race: 1, T Watrice (Fr); 2 N Muir (GB); 3, A Hogelsteens (Bel).

VOLLEYBALL
ROYAL BANK SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First Division: Dundee Kirkton 3, Bellshill Cardinals 2; Murray International Metal 3, Falkirk 0. Women's First division: Auchentoshan 2, Inverclyde 3; Larbert HS 0, Telford 3. All other matches postponed.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Solent Stars 108, Kingston 79; Doncaster 105, Hemel Hempstead 93; Bracknell 88, Sunderland 87; Brighton Bears 102, Sunderland 104; Liverpool and Warrington Vikings 91, Hemel Hempstead 74. Second division: Merseyside Mustangs 79, Gateshead 103; Uxbridge 82, Colchester 86; Sandwell 103, Calderdale 99; Watford Royals 116, Camden 88; Camden 110, Plymouth Raiders 90; Bradford Mythbreakers 114, Portsmouth 95; Nottingham 76, Newcastle 98.

SKATING
ROCHESTER, New York: Skate America '83: Men's final: 1, B Boitano (US); 2, R Cerne (WG); 3, R Beauchamp (US); 4, M [illegible]

LACROSSE
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: [illegible]

TODAY'S FIXTURES
[illegible]

Pearce proves a point

By Bryan Stiles

London Welsh 12
Llanelli 13

The Welsh Rugby selectors who gathered at Old Deer Park to assess the international potential of these two talented teams had most of the strategems swept away by gale force winds and torrential rain.

Rhys Williams and Clive Rowlands, two major figures from Wales' glorious past, who are charged with the responsibility of helping to restore their country's international fortunes, must have been reassured however by the coolness and the tactical awareness of the Welsh stand off half Gary Pearce on Saturday as he schemed Llanelli's victory.

Pearce had a hand in all of the visitors' scores as they won by one try and three penalty goals to one goal and two penalty goals.

With the wind breaking against them in the first half Llanelli relied on foot rushes and handling the treacherously greasy ball in short bursts, rather than kicking to make progress. Frequently even place kicks into the wind resulted in the ball being blown back over the kicker's head.

London Welsh must have been disappointed they were unable to take full advantage of the conditions

Evans did however score a delightful try shortly before the interval. He received the ball from a scrum on the 22, chipped the ball over the defensive wall, and bounded through to gather it and dart through a gap for a try. The exiles' full back Avery who added the conversion points, had collected two penalty goals earlier

His efforts helped London Welsh to a meagre 12-4 lead at the interval. Llanelli's score had come from a well drilled move from a short penalty. Pearce had won a good positon within striking distance of the London Welsh line with a couple of piercing runs and then the visiting captain May went galloping through two or three tackles in an unstoppable burst that carried him over the line.

Such was the strength of the wind that Pearce tried a penalty attempt from 10 metres inside his own half after the interval. He failed with that but found the target with three other attempts.

LONDON WELSH: B Avery, D Williams, R Ackerman, J Hughes, C Ross; H Evans, R Pritchard; T Jones, B Light, J Davies, I Gittens, T Lewis, M Hall, M Watkins, K Bowring.
LLANELLI: G Thomas; C Donovan (rep J Griffiths), R Gravell, P Hopkins, P Lewis, G Pearce, M Douglas; A Buchanan, K Towzey, L Delaney, A Davies, P May, R Thomas, N Sandeck, M Lynch.
Referee: J A F Trigg (London).

Spanish treasure

The Welsh tour of Spain in March was a good proving ground for players on the verge of senior representative honours. No less than 10 of the party have been selected for the game against Japan at the National Stadium in Cardiff next Saturday.

Also in the side are seven full international caps, including the captain, Eddie Butler, who led the side that won the five nations championship last season. The right wing pair of Bowen and Hadley, neither of whom have yet won a full cap, were particularly successful in Spain, Hadley leading the try scorers with seven, and Bowen scoring two tries and converting 11.

In the pack are two experienced props, the Cardiff colleagues, Whitefoot and Eidman. Brown comes into the back row, a Pontypool player expert at the tail of the lineout.

WELSH XV: M Wyatt (Swansea); M Titley (Bridgend), K Hopkins (South Glamorgan Institute and Swansea), B Bowen (South Wales Police), A Hadley (Cardiff); M Dacey (Swansea), R Giles (Aberavon); J Whitefoot (Cardiff), W James (Aberavon), I Eidman (Cardiff), J Perkins (Pontypool), T Shaw (Newbridge), M Davies (Swansea), M Brown (Pontypool), E Butler (Pontypool, captain). Replacements: H Davies (Bridgend), M Ring (Cardiff), M Douglas (Llanelli), M Watkins (Newport), R Morgan (Newport), D Pickering (Llanelli).

Gass takes steam out of Gala's boiler

By Iain Mackenzie

Gala 3
Hawick 12

Three years ago Gala thought they could do without the services of Colin Gass in the first team. Gass was an average club outside half whose ability to drop goals and kick points from dead-ball situations was only slightly diminished by a tendency to kick possession away when there were opportunities to start the three-quarters moving.

Understandably discontented with lower grade rugby, Gass made it known that he was available should any other first division side in the Borders be requiring him. Hawick, of all clubs, made the first approach and Gass has been a regular mamber of the Mansfield Park side ever since. There was as much astonishment at least in the Borders, as there would have been had, for example, Danny McGrain beed transferred from Celtic to Rangers.

Gala have had cause to regret their decision more than once. Gass makes a point of dredging up a few extra ounces of energy when his former and present clubs meet. On Saturday he had the satisfaction of returning once more to Netherdale, to score all Hawick's points and release much of the steam from Gala's boiler.

It was the second time this year that Hawick had beaten Gala in Galashiels. In March they had a convincing victory in the final Border League match to retain that coveted title, and on Saturday the Gala steamroller which had threatened to squash everything standing in the way of a third successive Scottish championship was brought to a juddering halt.

Gass bropped a goal and kicked a penalty goal in each half with only a penalty goal by Peter Dods in reply. The Hawick man is the League's leading scorer with 44 points. It was an uninspiring game to watch, not surprising when one considers the torrential rain in the first half and the fact that pride as well as points were at risk.

Those two know each other too well to take chances and the consequence was a dull, dour forward battle with the ball seldom going along the back lines and an edgy look to both defences.

Colin Deans did his best to raise the level of attaiment. Once in each half he gave his familiar impersonation, of a centre three-quarter and both times left four men stranded as he burst down the middle. Both times, too, he managed accurate passes to colleagues which almost led to tries.

In the second period Scotland's hooker dribbled the ball about 40 yards with more control than Gala's non-league soccer players

The result left Hawick at the top of the table on points difference. They have not yet conceded a try (nor, for that matter, have Gala). But Kelso, Selkirk, Stewart's-Melville FP annd Watsonians all have the same number of league points. Hawick played Heriot's at home next Saturday and Heriot's who lost to Gala 10 days ago, cannot afford another defeat if theyare to remain in serious contention for the championship. Victory for Hawick will establish them firmly as favourites for their eighth national title in 11 seasons.

At the weekend Stewart's-Melville improved their points differential by beating Melrose 46-9, Kelso had a comfortable afternoon against Haddington with a 21-3 victory and Selkirk returned from Glasgow with a satisfactory 26-15 win against West of Scotland.

GALA: P Dods; D Wilson, I Roy, P Galbraith, A Rutherford; J Maitland, D Bryson; J Aitken, A Bryson, R Cunningham, I Easton, K Macaulay, J Berthinussen, D White, D Leslie.
HAWICK: J Hogg; K Mitchell, K Murray, A Cranston, R Douglas; C Gass, G Oliver; J Rae, C Deans, R Nichol, A Tomes, A Campbell, W Murray, P Hogarth, S McGaughey.
Referee: G Fleming (Edinburgh).

FOOTBALL: COUNTY MEN ARE SENT OFF, AND WEST HAM ARE SENT PACKING

Thijssen finds a sunlit place as Fashanu is left in the shade

By Peter Ball

Nottingham Forest 3
Notts County 1

Just over two weeks ago before the television match at Tottenham, Brian Clough was land in his denunciations of Sunday football depriving him of his day off. The citizens of Nottingham clearly do not agree, 26,658 turning up yesterday, 10,000 higher than Forest's previous best gate of the season, and 1,500 more than attended the equivalent match last year.

For the first 57 minutes, they were well rewarded as they witnessed a game full of exciting attacks and containing a most impressive debut by Thijssen, whose cultured touches illuminated the sunlit stage. Sadly, though, on the other side was Fashanu, and his presence recalled all the misery of his time as a Forest player.



Fashanu: patience snapped

Fashanu was not wholly to blame. His former colleagues had been queuing up to kick him from the eighth minute when his fall under Todd's challenge had led to County's goal from the penalty spot 30 seconds after Forest had taken the lead. For the next 50 minutes Fashanu bore his treatment uncomplainingly, until finally his patience snapped and he retaliated harshly to a foul by Hart.

To Mr Midgley's eye that might not have been seen as a punishable offence, but he then abused the linesman and was sent off. County were enraged, understandably if not forgivably. The game fell away to a sour ending as Hunt became the second player to be dismissed, kicking Hodge up into the air as the Forest forward wasted time by the corner flag in the dying seconds.

It was a sad ending, for until Fashanu's departure the game had been an enthralling one and in spite of Fashanu's treatment, reasonably good-humoured for a derby. Clough remarked recently that his present team could not hold a candle to the European Cup winners, but the pattern of their football (and to many cases the style of their personnel) is very similar. In the first half their persistent attacks built up through midfield and developed down the wings, punched gaping holes in the thin curtain which passes for County's defence.

Thijssen indeed added a touch of craft which exceeded anything seen in earlier Forest midfields, and both the young wingers benefited accordingly. Hodge gave a more than passable imitation of Robertson and, from the moment he beat the full back to shoot across goal for Wallace to apply the finishing touch in the eighth minute, he tormented Benjamin to distraction.

Forest were helped by the wind in this half, and 20 minutes later it created chaos in the County goalmouth. Christie finally got the ball away by conceding a corner, but Hodge's inswinger was touched on by Kilcline, and Bowyer got a foot into the melee to restore Forest's advantage.

It was all they needed to confirm their superiority, and they might have extended their lead several times before Davenport proved the perfect replacement for Birtles, driving home a low left-footed drive after Bowyer and Hodge had created the chance. Fourteen minutes later, Fashanu's dismissal made County's seventh successive defeat inevitable, an unhappy homecoming for Larry Lloyd and Martin O'Neill as well as Fashanu himself.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swain, C Todd, P Hart, I Bowyer, S Hodge, I Wallace, P Davenport, F Thijssen, S Hodge.
NOTTS COUNTY: J McDonagh; T Benjamin, N Worthington, K Goodwin, B Kilcline, D Hunt, J Chiedozie, J Fashanu, T Christie, R Harkouk, M O'Neill.

Smart Alecs and their unbelievable football

By Nicholas Harling

Ipswich 0
Queen's Park Rangers 2

The maxim that football teams reflect the personality of their managers could scarcely apply to any side more than it does to Queen's Park Rangers. That is how it looked on Saturday, like their manager they seemed to have an answer for everything.

There were Rangers, largely outplayed, relying on a goal keeper and what looked suspiciously like an offside trap for keeping Ipswich out, yet winning by a flattering margin. If the manner of their fifth successive victory appeared lucky or negative, Terry Venables was just the man to put it all into perspective. "I'm delighted," he said. "We played very well for 90 minutes. We working hard to defend and also to attack with imagination".

What about the offside trap then? "We don't play an offside game. We attack the ball," Venables replied deadpan. "We hold our line, making the pitch smaller and condensing play. The back four push up on the midfield. Liverpool play the same way, and so do Spurs."

No one really believed him but what did that matter? His team may be smart alec but they are third in the first division.

The elements and Ipswich conspired to make it easy for Rangers. The wind and the rain whiplashed into their faces in the first half also contrived to make the ball bounce so high that they must have felt they were back on the Omniturf at Loftus Road.

Mariner it was who failed to capitalize on mistakes by McDonald and Neill. Either he had left his shooting boots in Budapest, or he was distracted by a ditty, repeated with tiresome regularity, aimed in his direction by Rangers supporters.

Nor were Ipswich helped when Putney went off midway through the second half. The main source of creativity left with him, as Gates was in no condition to take over the responsibility.

By then, Rangers, having gone ahead, were absorbing the gradually diminishing effort of Ipswich, although they too had been forced to replace an injured player, Neill. Stainrod had swept in their first goal after Allen had dispossessed Osman in the 29th minute, and with three minutes left, Stainrod accepted Waddock's return pass to present Gregory with the kind of opening that Mariner had found beyond him.

IPSWICH: P Cooper; G Burley, R Osman, T Butcher, I Gernon, T Putney (sub. M D'Avray), J Wark, S McCall, P Mariner, E Gates, K O'Callaghan.
QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P Hucker; W Neill (sub. W Fereday), A McDonald, T Fenwick, I Dawes, G Waddock, J Gregory, I Stewart, G Micklewhite, C Allen, S Stainrod.
Referee: K Barratt (Coventry)

Italian hopes extinguished

Italy 0 Sweden 3

Naples, (Reuter) – Sweden finally ended Italy's remote hopes of qualifying for the finals of the championship with a fully-merited victory in front of a stunned 70,000 crowd here on Saturday to improve their own chances of progressing to next summer's finals

The Swedes have now finished their Group Five programme with 11 points from eight games and are two points ahead of Romania, who have two matches still to play. They dominated the match and the demoralized Italians, fielding only four of last year's World Cup winning side were lucky to escape so lightly.

Stromberg, the Benfica forqard was a constant menace, scoring his country's first two goals with powerful shots in the 20th and 27th minutes.

Any thoughts the world champions entered of staging a second half comeback were shattered in the 71st minute when Sunesson appeared at the far post to knock in a cross from the right.

Italy's formerly impreganble defence was left in such disarray that their manager Enzo Bearzot, who has brought in a number of new faces in the build-up for the 1986 World Cup, will have much to ponder. The Italian attack was no better. Rossi and Conti endured a miserable afternoon against the towering Swedish back four

Asked if he thought he had made a mistake in his choice of players, Bearzot replied: "Who I supposed to experiment with, then? The old world champions? It's early days yet. We are building for 1986."

ITALY: Bordon: Bergomi, Cabrini, Bagni, Vierchowod, Baresi, Conti, Ancelotti, Rossi, Dossena, Giordano.
SWEDEN: T Ravelli; Erlandsson, Hysen, Dalqvist, Fredriksson, Prytz, Stromberg, Eriksson, Sunesson, Cornelisson (sub, Jingblad), Holmgren, (sub A Ravelli).

Upton Park's pretenders are swept away by Hurricane Liverpool

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

West Ham 1
Liverpool 3

During the gentle breezes of autumn West Ham United carefully nurtured their championship ambitions, particularly in their own field at Upton Park, but they could not protect themselves from Saturday's gale. The winds, one sweeping in from the west and the other from the north, blew their short term challenge so *far into the distance that their long term* hopes look no heavier than chaff.

The western wind was so powerful that Parkes, who usually launches kicks deep into enemy territory, found the halfway line well beyond *his reach. Slanting rain* rendered the conditions so awkward that Grobbelaar would have failed an audition as a juggler and even Brooking and Dalglish, two artists of the highest calibre, were embarrassed by air shots.

Dalglish, additionally, fell flat on his face and later added verbal decoration to the visual joke. "I wanted to have a good look at the pitch. Didn't you know there's *supposed to be oil out there. I thought I'd* do some prospecting." West Ham did not find the problem of conquering the elements so amusing.

Nor could they, the young pretenders, cope with the northern tempest that arrived in the shape of Liverpool, crowned as champions last season. John Lyall, West Ham's manager, admitted: "They gave us a lesson in skill and movement. My players are all saying they found that their man on the ball had at least not one but two options."

That was apparent even when Liverpool's numbers were reduced to ten, Johnson having been harshly sent off for fouling Pike after half an hour and Bonds on the hour. Yellow, rather than maroon, *remained* the dominant colour until the final moments when Grobbelaar managed to divert Devonshire's low shot that was going wide into his own sodden net.

Robinson claimed all three Liverpool goals, *his first in the Legue for his new* club, and therin lies a tale. A fortnight ago Joe Fagan, his manager, advised him to take out the metal supports that he was accustomed to wearing in his boots. He promptly scored twice against *Odense* in the European Cup and once against Brentford in the Milk Cup before leaving Upton Park with the match ball.

Fagan, encouraged once again to reveal Liverpool's secret, said simply: "I think we can pass to each other. Well, you may laugh but it does make things easier." Indeed. He also revealed that after the interval, when it was their turn to face the wind, they tamed it merely by keeping the ball on the ground, an exercise they will repeat next Saturday on Queens Park Rangers' synthetic turf.

Lyall added: "They are masters at blocking off avenues and taking you into tight, little streets where you don't want to go." The tours conducted by his defenders, and particularly by Bonds, were not so closely guarded, and Robinson found *himself* free to take advantage in the 15th, 27th and 75th minutes.

Had Bonds been celebrating his seventieth rather than his seven hundredth appearance, he might not have been exposed by Grobbelaar's huge kick which led directly to the first goal and Johnston's cross which led eventually to the second. He might also have ended Robinson's run, a stright forward start to the intricacies that created the third.

As Robinson ("the best player on the pitch" according to Fagan) blossomed, Rush withered. He was taken off early in the second half with a groin strain, an injury that kept him out for some weeks at the end of last season, and he is more than doubtful for the first leg of the European *Cup second round tie against* Athletic Bilbao at Anfield on Wednesday.

Apart from Watford, England's other representative on the continent prepared for their midweek games with victories. *Manchester United, remarkably* one of only two first division sides to win at home on Saturday, gaind further confidence by taking over at the top. Graham, Coppell's successor, gave them the lead and helped *Whiteside* add the second. Albiston was credited with the third.

Southampton's ambitious young steeplejacks were expected to climb above United but their hopes went in the other direction and sunk after 22 minutes. So much rain fell in Leicester that Filbert Street became a huge shallow bath and, after several players had gone for an involuntary swim and a splash, the referee abandoned the contest.

Leicester City, promoted from the second division last season, thus avoided defeat for only the second time, a dismal record that is shared by another of their fellow *newcomers, Wolverhampton* Wanderers, in spite of the efforts of Gray. He scored twice but Archibald matched him to take his total to six goals

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, S Walford, W Bonds, A Martin, A Devonshire, S Whitton, P Goddard (sub: A Cottee), D Swindlehurst, T Brooking, G Pike.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, G Johnston, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush (sub D Hodgson), M Robinson, G Souness.
Referee: L Shapter (Torquay).

The game that should not be passed for universal viewing

By Clive White

Aston Villa 1
Birmingham City 0

If only it were possible to censor football matches in the way that we censor films. For instance, we could use the old U certificate for matches promising clean, wholesome entertainment *for the whole family;* the B certificate *for* slow-moving matches with boring characters; and X certificate for games with an element of excitement and violence.

Of course, some matches, like some *films,* could be banned altogether: local derbies like this one. It was a day when passion went over the top. We might have been saved from such vulgar scenes had David Allison, the referee, been more of a Lord Harlech and not as wet as the pitch.

From the fifth minute when he gave Birmingham's Van Den Hauwe the benefit of the doubt after he slid dangerously into Evans the referee was a drowning man. If he was right in overlooking that he was horribly wrong two minutes later when he excused Robert Hopkins for clobbering Walters. For here was the villain of the piece. Had he booked Hopkins early on or, better, sent him off, the game as a spectacle might have been saved.

The irony, of course, was that it was Villa who had a player sent off *as a direct result of Hopkins's* provocation. As he worked his dirty deeds on the blind side of the referee – of which there seemed to be too much – voices in the crowd called the culprit's name in vain like frustrated children at a Punch and Judy show.

Villa could not remain the innocent for long. And soon sober men like Mortimer were sucked into the whirlpool of mindless tackles and assaults, players hydoplaning across the surface into one another like maniacs. When Blake apprehended Morley with a sliding tackle that went on so long that it bought down the *linesman* it provided a moment of comic relief which turned sour when the linesman limped out of the game.

At least some semblance of justice amid such widespread criminality was done when the unlucky Coton allowed a back pass to slip through his fingers and Withe, following up dutifully rather than hopefully, tapped the ball gently through his legs into a corner of goal. Coton looked down disbelievingly and painfully at the sodden grass and sodded it.

By half-time the violence had swollen to such ugly proportions and the football become so irrelevant that "you could have thrown the ball away", as Villa's McMahon said later. Three minutes before the interval though, he himself had seemed to show little interest in the ball when he went in with his studs up on Broadhurst. The tackle ended Broadhurst's game rather than his career. Harford and Gayle had to be restrained from wreaking lynch-mob vengeance.

Bremner, on the vengeance trail, tried to take the law into his own hands when he found himself shoved by Hopkins. Hopkins, still unbooked, wildly tried to chop down Mortimer in the sixty-first minute and Gibson, reacting instinctively to this, appeared to slice Gayle in half judging by the way the winger rolled around in agony. Off went Gibson, for his second booking. When Hopkins was eventually cautioned it was for the mildest of fouls

The poor relations of Birmingham could not prosper, the outsize chip on their shoulder acting a more of a hindrance than a spur. They even missed a penalty when Withe handballed. Blake shot feebly from the spot and Spinks saved. "What's Blake's history as a penalty taker?" someone asked later. Ron Saunders, the Birmingham manager, replied: "It's finished."

It was a pity he did not condemn Blake's final act, too: the frustrated centre-back, who had fought one of the cleaner physical contests, butted McMahon in the face after the final whistle–in full view of everyone except, it seems, Saunders and, of course, the referee.

ASTON VILLA: N Spink; G Williams, C Gibson, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, A Curbishley, M Walters, P Withe, S McMahon, A Morley (sub D Bremner).
BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Coton; J Hagan, P Van Den Hauwe, N Blake, W Wright, K Broadhurst (sub B Stevenson), H Gayle, A Rees, M Harford, M Halsall, R Hopkins.
Referee: D Allison (Lancaster).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: S. Stainrod (QPR) 9; S Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur) 7; P Mariner (Ipswich Town) 7; J Wark (Ipswich Town) 7; P Withe (Aston Villa) 7; T Christie (Notts County) 6.
SECOND DIVISION: K Dixon (Chelsea) 14; S Garner (Blackburn Rovers) 10; M Lillis (Huddersfield Town) 8; D Parlane (Manchester City) 8.
THIRD DIVISION: A Caldwell (Bolton Wanderers) 12; K Edwards (Sheffield Utd) 9; F Joseph (Brentford) 8.
FOURTH DIVISION: T Senior (Reading) 15; A Adcock (Colchester) 10; J Byrne (York City) 8; K Walwyn (York City) 8.

● England meet Sweden in a women's football international at Charlton Athletic on Sunday, October 30.
ENGLAND SQUAD: T Wiseman (Howbury Grange, Kent), T Irvine (Aylesbury), C Thomas (Rowntrees, York, Capt.), L Hanson (Doncaster Belles), A Gallimore (Broadoak, Manchester), M Pearce and P Chapman (Southampton), G Coultard (Rowntrees), B Sempare (Friends of Fulham), D Bampton (Howbury Grange), E Deighan (St Helens), H Powell (Millwall Lionesses), L Curl (Norwich), K Davies (Crewe).

Appetite for Europe is blunted

By Hugh Taylor

Disappointing performances on a day of surprises, allied to injury worries to key players, dulled the appetite of leading Scottish managers for the European clashes on which their clubs again embark this week. For instance, the Celtic manager, David Hay, frowning over the loss of an unexpected point at Parkhead, where Hearts drew 1-1, was upset about the way in which his team scorned chances.

He said: "We are letting too many *opponents off the hook. I only hope* we don't miss as many good opportunities against Sporting Lisbon in our UEFA Cup tie in Portugal." Celtic even failed with a penalty and faded after a brilliant first half.

Alex Ferguson, of Aberdeen, who lost 2-1 to Hibernian at Easter Road, admitted gloomily: "We should never have lost the match after taking the lead. It is not the best preparation for Europe." Rangers, whose revival came to an abrupt halt at Dens Park, where Dundee won 3-2, consider their problems lie in a different department.

The manager, John Grieg, said: "How can you expect to win a game when you lose such crazy goals as we did?" Meanwhile all three are beset with injuries. Celtic's international winger, Provan, suffered a leg injury; Aberdeen, who meet Beveren in Belgium in a European Cup-Winners tie, have ruled out Strachan, their outstaning midfield player, because of a back strain; and Rangers, who are at home at Ibrox to Porto, of Portugal, in the same competition, say their centre half, Peterson, is doubtful because of a damaged hamstring.

For Dundee United, who meet Standard Liège in Belgium in he European Cup, there are no fresh problems as their game against St Mirren at *Love Street* was put off because of the weather. However, Sturrock, *their international* attacker, remains a main worry as he is still suffering from ligament trouble.

Despite having an idle afternoon, United remain as League leaders and are joined at the top of the table by Celtic and Hearts.

Watford live life under a cloud

By Simon O'Hagan

Watford 1
Norwich 3

If you like your portents meteorological then Vicarage Road was the place to be on Saturday. As the wind and rain swept across the ground and Watford lost at home for the third time this season, Wednesday's visit by Levski Spartak, Sofia in the UEFA Cup seemed more than a little doomladen. Is here something rotten in the state of Hertfordshire?

The infection of failure is not one that Graham *Taylor,* Watford's manager, has suffered much recently. But the revolution is over for the moment and, without being defeatist, Tayolor knows it. "We've had a spell of winning at his club," *he said after Saturday's match,* "and now we're having a spell of losing. What matters is knowing how to lose and then come back."

Taylor was talking about the long-term prospects facing the club ("we want to be a first division club in 10 years' time"), although doubtless he would be happy if a winning pattern could be re-established against the Bulgarians. After all, Watford remain Europe's *enfants sauvages* even if, as Norwich showed, the English first division is beginning to come to terms with them.

Coming *to terms with a side* is, of course, not quite the same as beating them 3-1, particularly when for 73 minutes the competition has been scrappy, even and goalless. However, one fortunate break, an own goal by *Rostron,* was enough to give Norwich the decisive advantage.

Watford were finding it as hard to control their own destiny as most of the crowd were to keep a grip of *their umbrellas* and, five *minutes* later, Channon worked an opening for Devine to make it 2-0. The fact that Norwich's third goal, a 20-yard drive from Donowa in the 80th minute, might have been prevented by the goalkeeper, Steele, added to Watford's plight. Terry's reply in the 90th minute was small consolation for home supporters still in attendance.

It was the second league match in succession in which Norwich have scored three late goals to dramatic effect. A fortnight ago they did it at home in drawing 3-3 with Manchester United. Bertschin and Channon have a good understanding up front and in Woods and Watson respectively Norwich have two of the best young goalkeepers and centre halves in the first division.

WATFORD: E Steele; P Rice, L Sinnott, R Jobson, S Terry, K Jackett, N Callaghan, J Barnes, G Reilly, W Rostron, D Johnson (sub, I Bolton).
NORWICH CITY: C Woods; P Haylock, G Downs, P Mendham, A Hareide, D Watson, J Devine, M Channon, L Donowa, K Bertschin, D Bennett.
Referee: M Bodenham (Brighton).

Mills leaves it late

Swansea City 1 Newcastle Utd 2

David Mills headed Newcastle's match winning goal in the 78th minute to maintain his club's second division promotion challenge.

Mills, a second half substitute, for injured Chris Waddle, met Terry McDermott's low cross at the near post and his glancing header beat the goalkeeper Jimmy Rimmer.

That Mills goal denied the bottom club Swansea the point they seemed to have earned when Chris Marustik volleyed in an equalizer from 20 yards in the 77th minute.

Newcastle went ahead through Mills straight from the restart

Twice in the first half Rimmer saved Swansea further embarrassment after the Welsh club had conceeded a soft early goal.

McDermott's fourth minute free kick bounced in the goalmouth and Kenny Warton's header crept in

TENNIS

McEnroe banned for verbal volley

John McEnroe's latest outburst against a tennis official – this time in Sydney, Australia – could put his Wembley appearance next month in jeopardy. McEnroe is due to defend his Benson and Hedges *title* there from November 8 to 13 but his abuse of a net-cord judge during his final with the young French player, Henri Leconte, in the Australian indoor championships at the weekend has led to a £1,000 fine and an automatic 21-day suspension, which starts today.

The code of conduct rules on suspension are such that the 21 days would be doubled if McEnroe fulfilled any outstanding commitments to play exhibitions, of which he has 12 scheduled between now and the new year.

If McEnroe stays clear of any of these matches over the next three weeks his suspension will end on November 7, when the Benson and Hedges draw is made, and one day before the start of the £165,000 tournament, which McEnroe has won in four of the past five years.

"This has come as a complete bombshell and we shall have to start sorting it out in the morning to see exactly what is happening", Len Owen, the Benson and Hedges tournament director said.

Only last week Mr Owen announced that McEnroe would be lining up in the strongest field to compete in a Benson and Hedges grand prix. It also includes Jimmy Connors and Yannick Noah, this year's winner of the French Open championship.

McEnroe's abuse of the Australian net-cord judge, Barry Hill, came as he trailed 2-3 in his second set against Leconte.

McEnroe later questioned the severity of the fine. "If I had known that was going to happen I would have really *let him have it. I think I* have said a lot worse things."



McEnroe: Mac the Mouth

McEnroe, who has been walking a suspension tightrope since the United States Open early last month, denied that he had made the remark intentionally. "If I had wanted it to happen I would not have done it during the singals because it was important to win the title.

"There are a number of ways I could have done *it* intentionally – during the doubles match or by not turning up to a press conference, which would entail a $1,000 fine."

SEMI-FINAL: J McEnroe (US) bt C Hooper (US) 6-4, 6-1; H Leconte (France) bt P McNamee (Aust) 6-7, 6-4, 6-0.

SQUASH RACKETS

Seeds on fertile ground

Auckland (Reuter)–The top four seeds, Pakistan, England, Australia and Egypt, coasted through their first matches in the second stage of the world team squash championships here yesterday. None of the four dropped a rubber in a day of predictable results.

Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United States are in group A of the intermediate pool section, which began yesterday, while England, Sweden, Egypt and Canada are in group B. The leading two from each group advance to semi-finals, which take place on Wednesday.

The other nations, in groups C and D, are playing classification rounds.

England's win over the sixth-seeds, Sweden was memorable for the performance of the world No 3, the Pakistan-born player Hiddy Jahan, who beat the Swedish No 1, Lars Kvant, for the loss of only 10 points.

The top seeds, Pakistan again underlined their mastery with a 3-0 win over the United States, seeded seventh. The world champion, Jahangir Khan, conceded ony seven points to Mark Talbot, Qamar Zaman dropped the same number to Kenton Jernigan while Maqsood Ahmed gave away only one point to John Nimick.

In tomorrow's second round, the US play Australia, New Zealand play Pakistan, England meet Canada and Egypt play Sweden.

GROUP A: Pakistan 3, United States 0; Australia 3, New Zealand 0.
GROUP B: Egypt 3, Canada 0; England 3, Sweden 0.
GROUP C: Wales 2, Finland 1; Singapore 3, Papua New Guinea 0.
GROUP D: Ireland 3, Malaysia 0; Scotland 3, Zimbabwe 0.

Saturday's results

POOL ONE: Pakistan 3, Singapore 0; Canada 3, Scotland 0; Pakistan 3, Scotland 0; New Zealand Youth 2, Canada 1.
POOL TWO: United States 3, Papua New Guinea 0; Zimbabwe 3, Kuwait 0; England 3, United States 0; Papua New Guinea 3, Kuwait 0.
POOL THREE: Australia 3, Malaysia 0; Sweden 3, Wales 0; Malaysia 3, Hongkong 0; Australia 3, Sweden 0.
POOL FOUR: Egypt 3, Japan 0; New Zealand 3, Ireland 0; Finland 3, Japan 0; Egypt 2, New Zealand 1.

SAILING: In force 10 winds and storm conditions, two Nottingham boys broke a world record for "A" class craft. Glen McKinley and Gordon Way set their new 25.38 knot record on a tandem board while competing in the world sialing speed record week, sponsored by Johnnie Walker, Portland Harbour, Weymouth.

Within minutes of the end of their 500 metre timed run, a sea class boat, Jacobs Ladder, stripped down its kite 'sails' in order to enter "A" class and sank.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Humberside chimneys are rattled

By Keith Macklin

There were storms on and off the field as Queensland began their three match tour of Britain with an 8-6 defeat against Hull Kingston Rovers at Craven Park yesterday.

Ferocious winds rattled the chimneypots of Humberside and ferocious first half tackles rattled the teeth of the Rovers players, who learned again and learned well on this occasion, the hard facts of rugby life against the Australians.

Three Rovers players Watkinson, Hartley and Hodstock were injured and substituted before half-time. Queensland conceded many penalties and Niebling spent 10 minutes in the sin bin.

At half-time Queensland led 6-4, Lewis kicking a penalty goal and picking up a fortunate *rebound* to run through for a try. Fairbairn kicked two penalty goals for Rovers.

Shortly after the interval a Queensland defender fumbled the ball on his own line and Smith touched *down. This* changed the course of the game dramatically. The Rovers' tackling became as fierce and bone jarring as that of the Maroons, and Burton was sent to the sin bin, shortly afterwards to be followed by the *Australian* hooker Bernardin.

Queensland became ragged under pressure, lost their fluency and made repeated handling mistakes. Although Fairbairn missed three *penalties for Rovers,* and *Lewis* a simple penalty for Queensland, Rovers dominated the later stages and won worthily. After the mayhem it all ended happily with players on both sides shaking hands.

It was a good weekend for Humberside rugby, as Hull won the Yorkshire Cup comfortably at Elland Road on Saturday. Before 14,000 spectators they beat Castleford 13-2, and their skilful second row forward Crane, who scored a try and dropped a goal, was man of the match.

The other Hull tries came from O'Hara and Proctor and the only *reply from a disappointing* Castleford, who made many mistakes in the dreadful conditions, was a penalty goal by Beardmore.

In yesterday's championship matches *Bradford Northern* and Widnes maintained their challenges. Northern comfortably beat the out-of-form challenge cup holders Featherston Rovers 30-10.

TOUR MATCH: Hull KR 8, Queensland 6.
DIVISION ONE: Bradford Northern 30, Featherston 10; Fulham 10, Leeds 44; Wakefield 5, Salford 16; Warrington 50, Whitehaven 16; Widnes 28, Leigh 20.
DIVISION TWO: Blackpool 8, Barrow 12; Bramley 12, Kent Invicta 6; Dewsbury 10, York 12; Doncaster 12, Halifax 37; Huddersfield 16, Batley 16; Huyton 18, Cardiff City 23; Rochdale 10, Hunslet 13; Swinton 22, Carlisle 4; Workington 14, Keighley 8.

Yorks Cup Final
Castleford 2 Hull 13

Spellbound Fulham flattened

Fulham 10
Leeds 44

By John Clemison

Fulham's management worked out at the start of this season that their side needed to win three out of every four home matches to be *reasonably sure of staying in the top* flight. Fulham have duly romped past Featherstone Rovers and Whitehaven and hing on grimly to beat Hull by the end of September. Yesterday, however, the "fourth" side arrived at Craven Cottage and Fulham found themselves 32-0 down within an hour.

Leeds' performance was what one would expect of a first division side. They were fast and direct, using the whole width of the pitch only when necessary and producing a work rate that would shame a sorter in a weaving shed.

One could perhaps forgive Fulham for being mesmerised by Leeds. The Yorkshire side, who have had some disappointing defeats of late, were determined to regain their position among the Castlefords and the Hulls, and they produced a scintillating brand of free-running footbal.

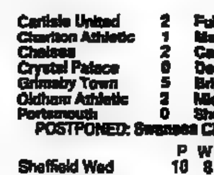
So efficient were Leeds at destroying Fulham's confidence that their backs hardly needed to show their pace. On the lush grass, *flourishing thanks to the returfing* exercise last summer, even the heaviest Leeds forward could dance towards the try line without fear of being stranded in the type of mud that was being churned up at every other ground over the weekend.

Leeds finished with eight tries, two each by Squire and Rayne and one by Webb, Holmes, Smith and Creaser. Creaser also mastered the tricky wind with his goal-kicking, finishing with six.

Fulham had one short period in the second half when they showed a glimmer of revival. Inspired by the determination and quick thinking of M'Barki and Diamond, the Londoners struck back after an hour of play. Albeit 32-0 down, they found gaps in the Leeds defence that the Yorkshire side had managed to plug until then. Crossley, who had come on early in the game for the injured Allen, jinked his way past a series of flatfooted tacklers and touched down with ease. Diamond added the goal and, shortly afterwards, Diamond gave M'Barki a chance to escape the cover and the Moroccan passed inside to Bayliss, who clung onto a difficult ball and went over.

FULHAM: S Mills; S Bayliss, T Stockley, S Diamond, H M'Barki; D Allen (rep J Crossley), R Bowden; H Beverley, J Doherty, P Souto (rep C Jones), M Herdman, A Dearden, A Kinsey.
LEEDS: I Wilkinson; P Mitchell, D Creaser, S Martin (rep D Heselwood), A Smith; J Holmes, K Dick; R Dickinson, D Ward (rep D Heron), K Rayne, G Moorby, K Squire, T Webb.
Referee: G Wall (Leigh).

First division



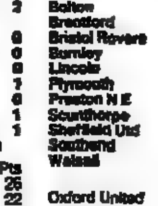
Arsenal	0	Coventry City	1
Aston Villa	1	Birmingham City	0
Everton	0	Luton Town	1
Ipswich Town	0	Queen's Pk Rngrs	2
Leicester City	0	Southampton	0
(Abandoned after 23 min)			
Manchester United	3	West Brom Albion	0
Sunderland	2	Stoke City	2
Watford	1	Norwich City	3
West Ham United	1	Liverpool	3
Wolverhampton	2	Tottenham Hspr	3



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester Utd	9	6	1	2	17	11	19
West Ham Utd	9	6	0	3	20	10	18
Q P Rangers	9	5	2	2	17	8	17
Southampton	8	5	2	1	9	2	17
Liverpool	9	5	2	2	11	6	17
Ipswich Town	9	5	1	3	20	11	16
Luton Town	9	5	1	3	16	8	16
Nottingham F	9	5	1	3	15	12	16
Aston Villa	9	5	1	3	12	10	16
Tottenham Hot	9	4	2	3	15	14	14
Coventry City	9	4	2	3	13	14	14
West Bromwich	9	4	2	3	13	13	14
Birmingham C	9	4	2	3	9	10	14
Arsenal	9	4	0	5	13	11	12
Everton	9	3	3	3	6	8	12
Sunderland	9	3	2	4	9	15	11
Norwich City	9	2	3	4	14	15	9
Watford	9	2	2	5	15	17	8
Stoke City	9	2	2	5	10	18	8
Notts County	9	2	0	7	9	19	6
Wolverhampton	9	0	2	7	7	22	2
Leicester City	8	0	1	7	5	20	1

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Enfield 1, Boston United 0; Kettering 1, Northwich Victoria 0; Kidderminster 0, Altrincham 2; Maidstone 1, Bath 1; Nuneaton 3, Gateshead 2; Scarborough 1, Weymouth 1; Telford United 0, Barnet 0; Yeovil 0, Dagenham 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley 1, Worksop 0; Goole 2, Stafford Rangers 0; Grantham 0, Oswestry 1; Matlock 2, Morecambe 0; Mossley 3, Marine 0; Rhyl 0, Barrow 1; Workington 6, Buxton 1.
SOUTH LEAGUE: Premier Division: Kings Lynn 2, Dorchester 0; Stourbridge 4, Fareham Town 5; Welling United 3, Alvechurch 2.

Second division



Barnsley	2	Huddersfield Tn	2
Carlisle United	2	Fulham	0
Charlton Athletic	1	Manchester City	0
Chelsea	2	Cardiff City	0
Crystal Palace	0	Derby County	1
Grimsby Town	5	Brighton	0
Oldham Athletic	2	Middlesbrough	1
Portsmouth	0	Sheffield Wed	1
POSTPONED: Swansea City v Newcastle			



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield Wed	10	8	2	0	19	7	26
Manchester C	10	7	1	2	20	9	22
Chelsea	9	6	2	1	20	9	20
Newcastle Utd	10	6	2	2	19	11	20
Shrewsbury T	10	5	3	2	16	11	18
Charlton Ath	10	4	4	2	9	12	16
Barnsley	10	4	2	4	19	14	14
Huddersfield T	9	3	5	1	12	8	14
Grimsby Town	10	3	4	3	15	12	13
Portsmouth	10	4	1	5	13	12	13
Blackburn R	10	3	4	3	15	19	13
Carlisle Utd	10	3	3	4	8	8	12
Middlesbrough	10	3	3	4	13	14	12
Brighton	10	3	2	5	17	16	11
Crystal Palace	9	3	2	4	12	13	11
Fulham	10	3	2	5	14	17	11
Cardiff City	9	3	1	5	7	11	10
Leeds United	10	3	1	6	13	20	10
Oldham Ath	10	2	3	5	7	16	9
Cambridge Utd	9	2	2	5	10	14	8
Derby County	10	2	2	6	8	22	8
Swansea City	9	1	1	7	8	17	4

Central League: First division: Liverpool 1, Manchester United 1; West Brom 3, Blackburn 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Tottenham 3, Millwall 3.
SCOTTISH RESERVE LEAGUE: Premier Division: Aberdeen 6, Hibernian 2; Heart of Midlothian 1, Celtic 5; Rangers 3, Dundee 1; St Johnstone 1, Motherwell 1.
IRISH LEAGUE: Ulster Cup: Cliftonville 0, Bangor 2; Coleraine 1, Ards 1; Distillery 3, Crusaders 2; Glentoran 1, Ballymena 0; Larne 2, Glenavon 1; Linfield 0, Carrick Rangers 3; Newry Town 1, Portadown 0.

Third division



Bolton	2	Newport	3
Brentford	1	Hull City	1
Bristol Rovers	1	Bradford City	0
Burnley	2	Gillingham	3
Lincoln	2	Millwall	2
Plymouth	2	Oxford Utd	1
Preston N E	2	Wigan Ath	3
Scunthorpe	1	Rotherham	2
Sheffield Utd	2	Bournemouth	0
Southend	0	Exeter	3
Walsall	4	Wimbledon	0



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oxford United	10	7	2	1	25	13	23
Hull City	10	6	4	0	20	5	22
Bristol Rovers	10	7	1	2	14	8	22
Sheffield Utd	9	6	2	1	18	9	20
Orient	9	5	2	2	10	5	17
Wigan	10	4	5	1	13	10	17
Walsall	10	5	1	4	16	19	16
Wimbledon	10	4	3	3	20	15	15
Newport County	10	4	3	3	14	19	15
Bolton W	10	4	2	4	19	11	14
Millwall	10	4	2	4	18	21	14
Rotherham Utd	9	4	1	4	9	9	13
Gillingham	9	4	1	4	15	16	13
Lincoln City	10	4	1	5	13	15	13
Burnley	9	3	3	3	14	13	12
Plymouth A	10	3	2	5	11	12	11
Southend Utd	9	2	4	3	15	16	10
Preston N E	10	2	4	4	13	14	10
Scunthorpe Utd	10	2	4	4	9	17	10
Exeter City	10	2	2	6	10	17	8
Brentford	9	1	4	4	14	17	7
Bradford City	10	1	3	6	9	18	6
Bournemouth	10	2	0	8	8	20	6
Port Vale	9	1	2	6	9	17	5

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple 3, Mangotsfield 0; Bristol Manor Farm 1, Dawlish 1; Chippenham 4, Taunton 3; Clandown 1, Plymouth 1; Devizes 1, Liskeard 1; Exmouth 3, Weston-super-Mare 2; Minehead 0, Saltash 1; Shepton Mallet 2, Clevedon 1; Wellington 0, Melksham 3.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Chigwellians 2, Malvernians 1; Cholmeleians 0, Lancing O B 0. First division: Ardinians 2, Citizens 1; Etonians 0, Reptonians 3; Westminsters 2, Wykehamists 0.

Fourth division



Colchester	2	Northampton	2
Doncaster	3	Aldershot	1
Halifax	2	Peterborough	1
Hartlepool	1	Wrexham	1
Mansfield	1	Torquay	3
Rochdale	2	Chesterfield	4
Stockport	2	Darlington	0
Swindon	3	York City	2
Postponed: Chester v Blackpool; Hereford v Bury.			





	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York City	10	6	2	2	22	8	20
Bristol City	10	6	1	3	21	8	19
Doncaster R	10	5	2	3	20	14	17
Chesterfield	10	4	5	1	15	10	17
Colchester Utd	10	4	4	2	13	9	16
Tranmere R	10	4	4	2	10	7	16
Bury	8	4	3	1	13	9	15
Hereford Utd	9	4	3	2	9	8	15
Peterborough	9	4	2	3	17	10	14
Reading	10	4	2	4	21	17	14
Wrexham	10	3	5	2	15	12	14
Northampton T	10	2	8	0	14	11	14
Swindon Town	10	4	1	5	15	13	13
Halifax Town	10	3	4	3	12	16	13
Rochdale	10	4	1	5	14	19	13
Crewe Alex	10	4	1	5	7	15	13
Stockport Co	10	3	3	4	11	15	12
Torquay United	10	3	3	4	12	16	12
Aldershot	10	3	3	4	11	17	12
Blackpool	9	3	2	4	9	11	11
Darlington	10	3	1	6	6	12	10
Mansfield T	10	2	2	6	11	20	8
Hartlepool	10	1	3	6	7	15	6
Chester	9	1	1	7	7	18	4

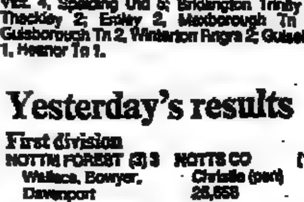
FA VASE: Preliminary round replays: Esh Winning 2, Darlington R A 0; Harrogate 3, Hebburn Reyrolle 2; Nelson 0, Bexley 1; Maghull 2, Chadderton 0; Clacton 2, Somersham 3; Berkhamstead 1, Witham 2; Chertsey 2, Herne Bay 1; Calne 1, Flight Refuelling 2.
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Bootle 0, Leek Tn 1; Caernarfon Tn 0, Prescot Cables 0; Curzon Ashton 2, Leyland Motors 0; Darwen 1, Ashton Utd 1; Netherfield 1, Burscough 1; Radcliffe Boro 1, Penrith 2; St Helens Tn 1, Formby 2.

Scottish premier division



Celtic	1	Hearts	1
Dundee	3	Rangers	2
Hibernian	2	Aberdeen	1
Motherwell	0	St Johnstone	1
St Mirren	p	Dundee Utd	p

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee United	7	6	0	1	19	6	12
Celtic	8	5	2	1	21	9	12
Heart of Mid	8	5	2	1	11	7	12
Aberdeen	8	5	1	2	20	5	11
Hibernian	8	4	0	4	12	14	8
Rangers	8	3	1	4	14	14	7
Dundee	8	3	1	4	12	18	7
St Mirren	7	0	4	3	4	12	4
Motherwell	8	0	3	5	4	15	3
St Johnstone	8	1	0	7	7	24	2



FA CUP: Third qualifying round: Horden C W 3, Easington Colliery 2; North Shields 2, Brandon United 0; Bangor City 1, South Liverpool 0; Horwich RMI 2, Southport 1; Mossfield 0, Congleton 0; Glossop 2, Frickley Athletic 3; Hyde 2, Stalybridge 0; Winsford United 0, Eastwood Town 1; Gainsborough 1, Bridgnorth 1; Corby 2, A P Leamington 2; Sutton Coldfield 2, Buckingham 1; Wellingborough 1, March 0; Chelmsford 2, VS Rugby 2; Walthamstow Avenue 0, Lowestoft 0; Aldstone 3, Basildon 1; Harrow Borough 1, Addlestone 0; Chesham 0, Hitchin 2; Slough 3, Hampton 2; Windsor and Eton 4, St Albans 1; Corinthian Casuals 3, Bognor Regis 1; Dartford 2, Sittingbourne 2; Gravesend 1, Ashford 1; Folkestone 1, Hastings United 0; Leatherhead 0, Fisher 4; Tooting and Mitcham 3, Whitehawk 0; Kingstonian 2, Farnborough 4; Wokingham 2, Gosport Borough 1; Totton 1, Waterlooville 6 (abandoned 65 mins-rain); Witney 2, Basingstoke 2; Cheltenham 3, Barry 1; Frome 2, Poole 3.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 1, Dudley 1; Bridgwater 1, Aylesbury 3; Bromsgrove 1, Leicester United 2; Coventry S 2, Tamworth 2; Forest GN 1, Willenhall 2; Rushden 0, Shepshed 1. Southern division: Canterbury 1, Hillingdon 2; Dover 2, Thanet 0; Hounslow 1, Cambridge City 1; Salisbury 2, Crawley 2; Woodford 2, Chatham 0.

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians	1	Kilmarnock	0
Alloa Athletic	1	Raith Rovers	2
Ayr United	0	Falkirk	1
Clydebank	3	Morton	3
Dumbarton	1	Clyde	0
Hamilton Academ.	3	Brechin City	3
Meadowbank	2	Partick Thistle	1

Scottish Second Division

Berwick Rangers	4	Albion Rovers	3
Cowdenbeath	2	Stranraer	2
Dunfermline Athletic	0	Arbroath	1
East Fife	1	Stirling Albion	1
East Stirlingshire	1	Stenhousemuir	3
Montrose	1	Queen's Park	2
Queen of the South	1	Forfar Athletic	1

NORTHERN LEAGUE: First division: Ashington 2, Whitley 1; Consett 2, Crook 2; South Bank 2, Ferryhill 1; Peterlee 2, Billingham 3.
LEAGUE CUP: First Round. Bedlington 4, Seaham Red Star 0; Evenwood 4, Ryhope 0; Shildon 4, Hartlepool 2; Alnwick 5, West Auckland 3 (after extra time). North 1, Blyth Spartan 2.

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Appleby Frodingham 0, Boston Tn 0; Belper Tn 3, Boston 1; Bentley Vict. 4, Spalding Utd 5; Bridlington Trinity 5, Thackley 2; Emley 2, Mexborough Tn 0; Guisborough Tn 2, Winterton Rngrs 2; Guiseley 1, Heanor Tn 1.

Yesterday's results

First division
NOTT'M FOREST (3) 3 Wallace, Bowyer, Davenport — NOTTS CO (1) 1 Christie (pen) 26,658

Second division
BLACKBURN (1) 1 Garner — SHREWSBURY (0) 1 MacLaren 5,777
SWANSEA (0) 1 Marustik — NEWCASTLE (1) 2 Wharton, Mills 9,807

MOTOR RACING


Piquet (left) and Patrese: reason to celebrate

Piquet wins a rich crop of groceries in South Africa

From Ray Kennedy, Kyalami

If some super car salesman were to offer a slightly-used Brabham BMW, one owner, carefully driven, he would not, for once, be all that far from the truth.

Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, certainly does not drive like a little old lady toddling off to the shops but the manner in which he won the formula one world driver's championship in the South African Grand Prix on Saturday was a textbook example of dogged single-mind edness.

Piquet set off at Kyalami in the final race of the 1983 championship determined to bring home the groceries. There was hardly a moment when he looked like failing in his quest.

He led for 60 of the 77 laps until he allowed his Italian colleague, Riccardo Patrese, to take over the lead. And, with just over two laps behind the finish he slipped back into third place behind the Alfa Romeo of Andre De Cesaris.

He needed only a forth place to win the driver's title after both Alain Prost, who was two points ahead of him until Saturday, and Rene Arnoux were forced out of the race by mechanical failure.

Piquet, who also won the driver's championship in 1981, said: "Everything went the way we wanted it. The car and the pit teams worked with excellent speed and precision."

The slickness of the Brabham team's pit stops was a major factor in the victory. Piquet came in for tyres and refuelling on lap 29 and was on his way again in 9.2 sec – itself a record performance. Later Patrese was reshod, refuelled and despatched in barely 10sec.

By contrast, the luckless Niki Lauda, of Austria, who drove magnificently in the Marlboro McLaren Tag Turbo, was held up at the pits for 23 seconds when a wheel jammed.

Lauda, starting from 12th position on the grid, had pulled up to third position when his pit stop came on lap 35. He was in eighth position by the time he got back on the track but with seven laps left overtook the second-placed Piquet who had been tweaking his Turbo-Booster to hold off the Austrian while Patrese built up his lead.

The McLaren's Tag Turbo finally gave up the battle on lap 72. Prost's hopes of becoming the first Frenchman to win the drivers title came to an end on the forty-second lap after a 45sec pit stop two laps earlier. Clearly unhappy, he said the Renault lost power badly after the long pit stop. Rene Arnoux's chances of victory – which depended on both Piquet and Prost failing to score points – ended when his Ferrari expired in the eleventh lap.

Fourth-placed David Warwick, of Britain, who escaped from a 120 mph crash during unofficial practice, also drove superbly and demonstrated that the Candy Toleman has become reliable enough to be reckoned with next season while the retiring world champion, Keki Rosberg, of Finland, was more than satisfied with his fifth place in his first outing with the Honda-powered Saudi Williams.

RESULT: 1, R Patrese (It), Brabham BMW, 1hr 33min 25.70sec (average speed 202.93 kph), 77 laps. 2, A De Cesaris (It), Alfa Romeo, 1:33:35.02; 3, N Piquet (Bra), Brabham BMW, 1:33:47.67; 4, D Warwick (UK), Candy Toleman, 1:33:31.72 (76 laps); 5, K Rosberg (Fin), Saudi Williams (76 laps). 6, E Cheever (US), Renault Elf, 76 laps. 7, D Sullivan (US), Benetton Tyrrell, 75 laps. 8, M Surer (Switz), Arrows AG, 75 laps; 9, T Boutsen (Bel), Arrows A6, 74 laps; 10, J Jarier (Fra), Ligier Gitanes, 73 laps; 11, N Lauder (Austria), Marlboro 71 laps. 12, K Acheson (Brit), March Ram, 71 laps.
WORLD DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP: Final placings: 1 Piquet (Bra) 59pts, 2 Prost (Fra) 57, 3 Arnoux (Fra) 49, 4 Tambay (Fra) 40, 5 Rosberg (Fin) 27, 6 Watson (Brit) 22, 6 Cheever (US) 22, 8 De Cesaris (It) 15, 9 Patrese (It) 13, 10 Lauda (Austria) 12, 11 Laffite (Fra) 11, 12 Alboreto (It) 10; Mansell Brit 10, 14 Warwick (Brit) 9, 15 Surer (Switz) 4, 16 Baldi (It) 3, 17 Sullivan (US) 2, 17 De Angelis (It) 2, 19 Cecotto (Ven) 1, 19 Giacomelli (It) 1.
CONSTRUCTORS CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Ferrari 89pts, 2, Renault 79, 3, Brabham 72, 4, Williams 38, 5 McLaren 34, 6, Alfa-Romeo 18, 7, Lotus 12, 8, Tyrell 12, 9, Toleman 10, 10, Arrows 4, 11, Theodore 1.

● The former world driving champion Keke Rosberg said after the South African Grand Prix that he was suffering from kidney illness and has been ordered to have a total rest for six weeks.

"The doctor told me the problem I had earlier in the season was not mild hepatitis as I thought, but another problem that left me feeling very listless. I really should not even have been driving

Race dates for 1984

Kyalami, South Africa (AP) – The International Auto Sports Federation have announced a new 16-race World Championship season in 1984, including new events on street circuits in New York and Dallas. A proposed New York race could not be staged this year, but the FISA secretary general Yvon Leon said that it was a definite fixture for 1984.

The grand prix team will go to Montreal for the Canadian Grand Prix on June 17 – clashing with the Le Mans 24-hour race – and move to Detroit for the Motor City race on June 24.

The Dallas Grand Prix is set for July 8, and the teams come back for the New York race at Flushing Meadows, the penultimate event of the season, on September 23.

The last event of the season will be the Grand Prix of Europe, the floating race created this year to replace New York and held in Britain. Next year's race will be staged at Nurburgring in West Germany on October 7 if the track there has been completed. The West German Grand Prix will be staged at Hockenheim on August 5.

Reserve races will be a Swiss Grand Prix at the Paul Ricard track in Southern France and a Spanish race at a new street track at Fuenirola on the Costa Del Sol near Marbella.

The Grand Prix Calendar:
[redacted] 26: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.
[redacted] 10: South Africa, Kyalami.
[redacted] 29: Belgium, Spa or Zolder.
May 16: San Marino, Imola, Italy; 20: France, Dijon.
June 3: Monaco; 17: Canada, Montreal; 24: Detroit, Michigan.
July 8: Dallas, Texas; 22: Britain, Brands Hatch.
Aug 5: W Germany, Hockenheim: 19: Austria, Zeltweg; 26: Netherlands, Zandvoort.
Sept 9: Italy, Monza; 23: New York.
Oct 7: G P of Europe, Nurburing (to be approved).
Reserves: Switzerland, at St Paul Ricard, [redacted], Spain, at Fuengirola.

HOCKEY

Purley's enterprise

By Sydney Friskin

Purley	0
Surrey	3

It was President's Day at Purley yesterday and among the day's festivities was a match between the club and Surrey, for whom the occasion was useful exercise for next Sunday's county championship match against Hampshire at Cheam. Earlier in the day Surrey defeated their own under-21 side 1-0.

Purley showed enterprise in the first 20 minutes but could not penetrate the tight Surrey defence in which Daubeney and Gallimore were solid and dependable. Diamond scored Surrey's first goal early in the second half with considerable help from Bausor. Cottrell added to the score with a fine dribble and towards the end Daubeney converted a short corner.

PURLEY: R Bateman; R Oakes, D Almond, R Requena, P Edwards, D Taylor, D Kerslake, K Cooper (sub, M Thomas), R Iswarish, M Cronin, M Griggs.

SURREY: D Harvey (Hawks); G Daubeney (Richmond), B Wells (Richmond), M D Gallimore (Guildford), P Newton (Richmond) (sub, C Eyles, Houslow), D Francis (Surbiton), I Carley (Guildford), T Diamond (Beckenham), I Rabney (Spencer), C Cottrell (Guildford), J Bausor (Wimbledon) (sub, C Ray, Hawks).

Umpires: R Horst and M Martin (Seven Counties).

The Great Britain squad ended their second training weekend at Lilleshall yesterday morning by defeating Staffordshire 4-1 and Lancashire 9-0.

COUNTY MATCHES: Buckinghamshire 0, Oxfordshire 2; Debyshire 0, Suffolk 0; Gloucestershire 1, Warwickshire 0; Norfolk 3, Lincolnshire 0; Somerset 1, Worcestershire 5; Staffordshire 0, Lancashire 3.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 8, Mid-Surrey 0; Cambridge University 1, Slough 1; Cheam 1, Reading 2; Hampstead 1, Teddington 2; Hounslow 4, Hawks 2; Maidenhead 1, Bromley 1, Richmond 1, Wimbledon 3; St Albans 0, Guildford 0; Southgate 3, Dulwich 1; Spencer 3, Purley 1; Surbiton 2, Beckenham 5; Tulse Hill 3, Old Kingstonians 2.
TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Premier division: Amersham 0, Eastcote 3; Anchorians 2, Oxford Hawks 0; Canterbury 5, Bognor 1; Chichester 1, Lyons 0; East Grinstead 1, Folkestone 0; Fareham 6, Walton 1; Indian Gymkhana 2, Camberley 2; Metropolitan Police 0, Trojans 1.
HAMPSHIRE/SURREY: Andover 1, Old Edwardians 1; Barnes 3, US Portsmouth 0; Havant 0, Bournemouth and West Hants 0; National Westminster Bank 1, Woking 0.
KENT/SUSSEX: Brighton 1, Worthing 1; Eastbourne 0, Gravesend 2; Gore Court 3, Maidstone 0; Herne Bay 2, South Saxons 2; Lewes 4, Old Williamsonians 1; Lloyds Bank 2, Sevenoaks 0; Old Beccehamians 1, Tonbridge Wells 2; Thames Polytechnic 0, Marden Russets 2.
MIDDLESEX/BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON: Aylesbury 2, High Wycombe 0; Hayes 1, Elsecs 1; Marlow 2, British Airways 0; Richings Park 0, Sunbury 1; Polytechnic 0, Bracknell 0.
WOMEN'S MATCHES: Cheam 4, Crawley 0; Orpington 3, Bums Ash 0; Redwings 3, Ariel 1; Walton 3, Barnes 1.

RACING

Cauthen calmest of Newmarket's riders in a storm

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

In what were probably the most difficult conditions witnessed at Newmarket, where the "blasted heath" is more vulnerable to gales than most places, fillies maintained their autumn supremacy on Saturday when Cormorant Wood and Flame of Tara finished first and second in the Dubai Champion Stakes; albeit after Tolomeo, the runner-up, had been disqualified and relegated to fourth.

Only a fortnight earlier fillies had dominated the finish of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris. On Saturday the only members of the supposedly weaker sex shone even though they both appeared to have a lot to find on form.

By winning Saturday's epic as well as the Sun Chariot Stakes a fortnight earlier Cormorant Wood emulated Time Charter, who brought off the same double last year. Like Time Charter she will remain training as a four-year-old. When hundreds of thousands of pounds are constantly being paid for horses mostly with origins in the United States it is nice to be able to report a big catch to an English owner-breeder operating on quite modest lines.

By Home Guard and out of a mare by Super Sam, Cormorant Wood would not have set the sale ring alight had she been sold earlier in her life by Bobby McAlpine. In fact Mr McAlpine even offered a half share in his filly recently to his friend of old, Robert Sangster and was politely turned down.

The normally lucky Mr Sangster will consider that to be one of his few mistakes because as his runner, Salmn Leap, who was heavily backed down to favouritism, started to back pedal, so Cormorant Wood, under a skilful ride from Steve Cauthen, began her winning run. And what a surge it was – from last to first in three furlongs. To get there Cauthen needed to be blessed with the skills of a London taxi driver during the rush hour.

This was the seventh occasion in 11 years that a filly has won the Champion and now Cormorant Wood may well go to Laurel to take pot luck in the Washington DC International. The Cormorant Wood camp will be justified if they take the battle into the American camp because on Saturday their filly beat the horse who won the Budweiser Million at Arlington Park in August. It is arguable that Tolomeo, the horse in question, was unlucky to be disqualified from second place on Saturday and that his jockey, Gianfranco Dettori, was also unfortunate to be stood down for eight days for careless riding.

No one was quicker to admit that Dettori did not excel than Tolomeo's trainer, Luca Cumani. Yet in the circumstances – and those circumstances involved a gale which hindered both horse and human and certainly made life a nightmare for the man operating the patrol camera – it was far from certain that Detttori and Tolomeo had done Baxter and Miramar Reef, the fourth horse the sort of unjustive that the eventual penalty merited.

I saw the film of the race later. The camera was so shaky that it was hard to interpret the film and Tolomeo and Dettori deserved the benefit of the doubt. Cumani's small consolation was a victory with Free Guest in the Bird Cage Nursery late in the afternoon. Tolomeo will get his opportunity to reply next year.

After Bajan Sunshine had won the Tote Cesarewitch the unsaddling enclosure was charged with emotion, with hugs and kisses for the winner and tears welling into the eyes of the successful trainer, Rod Simpson. When asked whether this result meant a lot to him, Simpson replied: "That's the understatement of the year."

The result could easily be his lifeline and mean the difference between business as normal and extinction. Simpson has to be out of his present stables at Epsom by the end of the month and still has nowhere to go. At least Saturday's triumph showed that he can do the job with the right horse.

His chance came when Paul Green, who bought Bajan Sunshine only last Wednesday with the intention of sending him to Martin Tate to be trained for hurdling, decided to leave him with Simpson until after the Cesarewitch on the assurance from Simpson that he would win the Newmarket marathon. How right he was.

Bajan Sunshine was another good winner for that much under-rated jokey Brian Rouse, who has enjoyed an unforgettable season. For a second or two in the last furlong it looked as though Bajan Sunshine might be worn down by that great old warhorse Popsi's Joy, who had won the race before. But Rouse had kept something up his sleeve in case of just such a situation. When he played his trump Bajan Sunshine did the rest.


Nosing ahead: Brian Rouse drives Bajan Sunshine past Popsi's Joy in Saturday's Cesarewitch (Photograph: Ed Byrne)

Sagace has last word in Conseil

From Desmond Stoneham
Paris

Sagace, who was eleventh behind his stable companion, All Along, in the Arc de Triomphe a fortnight ago, gained recompense with an easy victory in yesterday's Prix de Conseil de Paris at Longchamp. Both horses carry the colours of Daniel Wildenstein, and both are trained by Patrick-Louis Biancone, who was absent from Longchamp as he was in Canada to saddle All Along for the Rothmans International at Woodbine.

Yves Saint-Martin rode Sagace with great patience and the pair were in third last position as the field of 12 turned into the straight. Much of the running had been made by the English challenger, Zoffany, from Full of Stars but it was Galant Vert who had the advantage with 300 yards left to run. Such was the acceleration of Sagace that he was level with Galant Vert a furlong out, and was not hard pressed to win by one and a half lengths.

Saint-Martin, the 14 times French champion also won the five-furlong Prix du Petit Couvert on the 17½-1 chance Bold Apparel.

François Boutin believes he has a real classic prospect in Long Mick, who took the 10-furlong Prix de Conde by three lengths from Cold Feet.

● Lattrayante, superbly ridden by Alain Lequeux, fought off a top-class field of North American fillies to land the E P Taylor Stakes at Woodbine, in Toronto.

The French and Irish 1,000 Guineas winner won the $160,000 prize by threequarters of a length from If Winter Comes with Bolt From The Blue third.

Awaasif triumphs

Awaasif dominated the group one Gran Premio del Jockey Club at San Siro, Milan yesterday, beating the French trained Right Bank by six lengths with the German challenger, Tombos, third. Lester Piggott had Awaasif in fourth place at the final turn and took the lead two and half furlongs from home. Awaasif's winnings of £44,700 took the English trainers' overseas haul for 1983 past the £2m mark.

STATE OF GOING: Leicester: good to soft. Hamilton: soft. Fontwell: good to soft. Tomorrow. Sandown: soft. Sedgefield: good.

EQUESTRIANISM

Britain able to toast success with Meade

By Jenny MacArthur

Richard Meade, riding George Wimpey's Limited Andeguy, the former champion working hunter, won the Boekelo Three Day Event in The Netherlands, which finished yesterday. Great Britain were the outright winners of the team event after pulling themselves up from sixth to first place after Saturday's cross-country phase.

It was a rewarding win for Meade, who was riding the eight year old Andeguy in his first international three day event. The best individual in the British team was Lucinda Green on Village Gossip, who came third.

RESULTS: (individual): 1, Andeguy (R Meade) 49.8; 2, Skipper (J Touzaint) France 52.2; 3, Village Gossip (L Green) 52.4. Other British team placings: 7, Oxford Blue (I Stark) 59.8; 8, The Grouse Beater (E Purbrick) 60.00; 9, Jetset II (D Clapham) 60.6. Team results: 1, Great Britain 172.2; 2, France 182.4; 3, USA 213.8.

Geoff Goodwin on Michael Muldoon clipped 300ths of a second off Harvey Smith's time on Sanyo Galaxi to win yesterday's Rite Mixers Grade A and B Championship at the Stoneleigh Autumn Championships. They were the only two to go clear in the timed jump-off.

RESULTS: Rite Mixers Grade A and B Championship: 1, Michael Muldoon (G Goodwin) 0 in 32.72; 2, Sanyo Galaxi (H Smith) 0 in 32.75; 3, Relish (C Edwards) 4 in 43.45. BSJA National Grade A qualifier: 1, Tradition (T Price) 0 in 33.15; 2, Beverage (S Mapleson) 0 in 33.6; 3, Towerlands Fire Fox (M Pyrah) 0 in 34.48. Caroline Bradley Memorial Trophy: 1, Last Resort (D Broome) 0 in 27.45; 2, Sunorra (S Hadley) 4 in 25.62; 3, Mr Ross (D Broome) 4 in 29.34. Radio Rentals Puissance: 1, Whato (T Newbury); 2, Sanyo Devon (H Smith).

Leicester

Draw: no advantage

1.45 STOAT STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o selling: £767: 1m 2f) (12 runners)

1	00000	CAMIONNAGE (B) (B Yeardley) E Carter 8-11	–	7
5	00000	MAFOO'S MANOR (Mafoo Racing Ltd) J Bethell 8-11	P Cook	9
6	00C03	PEARL RUN (R Squires) K Stone 8-11	L Piggott	10
8	00	SERGIADES (B Malandrinos) L Holt 8-11	P Waldron	8
9		TAVARGOS (B Lasala) C Speres 8-11	M Miller	12
10	000	TOCODESU (Rockhouse Stud) W Turner 8-11	M Thomas	5
11	0	BEAU NAVET (R Whitaker) T Bulgin 8-8	K Williams 7	6
17	0000	MY SWEET BABY (J Hurd) A Ingham 8-8	R Curant	2
18	00000	OCTANORM (N Greffield) R Hannon 8-8	B Rouse	1
20	000	SAFFRON LADY (R Dodson) D Ringer 8-8	P D'Arcy	11
21		SALLYALLY (Mrs C Reavey) Mrs C Reavey 8-8	T Rogers	3
23	000	THE POWVEE (S Powell) P Haynes 8-8	R McGhin	4

11-8 Octanorm, 9-4 Pearl Run, 5 Tocodesu, 8 Tavargos, 10 Mafoo's Manor,

2.15 HARE STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 7f) (20 runners)

2		ARISIAN (Mrs S Davenport) Mrs S Davenport 8-11	W Ryan 5	15
4	0000	BELLEKINO (Mrs V Stevenson) R Hollinshead 8-11	Paul Eddery	12
5	0	CANONESS (A Rogers) J Fox 8-11	R Lines 5	6
6		CAPPADOCIA (Mrs P Lamb) R Hollinshead 8-11	N Carlisle	4
13	6	ELECTO (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-11	P Robinson	6
15		FLEURISTE (Lady Howard de Walden) P Walwyn 8-11	–	17
16		HARVEST PRINCESS (P Cooper) R J Williams 8-11	R Cochrane	14
22	030	LUNARIS (C Karpidas) R Smyly 8-11	R Curant	1
23	40	MAKE ME HAPPY (Mrs J Seath) L Holt 8-11	P Waldron	10
24	0	MAZEMMA (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	18
26		MISFIRE (B) (Greenland Park Ltd) R J Williams 8-11	E Johnson	3
29	3	OPHRYS (A Hall) H Cecil 8-11	L Piggott	16
30	302300	ORCHARD ROAD (S Wong) R J Williams 8-11	B Rouse	5

2.45 STOAT STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o selling: £767: 1m 2f) (12)

3.15 SQUIRREL HANDICAP (£2,553: 1m 4f) (22)

3.45 HEDGEHOG STAKES (2-y-o: £2,477: 6f) (7)

4.15 BADGER STAKES (3-y-o: £1,667: 6f) (22)

4.45 HARE STAKES (Div II, part I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 7f) (18)

5.10 HARE STAKES (Div II, part 2: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 7f) (18)

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: Middle and high numbers best

2.15 BLACKWOOD STAKES (Selling: £652: 1m 3f) (2 runners)

1	00	FONABY J Etherington 8-11	J Seagrave	2
3	0044	MIGHTY STEEL (B) T Craig 8-11	C Dwyer	1

7-4 Mighty Steel, 9-4 Fonaby.

2.45 MURDOSTOUN STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £926: 5f) (8)

1	0042	ADDAANA (B) Thomson Jones 8-11	R Hills 3	7
2	4	GOLDEN ECSTASY P Walwyn 8-11	B Raymond	5
3	0	KUWAIT TAXI G Huffer 8-11	G Starkey	2
6	00	MURTHLY-BREEZE W H Williams 8-11	C Dwyer	4
9	400	PIPATUNE (B) C Austin 8-11	E Hide	8
10		PRINCESS SHARPEKUP Mrs S Cousins 8-11	N Barker	6
11	643	SCOOP THE KITTY J Etherington 8-11	J Seagrave	1
14	0000	WESTGATE LADY (B) C Booth 8-11	G Oldroyd	3

7-4 Golden Ecstasy, 3 Kuwait Taxi, 9-2 Addaana, 5 Scoop The Kitty, 10 Pipatune, 12 Murthly-Breeze, 20 others.

3.15 BRAIDWOOD HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,119: 6f) (8)

1	1000	PINK ROBBER (C) B Hanbury 9-7	G Starkey	7
2	4032	RICCA GIRL J Etherington 9-2	J Seagrave	3
6	1400	OYSTONS PROPWEEKLY J Berry 8-4	S Morris 3	5
7	4300	FOZZE G Huffer 8-4	M Rimmer 3	4
12	0200	FIFTY QUID SHORT Mrs M Nesbitt 8-0	L Charnock	6
15	0430	STARLIGHT LASS P Calver 7-9	M Fry 3	1
16	0030	INDIAN DAWN (B) S Norton 7-7	–	2
17	0400	SANDY CAP (C) W H Williams 7-7	S P Griffiths 7	5

5-2 Fifty Quid Short, 3 Ricca Girl, 4 Pink Robber, 5 Fozze, 7 Starlight Lass, 10 Oystons Propweekly, 15 others.

3.45 THANKERTON STAKES (2-y-o: £811: 1m 40yd) (7)

1	021	TAQDIR G Harwood 9-7	G Starkey	1
3	21	FOR SURE FOR SURE (CD) C Nelson 9-4	R Hills 3	3
4	031	KUWAIT PALACE G Huffer 9-4	M Rimmer 3	7
7	0401	SPRINGLE R Hollinshead 9-1	S Parks	6
15	0	PEPPER'S COVE S Norton 8-11	C Ollivier 5	4
17	034	TROUVERE B Hanbury 8-11	A Weiss 7	2
20	0	FIBOFF G Lockerbie 8-8	M Birch	5

4-5 Taqdir, 7-2 Kuwait Palace, 4 For Sure For Sure, 12 Springle, 16 Trouvere, 16 others.

4.15 SYMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,434: 1m 40yd) (10)

4	3030	TRADE HIGH G Richards 4-9-7	E Hide	4
5	4130	ALPINE WAY Miss S Hall 4-9-7	M Birch	3
6	22-00	RIVERS EDGE (CD) Denys Smith 5-9-4	M Fry 3	9
9	0000	MAESTRETTE S Norton 3-8-1	C Ollivier 5	5
11	0040	SCARLET TOWN (CD) R Hollinshead 5-8-12	S Perks	6
13	1000	HONEST TOKEN C Thornton 4-8-12	J Bleasdale	1
15	4-030	MALADHU J Fitzgerald 4-8-10	B Raymond	10
18	3000	SHOEBUTTON Mrs G Reveley 4-8-7	D Gray	7
19	040	YOUTHFUL MISS W Holden 3-8-7	K Darley	8
21	2000	BURLINGTON LAD J Perrett 4-8-6	N Howe 3	2

5-2 Rivers Edge, 7-2 Alpine Way, 9-2 Trade High, 6 Honest Token, 8 Youthful Miss, 10 Scarlet Town, 12 Maladhu, 20 others.

4.45 ABINGTON STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £864: 1m 4f) (16)

1	02203	BARNEY MILLER (B) M Ryan 9-0	A Bond	16
4	0300	ERRIGAL R Hollinshead 9-0	S Parks	10
5	00	GARDENERS ARMS (B) M Ryan 9-0	M Rimmer 3	13
8	422	SAVONITA G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	6
9	0300	SOLAR LIGHT W Elsey 9-0	C Dwyer	9
11	04-04	TOPLEIGH M Prescott 9-0	G Duffield	1
13	033	ANNIE GET YOUR GUN C Thornton 8-11	J Bleasdale	3
14	0302	BALLAGARROW GIRL R Hollinshead 8-11	DOUBTFUL	5
15	00	BOO C Thornton 8-11	K Darley	2
16	0004	DANCE CARD M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	14
17	20	FEATHER FLOWER J Dunlop 8-11	M Birch	12
18	030	GAYBELLS W Elsey 8-11	A Weiss 7	4
20	2220	GLORIA MUNDI R Baker 8-11	E Hide	11
22	2040	JULIA P Walwyn 8-11	N Howe 3	7
26	00	MISTRESS GOSSIP Mrs B Cousins 8-11	J Seagrave	15
33	0000	SOVEREIGN LACE Denys Smith 8-11	M Fry 3	8

7-2 Savonita, 4 Annie Get Your Gun, 9-2 Feather Flower, 6 Dance Card, Julia, 10 Barney Miller, 12 Topleigh, Gloria Mundi, 16 others.

Hamilton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Fonaby. 2.45 Addaana. 3.15 Starlight Lass. 3.45 Taqdir. 4.15 Alpine Way. 4.45 Feather Flower.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Addaana. 3.15 Pink Robber. 3.45 Kuwait Palace. 4.14 Youthful Miss. 4.45 Dance Card.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Pearl Run. 2.15 Ophrys. 2.45 Hall's Prince. 3.15 Kurosawa. 3.45 Innamorato. 4.15 Dora Maar. 4.45 Eljazzi. 5.10 Carnet De Danse.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Tavargos. 2.15 Ophrys. 2.45 Halls Prince. 3.15 The Friend. 3.45 Innamorato. 4.15 Saxham Breck. 4.45 El Jazzi. 5.10 Baba Ann.

Fontwell Park

2.0 BARNHAM CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap: £1,576: 3m 2f 110yd) (7)

2	0/042-	PHYSICIST (CD) J Gifford 11-11-11	G Charles-Jones
3	0040-	DONAGHMOYNE Miss L Bower 8-11-4	K Byrne 5
5	0/20-u	GRAND ARMAGNAC (CD) H O'Neill 8-10-3	C R Chapman
6	0/2-p	BIDDY CHARLEY Miss L Bower 8-10-3	C McFatrick
7	0030	POLLY MAJOR M Bolton 7-10-0	D Chinn 5
8	uf-0	MONRO'S LASS P Butler 7-10-0	M Cronin 5
9	f0f/0	OUR VERSION R Howe 7-10-0	G Madgwick 5

1-2 Physicist, 4 Grand Armagnac, 7 Polly Major, 10 Biddy Charley, 14 Donaghmoyne, 15 others.

2.30 EASTERGATE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £848: 2m 2f) (20)

1	0p/31	FLASH FRED T Clay 6-11-3	J Lovejoy 4
10		GOLD EPEE D Nicholson 5-10-12	P Scudamore
12	000-	JOHN WILLOUGHBY A Aylett 5-10-12	G Jones
13		PADDY BORO J Gifford 5-10-12	R Rowe
15	0	SHOTMAKER P Allingham 5-10-12	M Hammond 4
16	p040-	SMOKER P W Harris 5-10-12	H Davies
19	0/3-	WIDNES C Wates 7-10-12	S Shilston
20	p-	COUNTY LAD A Chamberlain 4-10-7	Mr A Chamberlain 4
21	00-	DECEPTIVE BOY J Bridger 4-10-7	M Suthern
24	u0	FLORA'S PET Miss P O'Connor 6-10-7	D Hyde 4
25		GLADYS ELLEN P Bailey 5-10-7	G Gwilliam
28		HYDROGEN Miss L Bower 6-10-7	R Rowell
29	0	MISDARI D Oughton 5-10-7	P Double 4
32	3-	STINGO A Moore 4-10-7	G Moore
35	002-0	XENIA R Howe 5-10-7	R Goldstein
36	0	CARO NOME A Bailey 4-10-2	A Carroll
37	000-	CLEVER MILLY P W Harris 4-10-2	K Mooney
38	4-202	PETWORTH PARK S Woodman 4-10-2	W Smith
39	000-	PRINCESS MONA C Benstead 4-10-2	M Harrington
40		SHARP MELODY H Beasley 4-10-2	M Furlong

3 Petworth Park, 7-2 Paddy Bord, 4 Gold Epee, 6 Stingo, 8 Misdari, 10 Xenia, 12 Flash Fred, 14 others.

3.0 'COAST TO COAST' STABLE AWARD CHASE (handicap: £2,106: 2m 2f 100yd) (11)

3	1001-	SWEET KYBO (CD) J Gifford 9-12-5	P Double 4
4	1340-	ESPARTO M McCourt 8-12-0	G McCourt
5	44fp	INTEGRATION (CD) E Retter 9-11-12	DOUBTFUL
7	000-2	FURY BOY D Nicholson 10-11-6	P Scudamore
8	424b	WHITE HERON (B) D Grissell 9-11-0	M Perrett
10	f44p-	THE SOMAC (CD) Mrs N Smith 8-10-13	J Francome
12	4f-ru	GOLDEN CYMBAL I Wardle 8-10-7	S Smith Eccles
13	0p1p-	DEVIL'S BRIG R Shaw 12-10-7	B Hoolahan
14	212-0	DAVIDS FOLLY (CD) Miss P Barnes 10-10-5	M Bastard
15	2p00-	POOR SON R Voorspuy 7-10-3	–
17	303-4	DOWNPAYMENT M Bolton 9-10-0	R Rowell

5-2 Sweet Kybo, 7-2 Fury Boy, 4 White Heron, 6 Esparto, 8 The Somac, 10 Davids Folly, 12 others.

3.30 SINGLETON HURDLE (3-y-o selling: £918: 2m 2f) (13)

3		BROWN RIPLE D Burchell 10-12	W Knox 7
4		DECEPTIVE BENDS C Cyzer 10-12	M Harrington
5		FULL BRIGADE R Howe 10-12	M Perrett
7	0	GOLD HEART R Voorspuy 10-12	R Rowell
8	0	L'ARISTOCAT P Haynes 10-12	W Smith
10		NESTOR MAN Miss P O'Connor 10-12	D Hyde 4
11	00	PEPPERWOOD (B) P M Taylor 10-12	A Carroll
12		PIERROT AUGUST H O'Neill 10-12	M Hammond 4
13		PRINCE LEONARDO T M Jones 10-12	J Lovejoy 4
15	00	WILLYPOUS A Chamberlain 10-12	Mr A Chamberlain 4
16	0	ALPINE POPPY R Carter 10-7	A Madgwick 4
17	111	EASTERLY GAEL J Jenkins 10-7	M Kinane
18	3202	FLORI WONDER R Atkins 10-7	R Atkins

4-7 Easterly Gael, 100-30 L'Aristocrat, 5 Flori Wonder, 10 Pierrot August, 12 others.

4.0 HALNAKER CHASE (novices: £1,486: 2m 2f 110yd) (16)

1	0/0-21	GLAMOUR SHOW J Gifford 7-11-11	R Rowe
5	04-20	BRAHMS AND LIZST P Butler 7-11-4	M Cronin 7
7	f/p	CITY MONEY M J Smith 9-11-4	Mr C Newport 7
8	00p0-	CROWNING MOMENT I Wardle 8-11-4	S Smith Eccles
10	3p0-	GOLD BEACH N Henderson 7-11-4	Mr J White 4
11	p003	GRANGE GLEN F Gray 6-11-4	R Rowell
12	0p/pp-	GRAYHOUSE ANGUS C Bravery 10-11-4	R Muggeridge 7
13	0030-	MORTON THE HATTER A Moore 7-11-4	G Moore
15	0p0-	WHISPERING PINE J Perwert 6-11-4	M Bastard
16	0422-	FIL DE FER M Madgwick 5-11-3	A Madgwick 4
20	0p2-2	THE CLIFTONIAN P Butler 5-11-3	R Goldstein
21	000-4	TOP REEF J Jenkins 5-11-3	J Francome
22	f00f-	JOEDES JANET D Nugent 8-10-13	C Mann 4
23	0f0-p	LAPLEIGH RIDGE R Keenor 6-10-13	R Hoare
24	p/04	CHOSEN O O'Neill 5-10-12	G McCourt
25		STOP AND STARE A T Harris 5-10-12	Mr R Lawther 4

8-13 Glamour Show, 4 Top Reef, 6 The Cliftonian, 10 Gold Beach, 12 Morton The Hatter, 14 others.

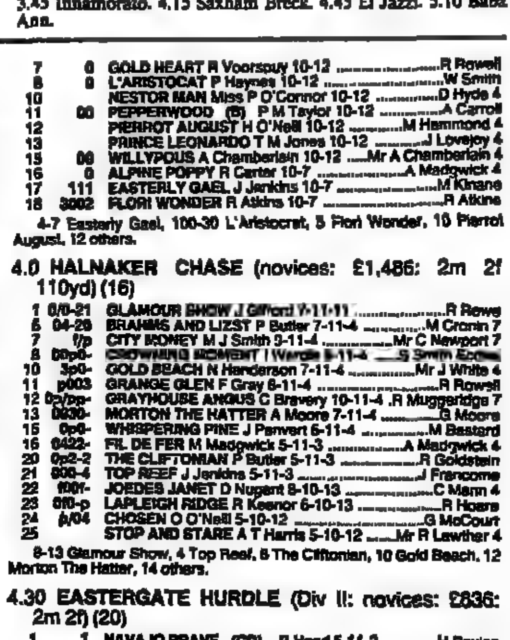
4.30 EASTERGATE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £636: 2m 2f) (20)

1	1	NAVAJO BRAVE (CD) R Hoad 5-11-3	H Davies
2		BIG DEBATE M J Smith 6-10-12	Mr C Newport 7
6	000/	HABALLOO B Stevens 5-10-12	W Smith
7	6333-	ISAAC NEWTON R Armytage 5-10-12	A Webber
8	320/0-	KINGFAST D Mills 6-10-12	R Goldstein
11	0004-	SUPER TEK B Wise 5-10-12	R Rowell
12	0-p0p	TUDOR BOB R Atkin 5-10-12	R Atkins
14	230p	BLONDE BOMBSHELL I Wardle 5-10-7	K Mooney
15	0004-	BOMBILI I Campbell 4-10-7	R Campbell 7
17	0024-	EUROLINK BOY A Moore 4-10-7	G Moore
18	0430-	EVER GREAT D Oughton 4-10-7	P Double
19	200-0	GO DIANA H Beasley 6-10-7	M Furlong
21		IT'S TOUGH A Moore 4-10-7	J Akehurst
22	0-r00	JOE'S LASS A Aylett 6-10-7	M Kinane
23	2-	LUCKY RASCAL J Gifford 4-10-7	R Rowe
27	p0-03	NAJAM C Benstead 4-10-7	M Harrington
29		PRINCESS MEY N Henderson 5-10-7	J Francome
32	04	WAR AND PEACE D Mills 4-10-7	Mr M Hoad 7
34		DEEP IN DEBT P Haynes 4-10-2	J Lovejoy 4
35	2340-	MAJESTIC CUE J Fitch-Heyes 4-10-2	A Madgwick 4

7-2 Najam, 4 Lucky Rascal, 9-2 Navajo Brave, 6 Ever Great, 8 Isaac Newton, 10 Prince May, 12 War And Peace, 14 others.

Fontwell selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Grand Armagnac. 2.30 Paddy Bord. 3.0 Fury Boy. 3.30 Easterly Gael. 4.0 Glamour Show. 4.30 Isaac Newton.





Saturday's results

Newmarket

1.45: 1, Take A Card (12-1); 2, Norfolk Flight (16-1); 3, Socks Up (10-1); 4, Lady Arpege (7-1 fav). 12 ran.

Market Rasen

2.0: 1, Scarlet Sage (8-1); 2, Eagle Court (8-1); 3, Cheeky Monkey (14-1). 16 ran. Witch's Point

Kelso

2.15: 1, King's Classic (4-6 fav); 2, Fala Kalima (5-1); 3, My Goddess (11-4). 5 ran.
2.45: 1, Friendly Glen (6-1); 2, Starshot (6-1); 3, Thorbell Arch (6-1). 10 ran. Parsella (7-4 fav).
3.15: 1, Rosewell Riever (11-10 fav); 2, Mr Shugg (7-2); 3, Nicky Tam (9-4). 5 ran. NR: Who's Free.
3.45: 1, Eboracum (9-1); 2, On Leave (3-1); 3, Simorsumthing (5-1). 9 ran. Tam (6-4 fav).

Bangor-on-Dee

Kempton Park

Catterick Bridge

BADMINTON

A poetic revenge taken by the prince of Denmark

By Richard Eaton

The degree of poetic justice in the remarkable defeat of the world champion, Inuc Sugiarto by the Danish No 2, Jan-Peter Nierhoff in Saturday's final of the Masters Invitation, sponsored by Famous Grouse, was very apparent to the Badminton Association of England officials at the Spectrum Arena, Warrington.

The Indonesian Badminton Association threatened to withdraw the world champion, and then tried to bully the BA of E into accepting another player in his place not long before the tournament was due to begin. Already much publicized for their dicatorial misuse of the ageing legend. Rudy Hartono during the Thomas Cup finals in England last year, Indonesian authorities compounded their notoriety by finally giving notification on the withdrawal of Sugiarto the week before the event.

Fortunately, the chief executive, Air Vice Marshall Larry Lamb, though "very disturbed" by such attitudes, was prepared to match threat for threat, and sent so toughly a worded Telex to Jakarta about the possible consequences that eventually Sugiarto did come. But it was the last thing that either English badminton, with trouble enough of its own, or the event, newly resurrected, needed at this stage of the proceedings.

Sadly, troubles do not seem to want to go away at the moment. There was an unfortunate and ironically unnecessary difference of opinion between the sponsor and television over advertising, which left the Famous Grouse company apparently unable to work with the BBC in future, and all the disagreements amounted to nothing visible anyway, because industrial action saw the television coverage called off.

Viewers thus missed an awe-inspiring display of smashing from Nierhoff, who although the European champion had been almost completely unconsidered as a candidate for winning the Masters. But moving from Jutland to the famous Copenhagen club of Gentofte has clearly helped both his condition and his consistency. It will be a fascinating few months seeing whether his arrival in world class is to be permanent.

Another similarly situated is Helen Troke, aged 18 and England's leading player. She lost the women's singles final, but took a game off a Chinese for the first time. Her 12–9, 11–12, 12–1 defeat by Chen Ruizhen, who beat her in straight games on Wednesday, suggested she is Europe's current leading player and still improving. The gap between Europe and Asia, though, is much greater in women's badminton than in men's.

England may now call on Miss Troke's services in doubles as well, since the European doubles champion, Gill Clark, may well be out for several weeks after being stretchered off to hospital during the women's doubles final. The search is now on for a new partner for Gillian Gilks. At 33, it will come hard to Mrs Gilks to have been denied a likely victory over the Chinese in this fashion, but there was some compensation in that she and her other European title-winning partner, Martin Dew, did indeed win the mixed doubles as expected.

CRICKET

Singh's high notes

Amritsar (Reuter) – The opening bowler, Chetan Sharma struck twice for North Zone when he bowled two leading West Insian batsmen, Greenidge and Richards to put his side on top on the second day of their three-day match here. At the close of play the West Indians were 167 for six in their first innings, in reply to North Zones impressive 291 for five declared.

When North Zone resumed yesterday at 199 for two, the North Zone opener, Navjot Singh took his overnight total of 104 to 122 before he was stumped by Dujon off the bowling of the off-spinner, Harper. Singh, a college student aged 20, used his height to cut and drive powerfully, an aggressive innings. His dismissal did not stop the North Zone advance, as their captain, Yashpal Sharma hit an aggressive 55 while Gursharan Singh scored a competent 34 before Yashpal's declaration.

The West Indians were soon in trouble when they went into bat. Greenidge was bowled for one with just three runs on the board, while Richards briefly threatened a spectacular innings before he was out for 24. Lloyd also failed when he was caught behind off Kirti Azad for one.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings

C G Greenidge b Chetan Sharma	1
R B Richardson c Yashpal Sharma b Maninder	47
I V A Richards c Chetan Sharma	24
H A Gomes st Khanna b Maninder	32
C H Lloyd c Khanna b Azad	1
A L Logie c Valson b Azad	18
P J Dujon not out	27
R A Harper not out	10
Extras (b 6, n-b 1)	7
Total (for 6 wickets)	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–44, 3–100, 4–104, 5–127, 6–141.

BOWLING: Valson 6-0-42-0, Chetan Sharma 10-0-44-2, Maninder 23-8-44-2, Azad 16-7-28-2, Yashpal Sharma 1-1-0-0, Shukla 2-1-3-0.

NORTH ZONE: First Innings

Lamba c Lloyd b Davies	8
Navjot Singh st Dujon b Harper	122
Gursharan Singh c Dujon b Gomes	34
Yashpal Sharma c Dujon b Davies	55
Kirti Azad c Dujon b Harper	11
A Malhotra not out	14
S C Khanna not out	8
Extras (b 22, l-b 2, n-b 15)	39
Total (for 5 wkts dec)	291

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–131, 3–231, 4–255, 5–273.

BOWLING: Davies 19-4-74-2, Roberts 18-7-38-0, Harper 30-11-64-2, Daniel 14-4-38-0, Richards 4-0-13-0, Gomes 13-1-40-1.

● Bulawayo (AP) – Zimbabwe's national cricket team beat the touring Young West Indies on a faster run-rate after bad light stopped play on Saturday in a one-day game at the Queen's Grounds here. Zimbabwe scored 225 for 7 off their 50 overs, and the West Indians scored 187 for 7 from 43 overs.

SCORES: Zimbabwe 225 for 7 (A Pycroft 66). Young West Indies 187 for 7.

Imran kept in team

Karachi (Reuter) – Pakistan cricket authorities have said they will not change the national team for the Australian tour starting later this month despite a selection controversy.

A 16-man squad, captained by all-rounder Imran Khan, leaves here for Australia tomorrow for a three-and-a-half-month tour that includes a five-test series.

The team was named last Thursday by the council of the Board of Control for cricket in Pakistan (BCCP). The four-man selection committee immediately resigned in protest against the inclusion of Imran and the omission of other players against its recommendations.

Haseeb Ahsan, chairman of the selection committee and a former test player, has said the committee recommended a fitness test for Imran, who is still recovering from a shin injury he suffered when playing against the touring Indians last year.

Imran, who missed the recent Indian tour by the Pakistan side because of his shin trouble, is reported to have said he would not bowl in Australia until the first Test in Perth from November 11-15.

"I want to take precautions so that I can come up to the nation's expectations", he said in the mass-circulation Pakistan paper the *Daily Jang*.

Imran added that the real cause of the selection Committee's resignation was that the BCCP council refused to have Shoaib Mohammad, son the legendary batsman Hanif Mohammad, on the team.

Nur Khan, president of the BCCP, said it was unwise for the selection committee to ask for Imran's fitness test when the player had made assurances that he was fit for the tour.

Ahsan has accused the BCCP of applying double standards by exempting Imran from a fitness test while not selecting bowler Sarfraz Nawaz for the Indian tour a month ago for lack of fitness.

Nur Khan said the BCCP would be happy to have Imran even as a batsman, his role during the last World Cup in Engand.

McDONALS'S CUP: (Brisbane): Tasmania 237 for eight (D Boon 94; C Rackemann three for 41); Queensland 194 (G Chappell 68, K Wessels 45). Tasmania won by 43 runs.

Queensland 166 for five (K Wessels 71, G Chappell 32; M Whitney 3-27, G Lawson 2-36) bt N S Wales 165 for eight (J Dyson 34, D Wellham 34; C Rackemann 3-24, G Chappell 2-35).

(Perth). Victoria 234 for four (G Yallop 91, J Wiener 74); Australia 235 for seven (M Veletta 67, G Shipperd 60) W Australia won by three wickets.

W Australia 112 for three off 32.5 overs bt S Australia 136 for six on a faster scoring rate.

ROWING

The line is cast to try to save sinking ship

By Jim Railton

According to a West German statistician, Dr Kuno Mohr, Britain's men's rowing team have dived from third in the world in the 1980 Olympic regatta to 18th in this year's world championships rankings.

In an attempt to save the sinking ship, the International Rowing Committee have resorted to stringent measures and a totalitarian policy beginning with the commandment: if you wish to compete in Los Angeles, sign on the dotted line; from thence be directed and do as your are told. As unpopular and repugnant as this may be to some, the 1984 selection policy is acceptable if it brings back prestige to British rowing.

So the line has been cast. The anglers remain unknown but the coaches to work under the chief co-ordinator, Penny Chuter, must soon be named. Strong rumours hint at a distinct Oxbridge influence in the new line-up.

Private enterprise has been stifled and as a consequence prominent coaches this year such as Tanner and Williams may be notable for their absence. According to the policy if by chance a world sculler emerges during the course of the year or a four come of age, they wil not be eligible for Olympic selection, unless they have registered.

In theory, of course, all these should be better from the start but private enterprise is certainly out and apparently there can be no legal redress.

By chance 75 per cent of rowing's new overlords come from my own town of Wallingford, a delightfully sleepy town on the Thames where the reisdents Bruce Grainger (junior men and women), Brian Armstrong (men lightweights) and Rosie Mayglothling (women) named as the respective co-ordinators.

Grainger's influence has no doubt led to the scrapping of controversial standard times. Instead, a crew's performance will be assessed against the time judged to be that of a gold winning performance (assuming still wind and water conditions) which is 5min 36sec for a mens heavyweight eight.

Baron de Courbetin would rejoice in that his theme that the important thing is not winning but taking part seems to be recognized. Crews "must have proved themselves of a standard which should at least achieve ninth place in their event in the Olympic Games".

Special reference will be made to the Lucerne regatta albeit in Olympic year there have been some notable absentees from the Rotsee. But thankfully the main aim of the national scheme will be to produce at least some crews likely to achieve the big finals – and that is really where a nation's prestige rests.

A national scheme should automatically attract the best without threats but the carrot dangling from most is an Olympic vest.

هكذا من الاصل

Educational

The Leverhulme Trust

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Application form F6A. Closing date Thursday, 1st December 1983.

Applications on the appropriate form must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than the date specified and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application forms and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NR. Telephone 01-822 6952.

Christ's Hospital Horsham

The following appointments will be made for September 1984:

(a) History: a historian to teach throughout the School.
(b) Mathematics: a mathematician to teach throughout the School.
(c) Modern Languages:
(i) a modern linguist to teach French throughout the School
(ii) a modern linguist to teach Russian and French throughout the School.

Applications for all these positions in writing, with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Head Master's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex RH13 7LS from whom further details of the School and post may be obtained.

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Apply before 28th October, 1983, with details of age, present appointment, qualifications and experience, giving the names and addresses of three referees to:

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address as above.
Telephone No 01 690 1274

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Assisted places under the new Government Scheme will be available to boys entering the Main School at age 11.

One Bursary will be available for a boy entering the Sixth Form at age 16 who is the son of a Clergyman in the Church of England.

Further information from the Admissions Secretary, Haberdashers' Aske's School, Butterfly Lane, Elstree, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 3AF. 01-207 4325.

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Forres is a recognised preparatory school (I.A.P.S.) for boys aged 7-13. There are a listed number of places for girls, most of whom have brothers at the school.

For further details, application form and copy of the prospectus apply to the Headmaster. The closing date for applications will be Monday 14th November, 1983.

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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career choice

Putting you in the picture

Opportunities exist in British films but expect a struggle, writes Edward Fennell

The number of excellent British films in recent years – *Chariots of Fire, Ghandi, Local Hero, Another Time Another Place* – might suggest that, at long last, our film industry was becoming a fit place in which to make a career. Unfortunately that judgment may be premature.

"I don't know if I'll ever raise any money again for a film", said Simon Perry of Umbrella Films and producer of *Another Time Another Place*. The fact is that money for films in Britain is still extremely difficult to raise. International success does not bring instant finance and producers speak wearily of the lengths to which they need to go to raise it. And without the finance there is neither an industry nor jobs.

"I've scarcely had what you'd call a conventional career," Perry says. He has produced films which critics have loved but which made little profit, and so to earn money he has worked in the past decade as a journalist, painter and decorator, and car repairman. As with many people in film and drama, only a sense of personal commitment keeps him going.

The truth about the British film industry is sadly prosaic. To earn their keep, film makers have to do commercials and back-room "session" work for American features. On the positive side, this means that quite a lot of people earn a reasonable living doing routine professional work. But anyone with aspirations for a creative and fulfilling career, or those who want popular acclaim, will have a long, hard struggle.

Students who go to the National Film School or attend film courses at the Royal College of Art, Central London Polytechnic or the London College of Printing, need plenty of patience if they are to make their mark. Five to ten years is reckoned to be the time it takes after college to play a significant part in making a feature. And that is for the ones who are successful. Many, of course, don't get that far.

The National Film School has proved successful in producing talent, and that fact is now being recognized by an industry unaccustomed to college-educated professionals. The tradition of the British film industry has been that people get into it through all sorts of back entrances so there was no need for a formal system of entry. That may now be changing. Despite the pessimism of many producers, there seem to be more openings in British films. Undoubtedly the biggest development has been the arrival of Channel 4 as a source of finance so that films can be made for both television and for distribution. *The Draughtsman's Contract* and *Another Time Another Place* were both financed by Channel 4.

There are also an increasing number of independent film producers, many of whose resources consist of a telephone, an office, and a secretary. These are the people who put together the "one-off" productions for TV, art cinemas and film societies. Trade union regulations have been somewhat modified so that, in certain circumstances, non-union producers from the official Video and Film Workshops can now have their work broadcast. For some of them it may prove an important step towards a professional career.

In the long term, video must have a major impact on film production. As cable TV and video libraries become established they will become gluttons for more material, and opportunities in this field should increase.

The trend to be running in favour of small-scale operations with a minium of overheads. Some people, no doubt, will continue to get jobs through the film-making and television establishment but others will go directly from college or workshop into a small company – or indeed raise money for their own company. Industrial, graphic and fashion designers have been doing this for years.

Freelancing is already a way of life for many people in the British film industry. Crews of film cameramen, sound assistants and continuity people come together almost daily on freelance assignments for TV ads or promotional films. The technicians in Britain are reckoned to be among the best in the world.

Maybe that is why, according to Linda Loakes of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, they are so busy. "There are lots of opportunities and no shortage of work at the moment", she says. And although she is reluctant to talk about a trend she admits that she is "optimistic" and sees "a lot of work coming up in the future".

The final factor favouring British film is that the taste is growing for low-budget, modestly scaled films. You don't always need 100,000 extras and twelve international superstars to make a successful film. Maybe we are learning from the French that you only need half a dozen characters and the streets of a provincial town to achieve powerful cinema. Plus, of course, a lot of talent. But that is already available in abundance.

More women managers

More women graduates are becoming managers, according to a recent survey carried out for the Manpower Services Commission.

The survey, carried out by Marilyn Davidson and Cary Cooper of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, found that over a 10 year period, the number of women in finance and accountancy rose from 14 per cent to 23 per cent, and those in legal work rose from 25 per cent to 32 per cent. Personnel management showed a substantial increase from 51 per cent to 62 per cent, while marketing rose from 28 per cent to 36 per cent.

Davidson and Cooper were quick to point out, however, that the increases were in jobs which traditionally employ females, such as in retailing, catering and personnel. Consequently, they did not regard the trends as an indication that traditional sex barriers at the upper levels of management are breaking down.

A new book from careers publishers Kogan Page will be of interest to any job hunter considering flexible working hours. *Part-time Work* by Judith Humphries, provides a guide for people who find themselves unable or unwilling to work full-time, and looks at the choices available to them. The text covers rights and benefits, career continuity, promotion and opportunities for training. It also contains more than 30 case histories of part-time workers whose experiences are related in an attempt to discover the ways in which personal circumstances and job situations can blend in a satisfactory working life.

Part-time Work *is available from Kogan Page Ltd, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1, price £7.95 hardback, and £3.95 paperback.*

Phillipa Toomey

SICK CHILDREN'S TRUST RESIDENT WARDEN (MALE OR FEMALE)

The Sick Children's Trust, a registered charity, is looking for someone rather special for its new house in Grays Inn Road, London WC1 which is due to open in Spring 1984.

The building will provide 'home from home' accommodation for families whose children are being treated at St Bartholomew's Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Warden will be responsible for the smooth running of the house on a day-to-day basis.

This is a new venture which will present the postholder with an opportunity to help with setting up and influencing the future of an exciting project. We are therefore looking for a capable warden with initiative and commitment, who can work with minimum supervision and who understands the importance of developing a caring, homely environment.

A self-contained flat with one double bedroom is provided.

Salary c. £7,500.

For further details and an application form please write to the following address, marking your envelope "job application".
The Sick Children's Trust, c/o The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, WC1.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL

SCHOLARSHIPS

Roedean School offers a number of high value scholarships and exhibitions for the academic year 1984/85. Candidates may take the examination in one of the following categories (a) for candidates under 14 years of age on 1st September, 1984 (b) for direct entry into the Sixth Form either as a day-girl or border, or (c) in either of these categories for Music.

Scholarships are worth two-thirds fees and exhibitions one-half fees. Full fees may be awarded for exceptional merit. The value of all awards is index-linked to increases in school fees throughout the duration of the award.

The scholarship examinations will be held on 30th Janumar, 31st January and 1st February, 1984. Full details may be obtained from the School Secretary, Roedean School, Brighton, BN2 5RQ. (Tel: 0273-680791).

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Bicester OX6 9RA
Tel: 08692 45005

KING'S COLLEGE CHOIR SCHOOL CAMBRIDGE
CHORISTER SCHOLARSHIPS. A trial will be held on Saturday, 19 November 1983.
Candidates aged 7-8½ years are invited to enter. Full details from the Tutors' Assistant, King's College, Cambridge CB2 1ST. Closing date 14 November. Please quote Ref T.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Applications are invited for this post, to be responsible for detailed planning of the developments and new buildings in the College. Initial responsibilities will include the new Library project and the proposed establishment of the pre-clinical Departments of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and the London Hospital Medical College on the College site. The Development Officer will be required to work closely with the pre-clionical developments and will also be required to act as secretary to the relevant committees.

The post provides an interesting challenge to persons with relevant planning and development experience, preferably in a university. Salary on scale £13,515 - £16,925 p.a. plus £1,185 London Allowance. Applications, giving age, qualifications, experience and names/addresses of 3 referees, should be sent to The Secretary, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS (from whom further details are available) by 4 November.

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University of London

CHAIR OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY TENABLE AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The Senate invite applications for the Chair of Industrial Sociology tenable at Imperial College of of Science and Technology (Department of Social and Economic Studies).

The professor appointed will be responsible for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in Industial Sociology. He or she will also promote research in this field. Subjects of particular interest are industrial relations, organisational sociology, and science and technology policy.

Applications (10 copies) must be received not later than 18 November 1983 by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

c4.7

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Computational Science
Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the Department of Computational Science tenable from January 1984, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should be actively engaged in Computer Science Research and should be willing to take a full part in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and supervision.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £7,190 to £14,125, starting salary probably not above £9,425, plus USS.

Applications (two copies preferable in typescript) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 14 November 1983 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
LECTURER (INORGANIC)

Applications are invited for the above post, payment made initially with first four points of lecturer scale. Duties to commence on 1st January, 1984.

Applications (ten copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) & Registrar, University College Cardiff, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars are available. Closing date 30th November, 1981.
Rerference 2591.

ENGLISH as a foreign language, French, German, personal tuition by experts in your office or home. St. Giles College, Highgate, N6. Tel: 01-340 0828/9207.

WHICH SCHOOL? – Free advice from Truman & Knightley, 76 (TC) Notting Hill Gate, London, W11. 01-727 1242.

Educational

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Technology
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

SERC Research Fellow

To investigate the behaviour of a full scale reinforced brickwork structure under load.

The appointment is for a Research Fellow who will be fully involved in research studies associated with a building for squash courts and ancillary rooms to be built at Plymouth Polytechnic.

The research studies the areas of structural interaction, serviceability and structural design. The objectives are to identify the factors influencing structural performance and to derive a design philosophy to enhance the use of reinforced brickwork structures.

The project has additional supporty from a number of brick companies and associations and a reinforcing steel supplier.

The appointment will be for a period of three years on a salary scale of £7,215 - £8,517 per annum.

Applicants should have a higher degree and/or a number of years of relevant postgraduate experience in civil engineering; knowledge and experience of load bearing brickwork and instrumentation would be an advantage. The appointee should be available to take up the post with minimum reasonable notice.

Applicants to be returned by 4th November 1983, can be obtained with further particulars from the Personnel Officer, PLymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA.

THE REDUNDANT CHURCHES FUND
requires early in 1984

a DIRECTOR

who will be responsible to the Fund members for the work of preserving 182 redundant chuches and the supervision of 5 full-time staff. The appointment will be full-time initially, but may become part-time after a year or so.

Applicants will be expected to have experience of administration, working within strict financial limits; and have an interest in historic buildings, preferably with some knowledge of church architecture.

The full-time salary will be £13,649 – £17,906. Starting salry may be above the minimum. Pension scheme.

Applications or requests for further information should be made in writing to the Chairman, Redundant Churches Fund, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 5DE to arrive not later than 10 November 1983.

A curriculum vitae should be enclosed with details of at least two referees. Short listed candidates will be interviewed.

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ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERTISY
Ref: 83/96
CHAIR OF EDUCATION
Ref: 83/97
CHAIR OF NURSING STUDIES
Ref: 83/98
CHAIR OF SOCIAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the above chairs. The appointments are to take effect from the earliest possible date.

Arrangements are currently being made for the New University of Ulster to merge with the Ulster Polytechnic to form the proposed University of Ulster. The successful applicants will in due course be appointed to chairs in the "University of Ulster".

Salary will be within the professorial range (minimum £17,275 pa; average £20,300 pa) with contributory pension rights under the USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1SA (quoting Ref No) to whom letters of application, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 18th November, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW
RESEARCH STUDENT

Applications are invited for a studentship, tenable for three years, from persons proposing to undertake research for a higher degree, under the supervision of a member of the Department of Private Law. Preference will be given to applicants with an interest in a housing related field. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in teaching undergraduates for up to 78 hours per annum, and will receive a stipend of £2,500 per annum plus academic fees. The department of Private law has a principal role in the Universities' Diploma in Housing Studies, a three year, part-time course, sponsored by the Housing Research Group, an inter-disciplinary group drawing from five Faculties. The course attracts about 50 students per year, from Housing Associations, local authorities and the Scottish Special Housing Association, most of whom are graduates.

Three copies of applications, including the names of three persons from whom confidential references can be obtained, together with requests for further particulars should be forwarded to I.J.A. Dyer, Department of Private Law, 63 Hillhead Street, Glasgow, G12 8QQ. Closing date: 16th Nov. 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Applications are invited for a new post of Director of Finance. The Director will be one of three senior administrative officers advising the Vice-Chancellor. The responsibilities of the officers have recently been reviewed, and the role of the Director of Finance will be challenging and demanding. Candidates should be qualified accountants with a high level of professional skill and experience who possess the managerial ability to lead a major administrative department. Salary will be not less than £20,000 p.a. Futher particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Chancellor, the University, Manchester M13 9PL, to whom applications should be sent by November 14th.

St. Anne's School Windermere

HEAD

Applications are invited by the Governors for this post following the retirement of Michael Jenkins M. A. in July 1984 after twelve years as Headmaster.

St. Annes's was founded in 1863 and is a Girls' Independent Boarding School. There are 420 pupils, a strong sixth form and a Junior School which includes fifteen boys. It is a member of the G.B.G.S.A., G.S.A. and the Round Square Conference of International Schools.

St. Anne's lies in the heart of the Lake District; it has fine facilities and pursues high academic standards. There is a range of more than sixty activities which include music, art, drama, dance and outdoor pursuits.

The Governors seek a candidate with special qualities of enthusiasm and leadership to maintain the best traditions of the School which embrace responsibility, compassion and individuality.

The closing date for applications will be October 28th. The salary will not be less than £20,000 per annum with the usual benefits.

For further details and an applications form, please apply to Mr. P. B. Aarvold, Gabbitas-Thring, 6, 7 & 8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly London W1X 2BR. Tel: 01-734 0161.

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Selection for Scholarships is by interview. Boys born between 1st August 1967 and 1st August 1968 are eligible. Applications must be in by 1st January 1984. Interviews will be held in March 1984.

Write for details to:

Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department H40, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
APPOINTMENT OF

SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the appointment of Secretary to the University from 1 October 1984 following the retirement of Mr. T. B. Skinner.

Applicants must possess wide administrative experience at a senior level of responsibility preferably within a University although applicants with outside experience will also be considered; a good honours degree is a desirable qualification.

The salary will be within Grade IV of the national salary structure for university administrative staff.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, University of Aberdeen, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX, with whom applications (8 copies) should be lodged by no later than 30 November 1983.

(Overseas applicants may submit one application by post or cable.)

university college of swansea

Chair of German

Applications are invited for the Chair of German in the Department of German and Russian, the appointment to be made from September 1, 1984.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom applications should be sent by Friday, November 18, 1983.

V. J. Carney
Registrar

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL
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For an application form, job description and details of the Council's scheme of removal and disturbance allowances, please contact the Manpower Officer, Arun District Council, Council Offices, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EP. Tel: Littlehampton 6133, Extension 318.
Closing Date: 28 October 1983

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN THE FACULTY OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a University Lectureship in the Faculty of English for appointment as soon as possible. The appointment will be in the field of English Language and the successful candidate will be expected to promote the study of the history of the English Language and also of the English Language in relation to the development of English literature. Applications will be welcomed from candidates whose qualifications and interests in the areas of study mentioned above refer to any particular period of literature. The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of reappointment to the retiring age.

The pensionable scale of stipends for a University Lecturer, not ordinarily resident in College, is £9,875 a year, rising by eleven annual increments to £18,085; there is no grade of Senior Lecturer.

Applications (ten copies), giving details of qualifications, experience, and specific areas of teaching offered, together with curriculum vitae and the names of not more than three referees, should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of English, 9 West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DP, so as to reach him not later than Wednesday 16 November 1983.

KIMBOLTON SCHOOL
BURSAR

The present Bursar and Clerk to the Governors will retire in August 1984 and the Governors intend to appoint a successor to take office on 1st June 1984. Further details of the appointment may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Kimbolton School, Kimbolton, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 0EA, to whom letters of application should be submitted together with the names of two referees by 26th November 1983.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited from graduates or those with equivalent qualifications for the post of Administrative Officer to assist Secretary of the School, Dr Christine Challis, with the efficient servicing of School committees and the maintenance of the administrative side of the School's work. Experience of and/or interest in university administration would be an advantage.

Salary will be on Grade 1A of the academic-related administrative scale £7,496 – £12,801 including London Allowance.

Application forms, to be returned by 11 November 1983, and further details from the Assistant Personal Officer, LSE, Houghton Street, London WCA 2AE.

Telephone 01-404 4769.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

CHAIR IN ASTRONOMY

Applications are invited for newly established Chair of Astronomy in the Department of Physics to be filled from 1st October 1984.

The appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale (£17,375 – £20,225 per annum) together with the usual pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Friday, 2 December 1983 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

(Candidates outside the British Isles need submit one copy only.)

University of Reading

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

Full time Assistant Physician required in the University Health Service. The Service, based on a Health Centre with in-patient facilities, provides general practice and community health care for students, staff, wives and families.

Salary in the Lecturer/Senior Lecturer range.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) from Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH. Please quote Ref. AC. 8316. Closing date 7 November 1983.

University of London
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE
CHELSEA COLLEGE

CHAIR OF PHARMACEUTICS

Applications are invited for this Established Chair at Chelsea College, which becomes vacant on the resignation in December 1983 of the present incumbent and Head of Department, Professor J M Newton.

The Department of Pharmacy will make a powerful academic contribution to the united College to be formed by the merger of King's, Queen Elizabeth and Chelsea Colleges. It is hoped that a new Professor will lead the Department in this unique development within a large multifaculty School of the University.

Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. Closing date November 18, 1983.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE
OXFORD OX1 1NF

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited from men and women graduates wishing to undertake research in Economics, Politics, Sociology, Social Psychology, Recent Economic, Social or Political History, Industrial Relations, Management Studies, Public and Social Administration, International and Public Law. To be eligible candidates must be not more than five years beyond graduation or at a comparable stage in their academic careers. The Fellowships will be for two years only. Particulars and forms from the Admissions Secretary.

Applications by 5 November 1983.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £5.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

. . . The hand of the LORD shall be known toward his servants, and his indignation toward his enemies. *Isaiah 66: 14.*

BIRTHS

CORBETT On October 4th to Jennifer and Robert, a son.

FENWICK - To Marcia and Justin, on 14th October, 1983, a daughter (Corisande Mary).

INNES - On 14th October, to Malcolm and Celia, a daughter (Fiona Bridget).

KNOX - On 11th October, at the Ulster Hospital, to Josephine (née Boutall) and Michael, a daughter (Katherine Eleanor).

LANE - On 18th March 1983 to Alexandra (née Astley Weston) and ...

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Cancer Research Campaign
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EX-GREEN JACKET TAKES A STAND

David Neale was a keen sportsman, married and with two children. Then he contracted multiple sclerosis and is now one of our patients. When he first came to us, he was very dejected, but already we have helped him to stand up and give his limbs a degree of mobility he'd thought would be impossible to regain. We care for some 270 incurable patients like David. We are a registered charity (No. 205907) and rely upon donations, covenants and legacies to help them. Please help. Please write to:

Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC, Director of Appeals, Dept. PCC, THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND *HOME FOR INCURABLES*, West Hill, Putney, SW15 3SW. (Tel: 01-788 4511.)

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; slimming hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. 9.20 Antiques Roadshow, with Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in Winchester (r) 10.05 Wildlife on One. A look at how one of the largest species of iguana has adapted to life in the West Indies (r) 10.30 Play School (r) 10.55 Closedown.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather details come from Michael Fish 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Glyn Christian samples the fare in an Israeli restaurant. 1.45 Pidgeon Street (r) 2.00 See Hear! For the hearing impaired (r).
2.25 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. Sean Connery and Ben Crenshaw play Robert Stack and Lee Trevino (r). 3.15 Songs of Praise from Letchworth Free Church (shown yesterday) 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School 4.20 Bananaman 4.25 Jackanory. Martin Jarvis reads part one of The Otterbury Incident 4.35 Play Away with Brian Cant and Floella Benjamin 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.05 Blue Peter. Day one of the programme's 25th birthday week includes this year's Award for Outstanding Endeavour presented by Blue Peter's first announcer, Christopher Trace.
5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Cartoon: Daffy Duck
6.35 Fair Comment. In the last programme of the series Nick Ross considers the BBC's responsibility to its viewers, with Brian Wenham, BBC Director of Programmes, Television.
6.50 Bellamy's New World. The effervescent professor continues his exploration of North America with visits to the marshlands of New Brunswick and the cranberry fields of New England.
7.20 The Dukes of Hazzard. The car-crashing country boys help out an old flame of Vance's on the run from a crooked senator.
8.10 Panorama presented by Richard Lindley. Safe in Their Hands? examines the effects of government policies on the National Health Service.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: Coogan's Bluff (1968) starring Clint Eastwood. The story of an Arizona deputy sheriff who goes to New York to collect an escaped killer. When the man escapes again the unconventional lawman is determined to recapture the killer, despite the unhelpful attitude of the New York authorities. Directed by Donald Siegal.
11.00 Film 83 includes reports on the National Lampoon's Vacation and the 3D science fiction film, Spacehunter: Adventures in the Forbidden Zone.
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 Visions of Change. The first of a new series about cinema newsreels and television of the 1950s. (see Choice).
11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.23; Sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; highlights of Diana Dors's diet at 6.50; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Popeye cartoon at 7.20; guest, American film star Chevy Chase, from 7.38; Gyles Brandreth has a moan about news bulletins at 7.50; Charlotte Bingham's and Terence Brady's star romance at 8.05; television previewed at 8.35; and TV-am's doctor at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: An animated version of Noah's Ark. 9.47 Learning to read with Hale Brush. 9.58 The training of a policeman. 10.11 Mirrors, numbers and measuring. 10.31 Television in Holland. 11.00 A camera crew: does their presence effect reality? 11.22 The development of a car. 11.41 The traditions of Halloween.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell and the story of Edna the Elephant 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Oil Can. 12.30 Me and My Car. Alan Blevins illustrates the kind of faults that lead to a car failing its MOT (r).
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames News from Robin Houston. 1.30 Turning Point. Colin Morris talks to John Trowell who, after he appeared on the programme six years ago, received 300 letters, all from women.
2.00 Film: The Challenge* (1960) starring Jayne Mansfield and Anthony Quayle. The story of a widower with a young son who becomes infatuated with a gold-digging beauty. Directed by John Gilling. 3.30 Blockbusters.
4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse. The intrepid secret service mouse is on the trail of his kidnapped assistant, Penfold (r). 4.20 Plastic Man fights crime. 4.45 Dramarama: Bully for Cosmo, by Gail Renard. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news
6.35 Crossroads. Barbara Hunter is questioned by husband David about the tramp, Horace Jackman.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. The final, and four men face a gruelling assault course on the Lancashire moors and then tests of their mental prowess.
7.30 Coronation Street. Marion and Eddie have their wedding plans changed
8.00 Never the Twain. Comedy series about two former rival antique dealers, now uneasily
8.30 World in Action: Tea – A Bitter Taste. An investigation into the condition of workers on British-owned tea plantations in Bangladesh.
9.00 Quincy. A lawyer avoids receiving his just desserts for killing a pedestrian because of a loophole in the drunken driving law.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The New Centurions (1972) starring George C Scott and Stacy Keach. A sombre tale about a veteran Los Angeles policeman nearing the retirement he is dreading and the raw recruit who has been placed under his wing. Directed by Richard Fleischer.
12.20 Night Thoughts from Sam King, a Jamaican-born Pentecostalist and mayor of Southwark.

Selina Scott at Breakfast Time: BBC-1, 6.30 am

CHOICE

● To be elected to follow in the steps of the likes of Isaac Newton is indeed an honour, to do so when suffering from a debilitating disease is a remarkable achievement. But remarkable seems an inadequate word to describe the subject of Horizon's **PROFESSOR HAWKING'S UNIVERSE** (BBC 2, 9.25 pm) – Stephen Hawking, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Now in his mid-40s he has suffered from amytrophis lateral sclerosis, the disease from which the actor David Niven died, for some 20 years. In that time he has married, fathered three children and established himself as the leading physicist in this country and, possibly, the world. Wheelchair-bound, unable to write or speak properly, he can communicate only through student interpreters; but this has not prevented him from becoming the world's authority on the Black Holes phenomena. His ambition is to discover a connexion between the seemingly contradictory theories of general relativity and quantum mechanics. If he succeeds in this then his discipline, theoretical physics, may be redundant by the beginning of the next century. An illuminating documentary, mercifully not too technical and one that illustrates that willpower can overcome any hardship.

● Tucked away at a bed-going hour is a new series, **VISIONS OF CHANGE** (BBC 1, 11.30 pm), the third of a group of productions examining the role of newsreel as a major source of public information. The last series Propaganda With Facts, covering newsreels of the 1940s, recently enjoyed a repeat run. Visions of Change moves on a decade to the 1950s when the news-in-pictures monopoly of the cinema was being challenged by the fledgling television. Tonight's programme shows how the early television newsreels actually pandered to the upper-middle-class tastes of the viewers by transmitting items that only they would appreciate – an example shown this evening being a "Back to School" film of boys returning to their public school. The programme also includes an examination of the change in attitude of political interviews, which includes the gentlemanly Jo Grimond receiving a rough time from a panel of journalists led by Charles Curran, later to become Director General of the BBC.

BBC 2

9.15 Daytime on Two: Careers. 9.38 What job satisfaction means to young people. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 The sounds of words. 10.38 Hitler's rise to power. 11.00 Episode two of the play, The Trial. 11.23 The development of oral language. 11.42 The effects of the Official Secrets Act. 12.10 Development issues in India. 12.40 How to polish semi-precious stones. 1.05 Multi-cultural education (ends at 1.30). 1.38 Scotland in the 20th century. 2.01 Witches Four, a Halloween story. 2.18 Life in 17th-century Britain. 2.40 Vocal sounds. Closedown at 3.00.
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Refereeing. The first in a series of four films made in conjunction with the Football Association designed to enhance people's understanding of the rules of the game. The narrator is John Motson.
6.05 Grange Hill. Part one of an 18-episode serial about the pupils and teachers at a comprehensive school (r).
6.30 Riverside. The latest rock news and gossip programme this week includes interviews with Marilyn, a Monroe lookalike who has been dressing-up like the late actress since he, yes he, was 14 years old and with Brian Eno, the electronic music maestro.
7.05 Schools Prom. Ray Moore introduces highlights from the 1982 season of Schools Prom from the Royal Albert Hall.
7.35 The Best of Delia. Rice is the subject tonight and Miss Smith explains how to make risotto and stuffed green peppers (r).
8.00 Film: The Only Way (1970) starring Martin Potter and Jane Seymour. The first showing on British television of a harrowing tale, based on fact, about how the Danes smuggled their Jews to neutral Sweden when, in 1943, the German SS were sent to round up the 8,000 Danish Jews. Directed by Bent Christensen.
9.25 Horizon: Professor Hawking's Universe. A documentary about the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University and his speciality, cosmology. (see Choice).
10.15 Frank Delaney. The first in a new series of ten programmes in which Mr Delaney chats to the famous and the not-so-well known. Tonight his guests are Tom Stoppard whose latest play, The Real Thing, opens on Broadway in January and Christopher Hampton, former resident dramatist at the Royal Court who now writes most of his work for the National Theatre.
10.55 Newsnight. Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Another round of the fast-moving words and mental arithmetic game, presented by Richard Whiteley. Allen Simmons appears for a record breaking ninth consecutive time. Will his reign be brought to an end by this evening's challenger, William Bradford from Cambridge?
5.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show*. Vintage American domestic comedy series about the Petrie family, the husband of which is the scriptwriter of a successful television series. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.
6.00 Here's Lucy. The scatterbrained Lucy Carter is taken to a party by a handsome young bachelor who turns out to be a jewel thief.
6.30 Counting On. Fred Harris continues his helpful series for viewers who have difficulties with even the basic of numerical calculations. This evening he explains how inflation is calculated from a variety of indexes and averages.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.50 Comment. With his view of a matter of topical importance is David Levy, lecturer in sociology, Middlesex Polytechnic.
8.00 Basketball – The Wimpey Homes League. Tonight's game features last year's league champions, Crystal Palace, and the cup holders, Solent. The rivalry between the two clubs has been heightened by the signing by Solent of the Crystal Palace player, John Johnston, who plays his first game for his new club against his former colleagues. The commentators are Miles Aiken and Simon Reed.
9.00 The Arabs. The second documentary in the ten film series about Arab life and thought. Between Two Worlds looks at what Arab society was like during the 1000 year period following the decline of the Arab empire and examines whether or not the beliefs and values of the old Arab world can penetrate the lives of modern Arabs.
10.00 The Prisoner. Episode five and the authorities try to break Number Six by bringing in his double who takes over his house and assumes Number Six's life. Starring Patrick McGoohan, Jane Merrow and Anton Rodgers.
11.00 The Eleventh Hour. New Cinema of Latin America: The Long Road. A documentary that explores the evolution of Latin American films and examines the relation between the films and everyday life with special emphasis on the political repression to which some film-makers have been subjected.
12.30 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 The Secret Sharer by Joseph Conrad, abridged in five parts (1). The reader is Edward Fox.
8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
10.00 News; Money Box (repeat of Saturday's broadcast).
10.30 Morning Story: The Visit by Jill Norris. Read by Mary Wimbush.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits Holmfirth, West Yorkshire.
11.48 Poetry Please! Dannie Abse presents this selection of verse. Read by Martin Jarvis and Diana Bishop.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Frank Muir Goes into . . . Sentimentality. With Alfred Marks. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes an item on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Voluntary Service Overseas, the subject of a new book. Margaret Percy reports on the work of VSO. Also, listeners' letters and the eighth instalment of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders, read by Gabriel Woolf.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Logic and Futility, by Christopher Russell. A second chance to hear this play about Charles Babbage, the Victorian inventor who produced a "calculating machine" which was the forerunner of today's computer. He was, alas, 100 years ahead of his time and his invention was greeted with scorn by his contemporaries. David Buck plays Babbage, and the cast also includes William Simons and Timothy Bateson (r).†
4.30 Labels (new series). The first of six programmes looks at how we verbally package people. Presented by Patrick Hannan.
4.40 Story Time: December Flower by Judy Allen abridged in nine parts (6). The reader is Ysanne Churchman.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Just A Minute. With Kenneth Williams, Clement Freud, Derek Nimmo and Peter Jones (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play: Armistice by Louise Page. What was it like to have a German name in England at the outbreak of the First World War? To be faced with suspicion and animosity. To be registered as an enemy alien in your own country? These are the problems faced by Evelyn Zimmermann, a teenager in tonight's play. She is played by Kathryn Hurlbutt (as the young girl) and by Marjorie Westbury (as the grown-up Evelyn).
9.30 Kaleidoscope: Tonight's edition of the arts programme includes reviews of the new Sunday evening BBC serial, Jane Eyre; and the Opera North world premiere performance of Wilfred Josephs's opera Rebecca, based on the Daphne du Maurier novel (the opera can be heard on Radio 3 tomorrow night). 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now. Recent discoveries and developments.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Heat of the Day by Elizabeth Bowen, abridged in 15 parts (11). The reader is Elizabeth Spriggs.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Travellers' Tales. Jeremy Siepmann on composers abroad – Tchaikovsky.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 French Graded Objectives II. 11.00 Music Makers. 11.20 Let's Move. 11.40 Word Games. 11.50 Poetry Corner. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Playtime. 2.15 Introducing Science. 3.35 Notice Board. 3.40 Listening to Music. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Lending a Hand. 12.30-1.10am Schools Nighttime Broadcasting: Deutsch fur die Oberstufe (1 & 2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Bononcini (Sinfonia No 10 in D), Lotti (aria: Pur dicesti, o Bocca Bella – Janet Baker), Punto (Horn Conc No 5 in F – Barry Tuckwell, horn) and Respighi (Botticelli Tryptych). All the above played by the Academy of St-Martin-in-the-Fields, under Marriner).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Howells (Merry-eye), Britten (Missa Brevis, Choir of King's College, Cambridge), Bridge (Cherry Ripe), Poulenc, orch Berkeley (Flute Sonata, with James Galway), Samuel Wesley (Symphony in D). On records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: The Court of Burgundy. The Early Music Consort of London, directed by David Munrow, play works by Dufay and Binchois.†
10.00 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Edith Peinemann, violin, is the soloist in the Violin Concerto by Khachaturyan.
11.10 Polish Songs: a recital by Bozena Betley (soprano) and Martin Isepp (piano). Works by Moniuszko (The swallow, little spring, the four seasons), Chopin (A wish; Where you will, etc). Sung in Polish.†
11.40 Music from France: Works by Fauré (Pavane, Op 50), Koechlin (Les Bandar-Log, Op 176) and Honegger's Symphony No 2 (Berlin Phil, under von Karajan). On records.†
12.30 Mozart: the Amadeus Quartet play the Quartet in E flat, K 428 (given during the 1981 Cambridge Festival).†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: New season from St John's, Smith Square. All concerts broadcast live. Gunther Herbig conducts the BBC SO and Singers with soloists Teresa Cahil (soprano), Carolyn Watkinson (mezzo), Robin Leggate (tenor) and Stephen Roberts (bass). We hear the Haydn Mass No 12 in B flat major.†
2.05 Music Weekly: a repeat of last Sunday morning's programme, which includes Joshua Rifkin on the music of Scott Joplin.
2.55 New Records: Performances of works by Gabrieli (Canzon primi toni a 8), Bach (Violin Concerto in A minor, with Anne-Sophie Mutter), Purcell (Sweeter than Roses, sung by Emma Kirkby), Handel (Recorder Sonata in F, Op 1 No 11, with Hans-Martin Linde, recorder), Stenhammar (String Quartet No 1 in C), Bax (Five Greek folk songs, sung by BBC Northern Singers) and Bartók (The Miraculous Mandarin – played by the LSO).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selections of recorded and broadcast programmes of music.†
6.30 Music for Organ: a recital in Canterbury Cathedral by Allan Wicks.
7.00 Brahms and Van Eijken: recital by Ruud van der Meer (baritone) with Rudolf Jansen, as accompanist. Works by Brahms (Nine songs, Op 32) and Van Eijken (Three Poems by Heine, Op 7 (this is the first broadcast in the United Kingdom of this work)).†
7.30 Origins within a Soul: Tim Dartington's feature about the personal and professional relationships between the novelist Herman Hesse and Carl Gustave Jung, starring John Moffat as Hesse and Robert Lang as Jung.
8.30 Pritchard, Brahms and Elgar: Sir John Pritchard conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in performances of Brahms's Tragic Overture, and Elgar's Symphony No 1.†
9.40 Richard Markham: Piano recital of works by Debussy (Children's Corner), and six pieces in homage to Haydn by Ravel, Hahn, d'Indy, Dukas, Widor and Debussy. Also Kabalevsky's Sonata No 3.†
10.30 Jazz Today: the Stan Tracy Quartet. Introduced by Charles Fox.†
11.15 News.

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore.* 7.30 Terry Wogan.* 10.00 John Craven.* 12.00 Music While You Work.* 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.* 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.* 3.02, 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton.* 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn* including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (medium wave only). 7.30 Alan Dell* with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 8.30 Humphrey Lyttelton* with The Best of Jazz. 9.30 Star Sound. Songs, scenes and music from the movies.* 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Spinners and Friends. The guest is Lonnie Donegan. 10.30 Stuart Hall (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Gloria Hunniford with Two's Best.* 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove. You and the Night and the Music.*

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland. Simon Bates and Steve Wright in Burns Statue Square, Ayr. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland from Burns Statue Square, Ayr. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Stepping Out – the dance music scene. 7.00 David Jensen. Includes the launching of Radio 1's Student Programme Competition. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.* VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Viennese Nights. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Coast to Coast. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In Patagonia. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 People of the Pacific Century. 2.30 Musical Milestone. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Hot Air. 4.30 Coast to Coast. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 My Music. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 In Patagonia. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Hot Air. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Modern English Poetry. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Flanders and Swann. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Breakthrough. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

BBC1 Wales: 12.57-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 11.55 News and Weather. Scotland: 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.10 The Scottish News. 6.10-6.25 On the Fiddle. (Angus Fitchett). 11.30-12.00 Cearcall. 12.00 News and Weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Channel One. 11.55 Weatherman. 11.57-12.27 Bellamy's New World (7). 12.27 News and Weather. England: Regional news magazines. 12.00 Close

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Rendezvous Hotel. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 In search of the wild asparagus. 9.00-10.00 The Sweeney. 10.35 Cartoon. 10.40 Dear Detective. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 We'll Meet Again. 3.00 Whose Baby? 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 James Leasor. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Two of Us. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales At Six. 10.30-11.00 George Thomas in Conversation.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Rommel, Desert Fox (James Mason). 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 One of the Boys. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 City of Angels. 11.30 9 to 5. 12.00 News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: Wedding of Lili Marlene. 33.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Hill Street Blues. 12.15am All Ages – One World, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Come Close. 1.45 Film: Deadly Trap (Faye Dunaway). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Venture. 11.00 News. 11.05 Gangster Chronicles. 12.05 Come close. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Rendezvous Hotel. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 Money Matters. 9.00-10.00 The Sweeney. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Dear Detective. 12.21am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Vinatge Quiz. 2.10 A Kind Of Loving. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Coast to Coast. 10.30 Race is On. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 House Calls. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Film: Day the Earth Caught Fire (Janet Munro). 3.15 Man Makes a Desert. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Film: Scobie Malone. 12.15am Astronauts. 12.45 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden). 3.30-4.00 Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 From Glen to Glen. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 News, Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Yr Efeilliaid. 2.35 Am Gymru. 2.50 Interval. 4.00 Coral Jungle. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Dwylo I Fyny. 5.30 Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress. 6.00 Avengers. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sêr. 7.55 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 8.30 Torri Gwynt Gyda Dewi Pws. 9.00 American Football. 10.00 Fox. 11.05 Chile. 12.00 Irish Angle. 12.25am Gair Yn Ei Bryd, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Crooks Anonymous (Leslie Phillips). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 9.00-10.00 Sweeney. 10.30 Film: Walking Tall. 12.30am News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden). 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports Special. 11.00 Film: Next Victim. 12.20am Diet of Worms, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Rommel–Desert Fox (James Mason). 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 10.35 Sounds Gaelic. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Streets of San Francisco. 12.00 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

(continued on page 26)

'Our man must stay' say voters

By Alan Hamilton

Mr Cecil Parkinson has the sympathy and support of a majority of his constituents to judge from a random sample interviewed by *The Times* in Potters Bar and its environs yesterday.

Most people spoke highly of Mr Parkinson, urged him to remain as MP for Hertsmere, and apportioned blame for his embarrassment equally between the media and Miss Sara Keays.

"His private life had nothing to do with his public life. He should have stayed in the Cabinet; he has been a very good MP to us," Mr Robert Allan, a builder, said. He added: "Mrs Thatcher and her Victorian values have got nothing to do with it; plenty worse was swept under the carpet by the Victorians.

Mrs Adelle Cohen drew comparison with the Profumo scandal. "There was some justification for him going, because his affairs could have been a security risk. But Mr Parkinson's private affairs have not impinged on his public life in any serious way. He should certainly stay on."

Mr Anthony Hill, an engineer, said his departure was a great loss to the Government. "The press has made far too much of an issue of it, and the lady concerned has not helped his situation."

Mrs Amanda Taylor, a housewife, thought Mr Parkinson's only sin was to have broken his alleged promises to Miss Keays. "He should have left his wife and married the woman, if that's what he wanted. Apart from that, he has done no more than what millions of others do."

There are some constituents, however, who feel Mr Parkinson should have resigned his seat, including the Mayor of Hertsmere, Councillor Mrs Iris Fielding, who favours resig*nation.*

But Mr Christopher Watts, leader of the Conservative-controlled council, has voiced his support for Mr Parkinson and urged him to stay on the grounds that his liaison was a purely personal affair.



Family outing: Mr and Mrs Parkinson, with two of their daughters, walking the dog yesterday. Photograph: Chris Harris

Thatcher's role in saving Parkinson marriage

Continued from page 1

But he appealed to his friends to keep silent.

"People calling themselves my friends who wish to express an opinion are not speaking for me and I just hope that whatever their motives, they will follow my example and refrain from comment.

"I do not intend, whatever the provocation, to say anything further and I hope friends of mine will not be provoked into saying anything further. Anything they do say will not be with my approval."

Asked about his immediate plans, he hinted at a holiday, saying: "My advice to you pressmen is not to make any long-term plans, unless you like looking at an empty house".

Of the future, he said: "I do not intend to resign as a member of Parliament. Obviously I am very sad that I have left the Government, but I am sure I was right to resign. Now I intend to rebuild my life with my wife and family."

He added that since his resignation he had received well over 2,000 messages of support. "The constituency telephone has been ringing with messages of support ever since my resignation was announced".

With his arm round his daughters, Mr Parkinson added: "As you can see we are very happy together and I hope you can now just leave us to get on with our lives.

Earlier, Mrs Anne Parkinson and two of her daughters attended the St Thomas of Canterbury church next door to their home.

The vicar, the Rev Jim Sykes made no direct reference to the Parkinson affair, but he asked the congregation to pray for encouragement.

In Stanton Prior, near Bath, villagers said prayers for Miss Keays and her family.

The Rev Alfred Morton, rector of St Lawrence's, asked his congregation to pray "that some good may come out of this tragedy". He asked them to remember in their thoughts those who had received "all the publicity".

Letter from Moscow

Flying in the face of frosty Aeroflot

Getting in and out of the "evil empire" has been something of a problem lately. Returning to Moscow after a brief break, I found normally pleasant Aeroflot officials distinctly frosty, their manner matching the icy rain which enveloped Sheremetyevo, Moscow's international airport.

Russians do not like being attacked for their "tyrannical" or "barbaric" behaviour, least of all by Mrs Thatcher or Mr Reagan. They like being punished for "atrocities" even less, and adopt an air of injured innocence over the Korean airliner tragedy which set it all off. "You're lucky we let you in at all," said an Aeroflot lady in a smart blue uniform, only the ghost of a smile hovering somewhere around her severely set lips.

Soviet officials are still smarting over the recent incident at Heathrow when an Ilyushin 62 landed before maintenance workers had ended their boycott of Aeroflot flights. The Soviet pilot who backed the Ilyushin out of the bay and took off with precious little fuel is regarded at Sheremetyevo as a hero – although any Western pilot who tried the same trick at Moscow would be condemned as a "provocateur".

The situation is gradually returning to normal, or what passes for normal nowadays in East-West relations. It is hardly true, as Tass claimed, that President Reagan's call for further sanctions is being "drowned by the roar of airliners landing at Moscow". There are not all that many Western flights to Moscow in any case (Sheremetyevo has only one 747 parking bay) and the relatively small airport is dominated by Aeroflot and East European or "fraternal" airlines from the Third World.

On the other hand, Air France, which used volunteer crews throughout the boycott (and only lost two flights), resumed normal service at the first opportunity, the moment the international airline pilots lifted the ban, and most others followed suit.

British Airways had one or two false starts, apparently because the Heathrow ban on Aeroflot lasted longer than the Western pilots' boycott of Moscow. BA gave various reasons for not resuming on time (flights were under-booked or over-booked) but the risk that a British plane might have been given the Ilyushin treatment no doubt played a part.

There have been anomalies and loopholes all along, with some countries – like Britain – taking the ban seriously, and others – like France – maintaining air links with Moscow (much to the relief of businessmen, diplomats and journalists who would otherwise have been stranded). Despite its close involvement in the Sakhalin disaster, Japan last week resumed its air service to Tokyo from London via Moscow, carrying a number of British passengers who might otherwise have flown the flag.

It was difficult to suppress a slight twinge of anxiety as the Japan Airlines 747 left the West behind, lumbered over Riga and headed inland.

Getting out of Moscow in the first place had been even more of a problem. There had been one remaining direct flight to Britain, Air India from Bombay to Birmingham with a stopover in Moscow. Unfortunately for us, British ground staff spotted the anomaly hours before the Air India flight was due in, and closed the loophole. Panic ensued, with passengers milling around Moscow airline offices, and unflappable Air India officials doing their best to speed up elephantine Aeroflot procedures ("No, you may not transfer your ticket, you have paid in roubles"). Miraculously, Air France came to the rescue, and most travellers were rebooked to Paris with minutes to spare.

On the plane an Indian businessman handed me a full-page newspaper advertisement praising Mrs Gandhi's non-aligned policies, and pointed silently to the headline (taken from Jefferson): "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling allegiance with none."

At Paris, puzzled Air France officials coped manfully with a sudden influx of unexpected arrivals from Moscow, all of whom had tickets for Birmingham and none of whom seemed to want to go there. "Tell me, monsieur, what is wrong with Birmingham?" asked one exasperated official before putting us all, with Gallic aplomb, on the last airbus to London.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Royal Tunbridge Wells photographic society, annual print and slide exhibition, Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Oct 28).

Exhibition for One Word Week at the Central Library, Small Window Unit, Dundee, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 7, Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends Oct 22).

Scottish Press Photography Awards exhibition at the Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George Street, Perth, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 & 2 to 5 (ends Oct 28).

Porcelain and stoneware by Lucie Rie at the Peter Dingley Gallery, 8 Chapel Street, Stratford upon Avon, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 – 2.30 to 5.30, closed Thurs afternoons and Sun (ends Nov 12).

Music

Piano recital by Margaret Fingerhut, Brockenhurst College, Brockenhurst, Hants, 8.

Piano recital by John Savory, Institute of Higher Education, Colchester, 12.45.

Concert by Yehudi Menuhin (violin) and Jeremy Menuhin (piano), School Hall, Eton College, Windsor, 8.

Hemel Hempstead Arts Trust Festival of Music: concert by Shorty Rogers with the National Youth Jazz Orchestra, The Pavilion, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, 7.45.

Concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the Hexagon, Queens Walk, Reading, 7.30.

Concert by the New London Consort, Ulster Polytechnic, Newtownabbey, 8.

Organ recital by Bertran Powell, the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 1.

Talks and lectures

Victorian Photography, by C. L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Wildlife and farming: is it war? by Lord Peter Melchett, Arts Centre, Victoria Road, Evesham, Worcs, 7.30.

Exhibitions in progress

British Wood Engravings of the 1920s and 30s; A symphony of light: contemporary photographs, both at the City Museum and Art Gallery, Old Portsmouth, daily 10.30 to 5.30 (both end Nov 27).

Glass, porcelain, jewelry, paintings, cartoons and watercolours at the Katherine House Gallery, the Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4, closed Mon/Tues (ends Nov 11).

Retrospective exhibition of the potter, Hans Coper, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk; Tues to Sun 12 to 5, closed Mon; (ends Dec 11).

Work by the Sussex Watercolour Society; the Burstow Gallery, Brighton College, Eastern Road, Brighton; Mon to Sat 11.30 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 29).

Stand to your work: Hubert Herkomer and his students, Watford Museum, 194 High Street, Watford, Herts; Mon to Sat 10-5, closed Sun (ends Dec 10).

The Draughtsman's Art; master drawings from the Whiteworth Art Gallery; Whiteworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whiteworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9; closed Suns (ends Dec 22).

Exhibition by Blackburn Artists' Society, Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn, Lancs; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Oct 22).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,262

ACROSS

1 Paid Herbert to delete literal translation (10).
6 Fish in blue sea, so to speak (4).
9 Undertaking to come in force (10).
10 "For who so — that cannot be seduc'd?" asked Cassius (4).
12 Approves of mugs (12).
15 Plant, damaged, grows last (9).
17 Bottom position a director holds (5).
18 Plump for honour points (5).
19 Team having rows – they're just off the field (9).
20 Bet dictionary gives "access rooms" (12).
24 Remaining a republic in Africa (4).
25 Expert at home in any field? (10).
26 So far, one remains a Tibetan mystery (4).
27 Makes amends – relax in a tranquil state (2,4,4).

DOWN

1 One surrounded by, eg draughts in the air (4).
2 Artist has got rid of an omnivorous monkey (4).
3 In a word, not the full address (4,2,6).
4 Race lacking originality (5).
5 Badly cuts about 3 – editor thought to be responsible (9).
7 10 happening at the same time (10).
8 Dark as some strange old bloom (6,4).
11 Boastful - without result? Splendid! (12).
13 How Arnold's armies clashed by night (10).
14 Staying dry, could Adam get so drunk on his ale? (10).
16 Attack on the way round – a funny thing (9).
21 Bother! The point's exploded (5).
22 Go before this singer as Leofric's wife (4).
23 Painful thing, with learner out of form (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,261 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Nature Notes

The last of the arctic terns are passing along the coast: they dip through the mist, calling harshly. Some will go as far south as the Antarctic Circle. Great black-backed gulls are arriving in large numbers, but they are unsociable birds, hunting along the shore, except where the fisheries draw them in noisy crowds. Golden plovers feed with the lapwings out on the arable fields. When they all rise, the lapwings spread out with slow, heavy wingbeats; but the golden *plover rapidly find each other,* and the flock cuts sharply through the sky.' Thrushes are singing again: some song-thrushes sing more quietly than in the spring, but the mistle-thrushes bugle as loud as ever from the swaying treetops.

On roadsides in the south, there has been an abundant late flowering of bristly ox-tongue: every part of this plant is covered with rough *hairs, except for the pale yellow* flowerheads. Elm hedges are sprinkled with a brighter yellow, and oak-leaves are shrivelling. Beech-nuts and sweet chestnuts litter the woodland floors, not yet hidden by fallen leaves. DJM

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, were: £100,000: 16XZ 692823. (Winner lives in co Durham; £50,000: 12PS 105466. (Winner lives in Hampshire; £25,000: 7FW 44823. (Winner lives in Bedfordshire).

Noise line

A direct telephone line has been opened at Gatwick Airport for complaints about aircraft noise. The number is Gatwick (0293) 503130. Callers are asked to give as much information as possible. "The time of the disturbance is important as this is matched with the control tower logs of departures and arrivals", an airport spokesman explained.

Anniversaries

Births: John Wilkes, journalist and politician; editor of the anti-monarchist *North Briton* and central figure in the Middlesex elections controversy; London, 1727; Georg Büchner, dramatist, author of *Danton's Death* Godelau, Germany, 1813; Deaths, Sir Philip Sidney, poet, author of *Astrophel* and *Stella*, and soldier – he was wounded fighting for Dutch independence at Zutphen and died at Arnhem, 1586. *Frédéric Chopin, Paris, 1849.* The signing of the so-called convention of Saratoga; the surrender, in 1777, of the British Army with which "Gentleman" John Burgoyne had invaded the American colonies from Canada. The turning point in the War of Independence.

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK FIVE DAY 6

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.71	1.63
Austria Sch	28.60	27.00
Belgium Fr	83.50	79.50
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.64	13.94
Finland Mkk	8.79	8.39
France Fr	12.28	11.78
Germany DM	4.04	3.85
Greece Dr	148.00	140.00
Hongkong $	12.50	11.90
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2455.00	2335.00
Japan Yen	363.00	345.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32
Norway Kr	11.37	10.80
Portugal Esc	194.00	183.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.70
Spain Pta	230.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.11	11.54
Switzerland Fr	3.29	3.12
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	205.00	190.00

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* Index closed down 7.5 on Friday at 678.5.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 2.14 on Friday at 1263.52.

Roads

London and South-east: A26: Delays of up to half an hour and automatic signals in London Road, Southborough, junction with Bidborough Ridge. A408: Single-line traffic and temporary signals in Yiewsley High St, nr. Falling Lane, (route serves Heathrow and M4). A304: Width reduced in Fulham Rd at Maxwell Rd, Fulham.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Birmingham North-East to Birmingham Central; and southbound entry from A38 (M) (Aston expressway) closed overnight. M1: Contraflow between junctions 15 and 16, near Northampton; Rothersthorpe Services closed. A6: Temporary signals on Loughbrough-Derby road at Hathern.

North: A66: Traffic lights on North Bitts to Greta Bridge, County Durham road. M62: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 29 (M1) to junction 30 (Rothwell). A1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between Fairburn and Micklefield, West Yorkshire.

Wales and West: A30: Temporary signals at Lewdown, Sticklepath and Yarcombe on Launceston to Chard road, Devon. A470: One lane in use with temporary signals on Abercynon to Pontypridd road. A4072: All traffic using southbound carriageway in Forge Lane, Newport, Gwent.

Scotland: A77: Lane closures between junction with A78, B730, north-east of Prestwick, Ayrshire. A803: Resurfacing on Springburn road, near Keppochill road, Glasgow; major construction work at junction of Hawthorn Street; delays likely.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

The Parkinson affair dominated editorial comment with *The Observer* and *The People* saying they hoped Mrs Thatcher would now accept that she was not infallible. "Her admirable loyalty was totally misplaced," says *The People*. "She obstinately misjudged the situation, her party and the country. Perhaps now she will accept that she is not infallible. She cannot walk on water. And, hopefully, she will become more open to advice from outside the right-wing hot house of Downing Street."

The Observer said that a Prime Minister of, say Clement Attlee's calibre would never have allowed the affair to develop in the way it did. "The only possible beneficial outcome of the botched public handling of the entire Parkinson episode will be if, in the future, it encourages the Prime Minister to reflect that she may not always automatically be right on every issue – or on each occasion."

The Sunday Times criticized Mr Parkinson for his decision to brazen the thing out. "A promising political future would not be lying in the rubble this weekend if he had gone for divorce and kept his promise to marry his pregnant mistress, or if he had resigned from Cabinet until the affair had cooled down – or done both."

The News of the World attributes his downfall to his failure to express any remorse or regret and to his decision to comment on the affair on *Panorama*.

Weather

A strong showery northwesterly flow over the British Isles will move away eastwards as a frontal trough approaches western parts from the Atlantic.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with rain at times; wind NW fresh or strong backing SW decreasing moderate or fresh; max temp 13-15c (55-59F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Scattered showers dying out, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy later with outbreaks of rain; wind NW strong locally gale backing W decreasing moderate or fresh; max temp 11-13C (52-55F).

SW England, S Wales, Northern Ireland: Showers dying out, soon becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind NW fresh or strong backing SW decreasing moderate or fresh; max temp 13-15C (55-59F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Scattered showers, bright intervals, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind NW strong locally gale backing SW fresh or strong; max temp 12-14C (54-57F).

Shetland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind NW gale or severe gale; max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday. Changeable; windy at times; becoming colder.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea; Straits of Dover: Wind W strong or gale; sea very rough. English Channel: Wind W backing SW fresh or strong; sea very rough but moderating. St. George's Channel; Irish Sea: Wind W strong occasional gale becoming fresh or strong SW; sea very rough but moderating.

Sun rises: 7.27am — Sun sets: 6.04pm
Moon sets: 2.00am — Moon rises: 5.10pm
Full Moon October 21.

Lighting-up time

London 6.34 pm to 6.59 am
Bristol 6.44 pm to 7.08 am
Edinburgh 6.38 pm to 7.19 am
Manchester 6.40 pm to 7.10 am
Penzance 6.58 pm to 7.18 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	f	12	54
Birmingham	f	12	54	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	r	12	54
Bristol	r	13	55	London	f	13	55

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Thanet, Folkestone 15C (59F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Folkestone, Eskdalemuir 1.23 in; highest sunshine: Littlehampton 8.4hr.

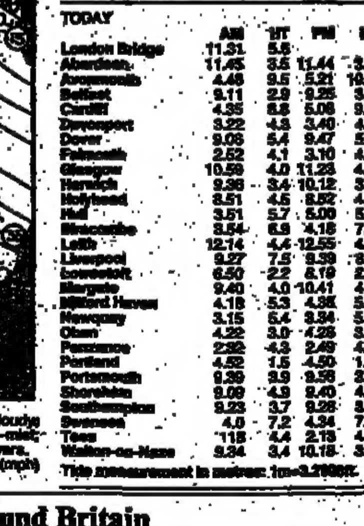
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 7 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.13in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 995.4 millibars rising.

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 99 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.36in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 985 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53.







NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

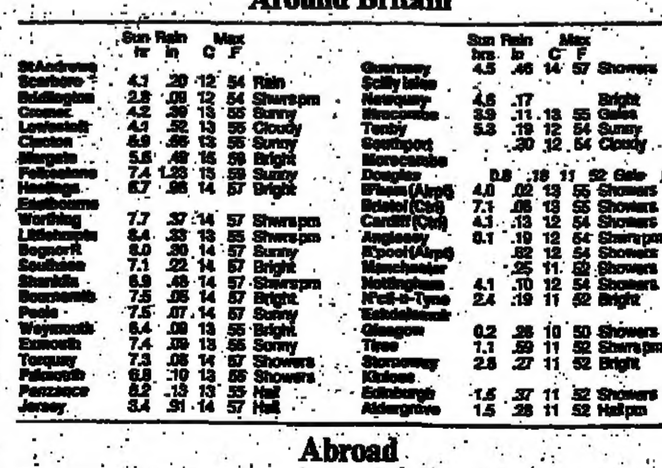
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.31	5.5		
Aberdeen	11.45	3.5	11.44	3.6
Avonmouth	4.46	9.5	5.21	10.3
Belfast	9.11	2.9	9.25	3.1
Cardiff	4.35	8.8	5.06	9.6
Devonport	3.22	4.3	3.40	4.6
Dover	9.06	5.4	9.47	5.5
Falmouth	2.52	4.1	3.10	4.4
Glasgow	10.59	4.0	11.23	4.3
Harwich	9.36	3.4	10.12	3.6
Holyhead	8.51	4.5	8.52	4.8
Hull	3.51	5.7	5.00	5.7
Ilfracombe	3.54	6.9	4.18	7.5
Leith	12.14	4.4	12.55	4.6
Liverpool	9.27	7.5	9.39	8.0
Lowestoft	6.50	2.2	8.19	2.3
Margate	9.40	4.0	10.41	4.2
Milford Haven	4.18	5.3	4.36	5.7
Newquay	3.15	5.4	3.34	5.8
Oban	4.22	3.0	4.28	3.4
Penzance	2.32	4.3	2.49	4.6
Portland	4.52	1.5	4.50	1.7
Portsmouth	9.39	3.9	9.58	3.8
Shoreham	9.09	4.9	9.40	4.9
Southampton	9.23	3.7	9.28	3.7
Swansea	4.0	7.2	4.34	7.7
Tees	1.18	4.4	2.13	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	9.34	3.4	10.18	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	4.5	.46	14	57	Showers
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	4.6	.17			Bright
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]